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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1891.

VOL. III.

The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories.

BY

C. J. O'DONNELL, M.A.,

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

The Report.



Calcutta:

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FROM C. J. O'DONNELL, Esq.,

Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th March 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit The Report on the Census of Bengal, 1891. The preparations preliminary to this important statistical enquiry, the largest of its kind in the world, and the compilation of its results extended over nearly three years. Amongst countries, whose populations have been scientifically enumerated, the United States of America stand second to the Lower Provinces of Bengal in number of inhabitants. Mr. Walker, who conducted their census in 1871, commenting on the similar operation in 1891, remarks in a recent article in the *Forum*, a leading review published in New York, that "the labour of organizing a census is such as no man can conceive, who has not himself undertaken it, or, at least, stood close by and watched the machine in full operation." Multifold as are the initial difficulties of a census, they are far surpassed in India by the task of compilation. American ingenuity has produced a mechanism on the principle of the so-called self-acting machines we see in railway stations at home doing so many things by the simple device of putting a penny in the slot. In the United States the census particulars of each individual are recorded by certain perforations on a piece of stout cardboard, which being dropped into a compiling machine sets it in motion and causes it to record the totals of sex, religion, etc., on a series of dials. In India nothing so facile is possible, and our census administrators have to meet the task of compilation with agents, such as are described in the third chapter of this report, often as far removed from mechanical accuracy as it is well possible to conceive.

2. Now that the work is completed, it is pleasant to think that the results have been well worth all the labour bestowed on them, and the principal object of this letter is to succinctly draw attention to the more important conclusions arrived at in the course of examining the great mass of figures, which form the second and third volumes of this report, and the still more unwieldy pile of statistics, on which they were based. The magnitude of the latter may be roughly imagined from the fact that those, which, although unprinted, have been considered worth of permanent preservation in district offices, and which are described in detail in paragraph 36, could not be printed in less than fifty volumes like the largest of the three now submitted to Government. During four months nearly eight thousand clerks were employed on their compilation, and afterwards two hundred more for nine months on their grouping and classification.

3. The first five chapters describe the administration of the census, and I propose at the end of this letter to ask consideration for a few suggestions they contain. The following eleven chapters discuss its results. So far as possible, I have avoided everything but pure statistics. It would no doubt have added much colour, and perhaps interest, to these pages if it were allowed me to diverge into the region of description; but my predecessors, Mr. Beverley and Mr. Bourdillon, have left little in this line for succeeding Superintendents of Census in Bengal. The most striking portion of Mr. Gait's recent report on the Assam census of 1891 is the elaborate accounts it contains of the tribes of Brahmaputra Valley and the neighbouring hills. In Bengal anything of that kind has been anticipated by Mr. H. H. Risley's comprehensive and graphic work on the Castes and Tribes of Bengal. Only Chapter VI is to a small extent descriptive, as it attempts to point out how the density of population follows the physical characteristics of the natural divisions of the Lower Provinces.

4. The Seventh Chapter, which examines the increase and decrease of population in the decade preceding the enumeration of 1891, district by district,

also presents these administrative areas in natural groups. An attempt is further made to ascertain the influence of migration on the variation of population. In this connection my predecessor, Mr. Bourdillon, remarked:—"It is a trite observation, the truth of which every one will acknowledge, who is familiar with Bengal, that the natives of these provinces, take them as a whole, are above all things a domestic stay-at-home people." In view of the more recent statistics of birthplace, this opinion seems to require modification. It is true that there is little emigration, in the European sense, across the seas, but I doubt if any nation of the Old World is within its own limits in a more constant state of movement or more ready to change its homes. As many as 821,998 persons, born in the Lower Provinces, were found in other provinces of India, there being 418,360 in Assam, of whom 190,774 came from distant Chutia Nagpur. Nearly three hundred thousand persons born in Saran district and over two hundred thousand born in Gaya district, were enumerated in other districts. Muzaffarpur sent out 198,039 emigrants; Lohardaga, exclusive of the great outflow to Assam, 186,815; Monghyr, 174,336; Hugli, 155,376; Nadia, 133,227; Dacca, 108,300; Jessor, 104,927; Cuttack, 102,258, and Chittagong 101,156. The metropolis, with 473,972 persons born outside Calcutta amongst its inhabitants, and the tea districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling with 148,527 and 136,057 immigrants, respectively, are not the only areas that receive a great contingent of new settlers. The enormous number of 248,511 persons were censused in Champaran, who had been born outside its boundaries. Similarly the Tributary States of Orissa received 161,785 immigrants; the 24-Parganas, 161,671; Bhagalpur, 157,464; the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur, 153,070; Patna, 135,492; Purnea, 135,248; Shahabad, 124,232; Dinajpur, 112,036; Howrah, 110,202; Maimansingh, 101,990; Dacca, 101,841; Monghyr, 101,274; and Hugli, 99,994. Great as these movements of population are, they represent only a portion of the migration which is ceaselessly at work. Our district frontiers are mere arbitrary lines, and when we find people streaming from one district to another touching it, as, for instance, 21,622 persons from Bankura into Bardwan, 21,786 persons from Bardwan to Hugli, 32,780 from Maimansingh to Dacca, 27,586 from Faridpur to Bakharganj, or 17,516 from Rangpur to Kuch Bihar, we are merely recording the average movement of the locality across any arbitrary boundary in that neighbourhood. In the course of Chapter VII frequent instances of internal movement are noticed as influencing *thana* population; from south to north within Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Rajshahi, Maimansingh and Birbhum, and from north to south within Shahabad, Bakharganj, Gaya and Hazaribagh. In Midnapur, the inhabitants are spreading eastward and westward from the centre of the district. It would appear that in every part of the Lower Provinces the people are steadily moving from the more densely-peopled areas or portions of districts to those where the pressure of population is less heavy.

5. A very important fact brought to light in Chapter VII is the existence in Central Bengal of a large area of decaying or nearly stationary population which, but for the healthy uplands of the Barind in Malda and Bogra districts, would extend from Calcutta to Darjeeling. It includes the districts of Nadia, Western Jessor, Bardwan, Birbhum, Eastern Bankura, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Western Pabna, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Kuch Bihar, and Cis-Tistan Jalpaiguri. Various calamities have brought about this result, fever, cholera and floods, the first being the most active. The whole of South Bihar has also been invaded by fever of a malignant type, seemingly a northern extension of the Bardwan disease. It has also pierced into Hazaribagh and the southern *thanas* of North Bihar. There is reason to think that it subsequently worked its way into the North-Western Provinces and reached the Panjab within the past couple of years, carrying with it an extreme mortality.

6. Chapter IX, The Religions of the People, establishes several remarkable facts, the most noteworthy being the great progress of Muhammadanism and the relative decline of Hinduism. Mr. Bourdillon doubted the fact in 1881. Islam has gained as many as 400 in a population of 10,000 persons in some districts of Eastern Bengal since 1872. Between that year and 1881 Hindus increased in Bengal Proper by less than one per cent. and Musalmans by more than seven per cent. Since 1881 the advance of Musalmans has been 9·6 per cent. and of Hindus only 4·7 per cent. Muhammadans were nearly half a

million less numerous than Hindus in Bengal Proper in 1872. Now they surpass them by a million and-a-half. In every sub-province, except South Bihar, a similar, though less marked, progress amongst the followers of the Prophet is recorded. The advance of Christianity, especially in Chutia Nagpur, is another striking feature of the decade just past.

7. The Life Statistics of the People in Chapter X are valuable as explaining the variation of population in many districts and in all religions. The extreme fecundity of Musalmans and of the Negritic tribes of Chutia Nagpur is well established, and the absence of the prolific character in the higher castes is not less pronounced. The Chapter on Marriage, XI, supplements the Chapter on Age, and brings out, I hope, very clearly the varying practices in regard to the age of marriage in different areas and by different religions and castes. Mr. F. H. Skrine in his recent note on the Material Progress of the People regrets the absence of "moral restraint" in reducing the pressure of redundant population, and adds, "relief must not be looked for in literary education, for the very classes which have drunk most deeply of the well of knowledge show the smallest regard for prudence." The opinion thus expressed is a very widespread one. The Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj in the Dacca district, in explaining the increase of population in his jurisdiction, refers to it as the home of numerous "*bhadralok*," or minor gentry, "a very prolific class." It is rather a revelation to find it statistically proved that in regard to marriage men of the higher castes are almost as prudent as the majority of European races, and that their offspring is far from numerous. Infant marriage, even of girls, is found to an appreciable extent only in North-East Bihar and amongst Brahmans, Kayasths, and other pure Sudra castes in Western Bengal. The lateness of wedlock in Orissa is very noticeable, whilst the average age of marriage amongst Kol women in Singhbhum is 27 years, a period later than in England. Inaccuracy as to castes extends even to their numbers. It is stated in Sir Roper Lethbridge's "*Easy Introduction to the History of Bengal*," a prescribed class book for junior classes in our schools, that "the Kayasths are the most numerous and important caste" in the Province, whilst, in fact, they are excelled threefold by Goalas and doubled by Brahmans in numbers.

8. The Chapter on Castes and Races should, perhaps, have been placed before those on Age, Sex, and Marriage, as these subjects have occasionally to be viewed from an ethnic standpoint. In examining the admirable anthropometric statistics collected by Mr. Risley, it appears that the Lower Provinces are divisible into a Negritic area, west of the Bhagirathi, or of a line drawn north and south from Darjeeling to Calcutta, and a Mongoloid country to the east of that once great river. An excess of women, great fecundity and widow marriage are almost universal in the former tract, whilst the Hindus of Mongol origin present none of these characteristics. The consequence is that the Negritic, or as they are usually called the Dravidian, races, and the castes derived from them, are rapidly increasing, whilst, except where they have adopted Musalmanism, the Mongoloid peoples tend to decay, and this tendency is most marked amongst the higher castes of this blood. A classification of castes and tribes, based on their ethnical relationships, forms part of Chapter XV of the Report, whilst an arrangement, founded on traditional occupation, is presented in Imperial Table XVI which is printed in the third of the Bengal Census volumes. Their *tháná* details in alphabetical order form the fifth table in the fourth or provincial volume.

9. An attempt has been made to ascertain the average birth and death-rates of the different sub-provinces during the past ten years. The subject is one of great difficulty, but the results seem fairly satisfactory and agree with the health history of the decade, and what we know of the fecundity of the races and tribes concerned. The birth-rate is found to vary greatly, being for males 44·1 per 1,000 in South Bihar, and 55·4 in Chutia Nagpur, whilst the death-rate varies from 41·5 per 1,000 in South Bihar to 45·9 in Chutia Nagpur. The enquiry must continue exposed to grave uncertainty till the registration of births is improved. At present attention is chiefly directed to the record of mortality, but with the aid of census statistics the death-rate can be ascertained with much accuracy, if the birth-rate is known, whilst the converse line of deduction is impossible.

10. The census figures have also established a very satisfactory fact, viz., that girl-widows form a very limited class. It is a common opinion that Hinduism and the condemnation of widow marriage are almost conterminous. My predecessor, Mr. Bourdillon, gave expression to it when he speaks of "female re-marriage as virtually unknown," and argues on the supposition that "among the Hindus the re-marriage of widows is absolutely forbidden." This dictum is true only of a very few high castes everywhere, and of the more respectable Sudras in Bengal Proper. All over Bihar, Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, in fact, in all the Hindu sub-provinces and amongst the lower castes of Bengal Proper, widow marriage is practically universal. Had such not been the case, it would have been impossible, as Mr. Bourdillon points out, that "the mean age of the widowed above 10 years of age is practically the same for both sexes; the widowers having an average age of 48·59 years, and that of the widows being 48·60," or ten years less for both sexes than in England. The few Hindu widows of the upper classes that exist are recompensed by a much longer life, but the castes to which they belong are declining. It seems established that the offspring of virgin marriage is not numerous enough to withstand the mortality of a very unhealthy climate, like that of Bengal, and that, except where the productive section of females is supplemented by widow marriage, we find a declining population. Paragraphs 355 and 357 of Chapter XV prove the fact.

11. It has been found necessary, whilst examining the statistics of education, to question the reliability of the figures of the Education Department. It seems certain that these returns include a large number of nominal pupils, who either are unable to read and write, or who, though borne on the list of some school, rarely attend. The immense advance in literacy during the decade bears the most effective evidence to the success of the Education Department in every part of the Lower Provinces. The increase has been almost exactly 50 per cent., that is, from two to three millions of people able to read and write. The record of the castes of the literate, although it cost some Rs. 45,000, has yielded meagre results. We have only ascertained that the upper classes, including the trading castes, supply the great majority of those, who can read and write, the lower orders being practically illiterate. The information, such as it is, could probably have been obtained, at least so far as regards pupils, through the educational authorities at one-twentieth part of the cost.

12. The Chapters on Languages and Infirmities add nothing to the information set out in the similar Chapters of Mr. Bourdillon's exhaustive report in 1881, except that in regard to the latter subject the record of ages has been much more accurate and that the caste distribution of the afflicted has been ascertained. The Chapter on Occupations is, like his, to a great extent the acknowledgment of partial failure. Still the statistics of employments obtained in 1891, except in so far as females are concerned, may be accepted as broadly correct, and probably for most purposes of administration as useful as if they were more accurate. We have the whole population classified into groups, according to the occupations, from which they derive their means of livelihood. The most patent uncertainty in them results from the exaggeration of the artizan class in Hindu districts by the influence of hereditary caste function.

13. I beg to draw attention to paragraphs 24 to 26 of Chapter II, to paragraphs 31 to 33 of Chapter III, and to paragraph 47 of Chapter IV. They contain proposals as to the best and most economic method of compilation at future censuses, and I would suggest that, whilst the subject is fresh in the memories of District Officers, their opinions should be ascertained. The two principal points, on which I venture to advise, are (i) that the urgent and important statistics specified in paragraph 24 should be immediately compiled in subdivisional or district offices, and (ii) that tables based on age should be prepared only for a certain proportion of the population or for typical areas. The latter point is further considered in paragraphs 211 to 219 of Chapter X, and paragraphs 279 and 280 of Chapter XI.

14. I regret that I should have to leave to the last written paragraphs of this Report an expression of the deep obligations I am under to many officers. I fear a very serious task was brought on District Magistrates when the Government of Bengal, at my request, sanctioned the compilation of the census schedules at the head-quarters of each district. I hope, however, that this system

may not be changed hereafter. When in paragraph 41 I spoke of the general excellence of district compilation, many of the succeeding chapters, particularly the chief statistical Chapters, X and XI, Age and Marriage, had not been written. I am now able to aver that in four out of five offices the work was of a very high order of accuracy and reliability. The Dacca office, under the careful personal supervision of Mr. Hare, was the most economically worked, and was also in the first rank for accuracy. Mr. Savage in Bakharganj, Mr. Cornish in Balasore, Mr. Barrow in Bankura, Mr. Grant in Birbhum, Mr. Blyth in Champaran, Mr. Dalton in Darbhanga, Mr. Jenkins in Faridpur, Mr. Faulder in Hazaribagh, Mr. Fiddian in Howrah, Colonel Boileau in Jalpaiguri, Mr. Harris in Jessore, Mr. De in Khulna, Mr. Samuells in Malda, Mr. Bright in Monghyr, Mr. Macpherson in Noakhali, Mr. Allen in Puri, Mr. Price in Rajshahi, Mr. Sharp in Bogra, Mr. Bourdillon in Saran, Mr. Forbes in Shahabad, and Mr. Greer in Tippera, gave special attention to census compilation, the results being all that could be desired. In regard to the preliminary arrangements in order to the actual enumeration, the heaviest duty fell to Mr. Bright in the Santal Parganas, and was completed by him with great thoroughness and success.

15. At the outset of compilation a Deputy Magistrate was assigned to the Census Department to assist me in supervision. He made some very good inspections of District Offices, but before the Central Office had made any material progress he broke down in health and took leave. My position would have been a very difficult one, but that I fortunately found amongst the Census Inspectors an officer of much administrative capacity and great aptitude for statistics. Babu Charu Chandra Goswami was Assistant Superintendent of Census Operations from September 1891 to March 1893, and during the whole of that time he has been a most successful head to the Calcutta office. Although always strict, having frequently reported clerks for dismissal or heavy fine, there was complete goodwill between him and his subordinates, and he kept a large establishment working harmoniously together to the end. The previous censuses of Bengal in 1872 and 1881 were carried through by two covenanted officers, and I would have been entirely unable to perform a similar and, indeed, more comprehensive task but for his valuable assistance. I hope Government may be able to confer on him some really substantial reward.

16. The Census Department owes special thanks to Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent of Government Printing, for the excellence and rapidity, with which the press performed the heavy task involved in the preparation and distribution of myriads of enumeration books and compilation forms to so many districts.

17. I cannot pretend to hope that this Report is free from errors. I often felt that its details were too much for any one man to grapple with. I have endeavoured to state facts, without much regard for literary form, in the simplest and shortest manner, and have as often as possible tabulated the information dealt with in statistical tables.

18. In paragraph 45 of Chapter IV, I have estimated that the total cost

PROVINCE.	State expenditure per 100,000 persons.	Percentage of cost of superintendence to total expenditure.
Bengal	Ra. 952	3.16
North-Western Provinces ...	" 1,017	4.53
Central Provinces ...	" 1,032	4.69
Bombay	" 1,077	5.26
Madras	" 1,181	4.25
Assam	" 1,319	16.87
Burmah	" 1,677	13.35

of compilation, excluding Calcutta, has been Rs. 6,20,000. It now appears that, in consequence of numerous recoveries, it probably will not exceed six lakhs of rupees and Rs. 1,00,000 have been saved out of the total allotment of eight lakhs. The marginal table compares the proportionate cost of Census compilation in Bengal and the other Chief Provinces of the Indian Empire,

the Panjab being excluded, because the most difficult section of compilation, marriage by caste, was not attempted there.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. O'DONNELL,

Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. As the simplest mode of approaching a report so complex as that dealing with the administration and results of a census, which sought to record the increase or decrease, the movements, ages, languages, religions, birthplaces, caste distribution, infirmities, and the periods of marriage and widowhood of nearly 75 millions of a highly heterogeneous population, it seems advisable in the first place to classify and arrange the subjects to be dealt with. The administration of a census naturally falls into three parts—(a) the preliminary and preparatory operations; (b) the actual enumeration; and (c) the compilation of the recorded statistics. Each of these main heads is divided into so many minor subjects that it is necessary to defer their particularisation to the chapters dealing with each. The allied topics of Census Expenditure and Census Legislation naturally supplement these chief heads and form the fourth and fifth chapters of the Administrative Section of the following pages. The Results of the Census will be treated as nearly as possible in the order of the Imperial tables in the two statistical volumes appended to this report, a separate chapter being assigned to each.

2. The subjects to be treated, or the contents of the first volume, are therefore as follows:—

A.—ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

- I.—PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.
- II.—THE ACTUAL ENUMERATION.
- III.—THE COMPILATION OF THE TABLES.
- IV.—CENSUS EXPENDITURE.
- V.—CENSUS LEGISLATION.

B.—THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

- VI.—THE ACTUAL POPULATION AND ITS DISTRIBUTION, OCCUPIED HOUSES AND FAMILIES. (TABLE I.)
- VII.—THE DECENNIAL INCREASE OR DECREASE, ITS CAUSES AND LOCALITY, BIRTHPLACE AND MOVEMENTS OF THE POPULATION. (TABLES II AND XI.)
- VIII.—URBAN POPULATION. THE SIZE OF VILLAGES. EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS. BOAT POPULATION. (TABLES III, IV.)
- IX.—THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND DECENNIAL PROGRESS. (TABLES V, VI, A AND B.)
- X.—THE LIFE STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE. THE AGES OF THE DIFFERENT CASTES, THEIR FECUNDITY AND LENGTH OF LIFE. (TABLES VII AND D.)
- XI.—THE STATISTICS OF SEX. THE AGE OF MARRIAGE IN THE DIFFERENT CASTES. INFANT MARRIAGE AND WIDOW MARRIAGE. (TABLES VIII AND D.)
- XII.—EDUCATION. AGE AND CASTE OF THE LITERATE AND OF THOSE UNDER EDUCATION. THE KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH. (TABLES IX AND C.)
- XIII.—THE STATISTICS OF LANGUAGE. (TABLE X.)
- XIV.—INFIRMITIES.—INSANITY, BLINDNESS, DEAF-MUTISM, AND LEPROSY COMBINED WITH AGE. THE AFFLICTED CASTES. (TABLES XII TO XV—A.)
- XV.—THE CASTES OF HINDUS, THE DIVISIONS OF MUSALMANS, AND THE CLANS OF THE ABORIGINAL TRIBES. (TABLE XVI.)
- XVI.—THE STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONS. (TABLES XVII—A, B, AND C.)

REPORT, ON THE CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1891.

Part II.

CHAPTER I.

The Preparatory Arrangement.

3. The third decennial census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal was held on the night of the 26th February 1891, synchronously with the general census of the Indian Empire. The preliminary operations necessary to the carrying out of an undertaking of such magnitude and which reached the most remote portions of the Province were initiated nearly twelve months earlier. I was appointed Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations in March 1890, and the Government of Bengal issued in April detailed instructions for the correction of

the village registers, which in 1881 recorded, with great accuracy, the names and positions of every village and hamlet in the Province. These registers, known as A and B, are peculiar to Bengal and are rendered necessary by its revenue system. In most other provinces frequent revenue settlements and detailed surveys have kept before the people the knowledge of the limits of each and every village, meaning thereby the lands appertaining to the village area; in other words, the equivalent of the township of England. In Bengal, however, the surveys, which have taken place since the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue in the end of last century, have attracted little attention amongst the people, and the territorial village or *mauza*, its boundaries, and even its name, have often passed out of popular memory. In fact the *mauza* exists in a very large part of Bengal only in the records of the revenue authorities and in the managing offices of the larger landlords. The mass of the population are acquainted only with the residential village, the *gáon* or *grám*, its name and locality. There may be many *gáons* in one *mauza*, none of which bears the name of the parent township in which they lie, or one large residential village may spread itself over portions of several *mauzas*. The number and names of the latter were fixed at the time of the survey, and remain unchanged in each district, except in cases of transfer of jurisdiction, whilst the residential villages are in a state of constant flux. Register A is a record of the survey *mauzas* or townships in each district, and shows also what residential villages lay within each immediately before the Census, whilst Register B is its converse, being a list of the residential villages, with a column specifying what township they are included in.

THE REVISION OF REGISTERS A AND B.

4. As the best means of revising these Registers, the Police were instructed to draw up new lists of villages, which were carefully compared at the district head-quarters with the lists of the previous census, any discrepancies being referred back for explanation. This operation occupied much more time than was anticipated, and had to encounter many difficulties. The season of the year at which it was undertaken was very unfavourable to local enquiries, the great heat precluding most officers and all Europeans from taking an active part

in them. The hot months of May and June were followed in 1890 by a period of excessive rainfall, and the whole country was flooded to a very exceptional degree. In the true alluvial districts of Eastern Bengal, where water communication is universal in all years during the monsoon months, no serious inconvenience was felt, but in Central Bengal and in Bihar, where land transit is equally common, the floods were a decided obstacle to village-to-village investigations, and the Registers were not finally corrected as soon as was desirable. Even in ordinary years the climatic disadvantages of doing work, which requires great accuracy and therefore should be carried out under the supervision of trustworthy officers, between April and September induced me to recommend at the Census Conference, held at Simla in October 1891, that the revision of the village lists should be carried out between December and March of the year preceding the cold weather in which the census is taken. This opinion has also been expressed by several District Magistrates in their reports on the local administration of the Census. It would seem at first sight that the preparation of the village lists should be a matter of great simplicity, but in Bengal the reverse is the fact. Not only do many new villages grow up in ten years, but many disappear and a still greater number change their names. The action of diluvion and alluvion on the banks of the great rivers during a decade causes an amount of variation in village nomenclature that is explicable only in a deltaic province. The growth of a large village also frequently absorbs its smaller neighbours or causes it to throw out suburbs, bearing separate names. In Bihar a large number of the minor hamlets are called after some petty landlord, village headman, or principal inhabitant. When he dies or when his personality ceases to be of local importance, some other individual is taken as its eponymus, and the hamlet thenceforth bears his name. Minor villages also are frequently called after the prevailing caste, as Brahmanpara or Muchitola, but as they grow in size they take on some less specialised designation, and in ten years may appear as Krishnapur or Daudnagar. It is consequently necessary to scrutinise the village lists with the utmost care in order not only to record new growths of habitation, but to avoid the exclusion of hamlets that have disappeared only in name. In jungle country like the hilly parts of the Santal Parganas, the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, most part of Chutia Nagpur and the Tributary States of Orissa, the locality of hamlets change with extreme rapidity, and in some backward tracts fifty per cent. of those found in any one year have moved their sites and are unidentifiable ten years later. The only objection to the early revision of the lists is that appreciable modifications may arise in the revised registers before the actual census is held, but the advantages of having the work done in the touring season and under proper supervision seems to outweigh this objection. It is also always possible by means of the early appointment of local supervisors to bring to notice the comparatively few changes likely to occur in the four months, by which it is proposed antedate the correction of the village lists. Special care must, however, be taken in the jungle tracts referred to above that this correction is careful, continuous, and effective down to the very day of the census.

5. It was at first assumed that the local authorities were the best judge of

THE DEFINITION OF A VILLAGE.

what a residential village really is, and that they would secure a satisfactory record of their number and names. During my tour of inspection in July and August 1890, it appeared that the local practice was so various in neighbouring districts, that it was found necessary to issue a definition which, though elastic, would sufficiently indicate a common entity. In many districts every little hamlet or group of houses, and even the wards of large villages or their petty suburbs, were erected into a village and enlisted as such in Register B. In other districts, chiefly in Orissa, where a survey had recently taken place, and the knowledge of the name and boundaries of the *mauza* had survived, all the hamlets within it were treated as a single village. In a few districts scattered groups of houses were arbitrarily massed together, without regard to *mauza* limitation and solely for the convenience of the arrangement, into an arbitrary census village. Consequently on the 30th July, after "having the advantage of discussing the question in detail with several District Officers in the Rajshahi, Presidency, Bardwan, and Patna Divisions," I ventured to define a village to be "*a gāon* or *grām*, together with its adjacent *tolás*, *párás*, *patís*, and *muhallas*, provided

that none of these dependent collections of houses are so large or so distant from the central village as to form in themselves true villages with distinct individual names." Although it is easy to criticise this definition from the standpoint of particular district experience, it was generally accepted with approbation, and when given effect to did much to minimise the danger it was intended to guard against, namely, that of "small outlying groups of houses being erected into villages, contrary to local fact and opinion, merely for the purposes of the census."

6. As soon as the revision of the village registers had been completed, another important matter claimed attention, viz., the counting of the houses. In order to assign to each

HOUSE NUMBERING.

enumerator a moderate area of work and to supply him with sufficient, but not too many, schedules for the census of its inhabitants, it was necessary to ascertain as soon as possible the number of houses in each village, to group them into blocks, and to mark them with consecutive numbers. The instruction in this respect was that no block should exceed 75 houses and should, as far as possible, be kept below 50. Early in the progress of this operation it became evident that it would be necessary to define a "house." The Conference of Census Officers, which met at Agra in December 1889 and for the most part consisted of the Provincial Census Superintendents of 1881, had found it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory definition for the whole of India. Having regard to the extremely diverse forms of habitation in the Lower Provinces and the varying meaning attached to the vernacular words for house in different districts, I feared to attempt what so many officers far more experienced in census matters had hesitated to undertake. The Bengali term for house, "*bāri*," is applied to a small village in Jalpaiguri district, to a considerable group of houses in Eastern Bengal, and approaches the European meaning, the residence of a single family, only in the metropolitan districts. The Hindi word "*ghar*" is nearly as uncertain in its signification and is used for a single house, for a homestead, and even for a family.

THE DEFINITION OF A HOUSE IN 1881.

7. In the Report on the Census of 1881 the question is treated as follows in paragraph 94 :—

"At the census just taken great efforts were made to secure one uniform definition of the word 'house,' which should be suitable to the conditions of life all over India; but it soon became clear that no definition could be at once so general and so specific as to include the bamboo home of the Burman and the masonry castle of the Oudh talukdar, the three-storied lodging-house of Bombay and the solitary hut of the field watchman, and eventually much latitude was left to the local authorities in each province. In Bengal the following instructions were issued on the subject:—

"The Government of India have decided that the definition of a 'house' in the instructions to enumerators to be issued with the vernacular schedules shall be a 'building to which a number has previously been attached;' and it is therefore essentially necessary that you should now take steps to make your supervisors and sub-supervisors, and through them your enumerators, understand what they should consider to be a house, and that you should also arrange for having every house separately and clearly marked. The accepted definition of a house in Bengal is as follows, viz., 'the several buildings or rooms which go to make up the homestead, whether inhabited by one or more families,' and this definition must be kept steadily in view, or great confusion must ensue. Thus the Englishman's bungalow, with its servants' houses in the same compound, will be numbered as one house, so will a *sarai* with its separate rooms for different families of travellers, and so will the single hut which holds the artisan's family. One important exception, however, must be made to this general rule, and that is in the case of large lodging-houses and similar buildings in towns, where several families having no connection with each other reside. In taking the Calcutta census of 1876 Mr. Beverly found that in each of so many as 6,262 houses more than three families were residing. To enter each of these buildings as one house would be obviously misleading, and the best way out of the difficulty in the case of buildings occupied by two or more totally unconnected families will be to number as a separate house each room, or set of rooms, inhabited by each family.'"

8. The definition of 1881, however, contained a term nearly as indefinite as 'house' itself, viz., the word 'family,' and I found

THE DEFINITION OF A HOUSE IN 1891.

during my tour (1890) that if in the inter-comparison of different portions of the Province any statistical value were to apply to the number of houses returned, it would be necessary to go a step further. Moreover, there seemed to be no good reason for limiting a very intelligible instruction to certain buildings in

towns and for not extending it to all urban and even rural habitations. Accordingly, after consulting numerous District Officers, the following definition was issued:—"A house consists of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family; that is, by a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependents, such as mother, widowed sisters, younger brothers, etc., and their servants who reside in the house." In fact, for the vague term family there was substituted the true or commensal family with its resident dependents. This definition has been condemned by a few District Officers, but has been supported by the majority. Hostile criticisms generally take the form of giving one or two instances, in which it does not seem to give the best results, principally in towns, but they do not touch the broad fact that it covers the true family in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases. It is intelligible by all because it is natural; and, whilst a return of houses varying from huts to palaces has neither a statistical nor an architectural value, it is more than interesting in both a political and a social sense to learn how many true families there are in these Provinces and in every district. Large families are a certain index of health and prosperity, whilst small ones are almost universally an equally clear evidence of poverty or disease. In Howrah it was "found to work well," except in municipalities, to which, however, Mr. Beverly and Mr. Bourdillon thought it peculiarly suited. Mr. Blyth of Champaran thought "it caused a great deal of difficulty in the numbering of houses" and that "the old definition more correctly represents the native idea of a house." Mr. Grierson, the Magistrate of Gaya, also described the definition as a "fancy" one, quite unintelligible to the mass of enumerators. On the other hand, the Subdivisional Officer of Kalna, in the Bardwan district, a Bengali gentleman, declared that the new instruction did not perplex the enumerators, "as it accords exactly with the native idea of a house." The Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj, in the same district, added that "the present unit has conduced to far greater accuracy and has also simplified the work." In the Santal Parganas "the definition was found convenient," whilst Mr. Greer, the Magistrate of Tippera, stated that "the definition was very appropriate and everywhere understood. It seems advisable in future to avoid carefully the use of the word *bāri*, as the term introduces complication and confusion." The Magistrate of Chittagong observed that "the definitions of a village and of a house were understood, and I have nothing to suggest on these points." In Hugli the Magistrate declared it "well suited for census purposes." The Magistrate of Birbhum was of opinion that "the definition of a house as a commensal home is an improvement on the old definition." Very many officers contented themselves by reporting that the instruction was obeyed and understood. Mr. Forbes, the Magistrate of Shahabad, wrote:—"I was not inclined to agree with your views on this subject at first, but as the work went on I became a convert, and I now think that this (the commensal family) is the only proper basis for a really correct result." I regard this statement as particularly valuable, as no District Officer devoted more careful personal attention to the preliminaries of the census than Mr. Forbes. The last paragraph of Chapter VI shows how entirely the result has borne out his opinion.

9. Whilst the district police were engaged in revising the village lists, the opportunity was taken to draw up rolls of fitting persons to undertake the duties of enumerators and supervisors. This matter will be discussed

THE APPOINTMENT OF CENSUS
OFFICIALS.

at length in the chapter on Census Legislation. Meanwhile the following table gives particulars for each district of the vast army of temporary officials, by whom the census was taken, together with the number of blocks, in which they worked, the number of circles, into which these blocks were grouped, the number of supervisors, by whom the circles were officered, and the number of administrative charges, into which each district was divided. The charge was generally conterminous with the *tháná*, but where the police area was too large it was divided into two or more sub-charges.

DISTRICTS.	Number of blocks.	Number of circles.	Number of charges including sub-charges.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES—			NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS.					NUMBER OF SUPERVISORS—	
				In blocks.	In circles.	In charge.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total in 1891.	Total in 1881.	In 1891.	In 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bardwan ...	8,340	701	24	37	466	13,634	7,731	1,096	1	8,828	2,413	701	276
Bankura ...	7,463	503	22	29	427	9,773	5,976	171	60	6,907	4,734	543	636
Birbhum ...	5,783	434	25	33	433	7,518	4,570	1,088	11	5,669	4,303	434	217
Midnapur ...	18,262	1,199	68	29	446	7,875	12,274	398	253	12,924	6,504	1,200	1,406
Hugli ...	6,813	373	33	43	765	8,624	5,797	1,045	1	6,813	3,606	373	267
Howrah ...	3,974	258	29	39	596	5,039	3,068	420	...	3,508	2,200	253	231
24-Parganas ...	8,875	750	44	37	441	7,521	4,733	1,919	6	7,646	5,240	750	623
Nadia ...	8,015	827	40	41	403	8,303	5,151	2,714	37	7,902	6,130	824	637
Jessor ...	9,860	740	51	36	476	6,901	5,536	3,987	3	9,526	9,273	740	66
Khulna ...	6,192	382	41	33	541	5,042	3,626	2,081	234	5,941	...	382	...
Murshidabad ...	7,509	394	47	38	718	6,003	5,006	1,955	3	6,963	4,240	394	252
Dinajpur ...	10,410	493	17	41	824	25,604	4,015	4,094	1	8,110	4,305	493	450
Rajshahi ...	5,968	624	19	41	398	13,073	2,528	3,789	13	6,329	4,204	624	380
Rangpur ...	9,570	893	39	33	408	9,360	4,344	5,017	...	9,361	7,527	893	269
Bogra ...	5,389	222	13	26	645	11,017	960	3,285	4	4,240	3,464	222	83
Pabna ...	6,917	221	33	35	470	7,446	2,705	3,308	...	6,067	2,923	221	235
Darjeeling ...	1,793	335	6	25	134	7,521	1,493	70	187	1,749	383	335	33
Jalpaiguri ...	3,329	378	23	37	333	4,464	2,223	1,068	1	3,300	1,623	378	136
Dacca ...	13,511	1,047	53	35	419	8,266	7,478	4,012	15	11,505	5,193	1,046	546
Faridpur ...	9,688	567	51	35	598	6,855	6,317	3,088	26	9,431	6,309	567	491
Bakarganj ...	11,846	1,848	58	36	236	7,344	4,714	6,328	19	11,026	4,420	1,844	520
Maimansingh ...	15,429	1,325	50	40	467	12,375	7,599	6,377	111	14,067	7,230	1,325	197
Tippera ...	9,247	531	30	33	588	10,416	2,551	3,024	1	5,576	2,788	531	43
Chittagong ...	5,937	249	20	43	744	12,906	1,733	3,443	163	5,341	2,957	249	330
Noakhali ...	5,368	250	10	35	753	18,805	1,329	2,583	3	3,915	2,270	250	225
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	80	52	7	263	337	2,969	46	6	43	94	64	36	2
Patna ...	9,084	659	62	31	440	4,681	7,743	1,331	10	9,084	7,672	659	338
Gaya ...	14,191	878	49	26	485	9,566	12,534	702	...	13,226	8,454	877	113
Shahabad ...	5,633	709	43	41	508	8,376	8,133	447	...	8,580	6,315	709	213
Muzaffarpur ...	5,586	801	59	49	875	7,808	9,180	433	...	9,562	5,606	801	266
Darbhanga ...	10,510	939	76	43	457	6,029	9,364	875	...	10,239	4,973	939	44
Saran ...	12,651	136	13	35	3,305	34,328	9,269	563	...	9,862	4,401	135	94
Champaran ...	5,543	610	20	43	457	14,877	6,458	446	9	6,913	3,351	610	341
Monghyr ...	5,353	636	64	38	523	5,612	8,706	706	37	9,449	3,723	636	413
Bhagalpur ...	10,447	754	96	32	465	3,653	7,110	490	1	7,601	5,011	694	225
Purnea ...	7,363	519	92	46	695	3,934	4,102	3,291	3	7,395	4,204	519	76
Malda ...	5,714	302	15	40	494	9,953	2,254	1,585	...	3,869	2,011	302	159
Santal Parganas ...	11,189	464	49	25	591	5,442	4,912	671	1,071	7,154	12,000	472	665
Cuttack ...	9,770	836	17	38	452	22,234	9,422	103	18	9,543	5,436	836	443
Puri ...	6,945	441	45	25	402	3,926	5,131	67	8	5,206	3,342	441	275
Balasor ...	5,912	51	13	29	3,461	13,579	4,037	82	18	4,157	3,924	59	542
Lohardaga ...	7,284	242	54	30	931	4,176	1,968	160	216	2,364	1,428	242	91
Hazaribagh ...	3,336	369	44	55	327	4,425	3,112	244	29	3,355	2,221	369	134
Singbhum ...	3,376	223	9	43	460	11,348	1,126	37	823	1,075	370	223	77
Manbhum ...	3,559	394	87	61	555	2,616	3,718	62	63	3,322	3,310	394	56
Kuch Bihar ...	2,703	270	22	30	301	3,704	1,939	517	...	2,456	1,199	270	...
Orissa Tributary States ...	14,430	615	33	23	530	10,263	6,536	3	1	6,540	11,795	335	...
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States ...	3,423	36	7	47	4,705	23,529	136	3	1	190	3,001	36	...
GRAND TOTAL EXCLUDING CALCUTTA...	378,187	26,946	1,513	36	512	5,923	241,478	79,180	3,987	324,645	207,683	26,507	13,942

* Included in Jessor and the 24-Parganas.

The most noticeable fact is that the average size of the block in Bengal Proper nowhere exceeded 43 houses, and that in the majority of districts it was about 35 houses. In Bihar the average block was slightly larger, but nowhere exceeded the standard of 50 houses, the highest being 49 in Muzaffarpur district, whilst in Orissa it was appreciably smaller, the largest average, in Cuttack, being 38 houses. In fact, in the whole Province the suggested maximum was rigidly adhered to, except in Manbhum, with an average of 61, and Hazaribagh, with an average of 58 houses to the block. The total number of blocks was 378,187 and were served by 324,645 enumerators. The difference is due to the necessity which often arose in backward districts, like the Tributary States of Orissa and Chutia Nagpur and the district of Lohardaga, in consequence of the paucity of educated men, of putting a single enumerator in charge of two or more blocks. In many areas also, such as the south of Bhagalpur, the Barind *thands* of Dinajpur and Bogra and the west of Midnapur, the villages are so small that, whilst each necessarily formed a block, one enumerator could easily census more than one. On the other hand, in a few districts, such as Rajshahi, Champaran, and Manbhum, it seemed advisable to the local officials, as a safeguard in case of illness or other *contretemps*, to appoint more than one enumerator to a single block; but such cases were rare. The great increase in the number of census agents employed in 1891 over those of 1881 is very apparent. Still it would seem that the size of the charge in Bardwan, Rajshahi, Bogra, Maimansingh, Tippera, Chittagong, Noakhali, Champaran, Balasor, and especially in Saran, Dinajpur, and Cuttack, was far too large. A Charge Superintendent, usually a Police Sub-Inspector, however active, cannot supervise more than ten thousand houses and examine and correct the schedules appertaining to their inmates, besides performing his regular duties. In some of the above-mentioned districts admirable census work was no doubt carried

out, but this very satisfactory result was due to the officials of various other departments performing a very large part of the superintendent's work. The circles in Saran and Balasor were also far too large.

10. During the months from May to October, in which the framework of the census was being built up in every district, a not less important task was being carried through in Calcutta. The first duty that fell to the Provincial

THE PRINTING OF THE ENUMERATION BOOKS:

Superintendent was to prepare translations of the various portions of the enumeration book, consisting of the census schedule, instructions to enumerators, block list, abstract and specimen schedule. The translation of the two first was a matter requiring special care, every word in every column of the schedule being submitted to selected local officers for opinion. It was very difficult to find the exact vernacular equivalent for such terms as sect, tribe, race, sub-caste, province, etc., particularly as this had to be done in five languages or dialects, Bengali, Bihari or Kaithi-Hindi, Uriya, Nepali-Hindi, and the Nagri-Hindi of Chutia Nagpur. The translation of the elaborate instructions to enumerators was a still more troublesome task and one which the Government Translators failed to effect. However, with the valuable aid of several District Officers good renderings were obtained. The populations of the different Divisions of Bengal are so diverse, especially in respect to caste and race, that it was necessary to draw up as a guide to the enumerators nine different specimen schedules filled up for 12 to 16 persons, one for each administrative Division. This undertaking also demanded special care and discrimination. When all the different forms had been prepared in their appropriate combinations, the Government Press was able to set to its heavy task of reproducing them in the millions required. In order to suit the convenience of villages and blocks of varying sizes, the schedules were bound up in books of four sizes, viz., of 60, 30, 20, and 10 schedules, the book of 60 being intended for the standard block of 50 houses with a 20 per cent. margin of schedules for wastage and spoilage. For the enumeration of the boat population, principally in the Eastern districts, special books, printed in red ink, of two sizes, viz., of 12 and 24 schedules, with special instructions were required. Then there had to be prepared in the five vernaculars letters of appointment to enumerators and supervisors, describing the duties of each. Special schedules had to be prepared for the State of Hill Tippera and for the British non-regulation district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, as in neither had the elaborate schedule for the Empire at large any chance of being filled up accurately by populations so rude and illiterate.

11. The following statement gives the number of forms of all kinds printed by the Government Press at Calcutta:—

THE FORMS PRINTED.

DESCRIPTION OF FORMS.	Number.	Schedules.	Total.
Enumeration books of—			
60 schedules	211,978	12,718,680	
30 ditto	143,271	4,298,130	
20 ditto	127,808	2,556,160	
10 ditto	168,087	1,680,870	
Boat books of—			
24 schedules	6,270	150,480	
12 ditto	8,442	101,304	
Loose schedules ... ..	.....	744,137	
Specimen ditto ... ..	.....	492,022	
European house-holders' schedules ...	.....	32,448	
White vernacular schedules ...	.....	5,276	
			22,779,507
Boat tickets ... ..	.....	.....	182,201
Travellers' tickets ... ..	.....	.....	233,425
Block lists ... ..	.....	.....	1,218,371
Instructions to enumerators ... ..	.....	.....	499,153
Instructions to supervisors ... ..	.....	.....	31,980
Form "M"—Village and circle totals ... ..	.....	.....	67,902
Form "O"—Town and <i>tháná</i> totals ... ..	.....	.....	7,477
Enumerators' appointment letters ... ..	.....	.....	364,746
Supervisors' ditto ditto ... ..	.....	.....	43,943

White vernacular schedules were issued to native gentlemen of position and were filled up by them. Loose schedules were issued to the enumerators a couple of months before the census, to be filled up as a test of their understanding the rules, being subsequently corrected and returned to them by the supervisors.

12. The distribution of the enumeration books in each district and the number used, that is, wholly or partially filled up, compared with the issue in 1881, is given below for each district:—

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ENUMERATION BOOKS.

DISTRICT.	ENUMERATION BOOKS ISSUED.				ENUMERATION BOOKS USED.				Total schedules issued in 1891.	Total schedules issued in 1881.	Total schedules used in 1891.	Schedules used per 1,000 families in 1891.
	Of 60 schedules.	Of 30 schedules.	Of 20 schedules.	Of 10 schedules.	Of 60 schedules.	Of 30 schedules.	Of 20 schedules.	Of 10 schedules.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bardwan	6,538	2,502	1,928	1,827	5,207	1,637	1,222	885	534,250	450,000	396,020	1,310
Bankura	3,080	2,281	2,184	2,786	2,919	2,150	2,287	2,257	337,570	400,000	307,950	1,432
Birbhum	3,578	1,679	1,223	1,489	2,744	1,674	1,223	1,487	304,290	271,000	254,190	1,243
Midnapur	6,442	7,315	6,163	7,931	5,922	6,596	6,479	5,966	806,940	728,000	748,040	1,386
Hugli	4,906	2,509	2,781	1,779	2,362	2,509	2,780	1,776	448,440	350,000	291,610	1,024
Howrah	2,770	998	1,033	714	2,744	664	606	479	223,500	190,000	201,470	1,378
24 Parganas	5,893	2,870	2,220	4,284	5,322	3,223	2,676	2,602	577,120	660,000	491,420	1,404
Nadia	6,197	1,953	1,227	2,049	6,068	1,612	1,001	1,353	475,040	480,000	446,380	1,241
Jessor	5,593	2,719	1,508	2,512	5,424	2,368	1,508	2,210	472,420	480,000	446,740	1,276
Khulna	3,464	1,931	1,697	1,803	2,155	1,931	1,590	1,803	317,540	640,000	237,000	1,146
Murshidabad	4,884	2,462	1,966	2,367	3,963	1,966	1,518	1,502	439,290	400,000	346,740	1,214
Dinajpur	2,990	4,704	3,963	3,923	2,900	3,648	3,801	3,923	439,010	430,000	404,090	1,406
Rajahmali	3,247	2,068	2,244	3,255	3,152	2,519	2,368	2,027	353,190	360,000	333,280	1,239
Rangpur	6,521	3,567	3,808	4,706	5,980	2,253	2,029	2,347	617,490	580,000	490,440	1,248
Bogra	1,389	1,990	1,518	2,308	1,389	1,990	1,518	2,385	196,480	190,000	196,250	1,370
Pabna	2,942	2,180	1,588	2,160	3,943	1,489	1,129	1,753	355,610	330,000	281,360	1,307
Darjeeling	561	880	687	772	444	709	522	481	80,920	44,000	68,160	1,399
Jaipalguri	2,540	3,171	1,919	1,792	2,129	1,266	863	746	304,370	200,400	191,390	1,522
Dacca	7,060	2,839	3,594	6,514	7,050	2,523	2,676	5,108	675,190	636,000	635,060	1,444
Faridpur	5,861	2,937	1,927	1,961	4,103	2,771	1,927	1,575	407,820	368,000	336,600	1,123
Bakharanj	7,400	3,080	1,600	2,000	7,093	2,523	1,500	1,558	586,400	460,000	546,890	1,252
Maimansingh	9,598	6,553	4,290	4,937	8,985	5,822	3,806	3,501	909,640	515,600	825,070	1,333
Tippura	4,712	3,654	2,584	4,222	4,375	3,308	2,364	2,400	468,190	380,000	436,090	1,276
Chittagong	5,173	1,391	1,200	2,144	4,697	1,061	906	1,333	397,490	440,000	346,700	1,329
Noakhali	2,888	1,375	1,295	1,650	2,822	1,267	1,074	1,549	253,330	290,000	244,660	1,201
Patna	5,891	3,037	2,759	2,979	5,650	2,381	2,230	1,810	529,540	414,000	470,130	1,619
Gaya	5,353	5,745	5,894	6,161	4,362	5,022	4,184	4,774	673,020	560,000	548,800	1,421
Shahabad	4,994	2,944	4,382	4,451	4,891	2,944	3,803	2,911	519,710	490,000	486,950	1,351
Munsharpur	8,578	2,279	2,424	2,389	8,320	1,922	1,852	1,607	684,480	560,000	606,970	1,231
Dabhanga	8,209	3,004	2,631	4,053	7,604	2,374	1,999	2,916	675,810	540,000	596,900	1,302
Saran	7,455	3,296	3,136	3,547	7,455	3,296	2,994	3,547	644,370	500,000	641,530	1,437
Champaran	4,585	3,024	2,174	4,526	4,585	2,374	2,102	3,618	457,560	360,500	421,840	1,417
Monghyr	6,420	2,771	2,040	4,472	6,158	2,401	1,744	3,091	553,850	474,000	510,000	1,419
Bhagalpur	6,613	2,728	2,598	3,278	6,191	2,136	2,039	2,199	563,180	550,000	496,310	1,420
Purnea	4,881	3,839	2,926	3,807	4,796	3,457	2,923	2,477	504,080	450,000	472,100	1,307
Malda	2,335	1,141	963	1,052	2,323	1,048	883	909	204,510	252,000	197,570	1,223
Batal Parganas	1,972	6,050	5,443	8,119	1,868	6,050	5,397	7,601	469,910	704,000	476,830	1,685
Cuttack	6,165	4,197	4,129	5,074	5,246	3,397	2,697	2,459	689,130	480,000	495,000	1,210
Puri	2,672	2,382	1,612	2,356	2,332	1,890	1,512	2,355	291,580	332,000	260,110	1,441
Balasor	1,893	3,387	2,791	5,011	1,697	2,495	2,742	3,059	321,120	244,000	256,100	1,293
Lohardaga	2,400	5,700	5,600	5,650	2,400	4,044	4,697	6,958	533,500	400,000	488,640	1,311
Hazaribagh	2,108	3,139	2,185	4,539	1,864	3,056	2,966	4,325	330,440	240,000	205,890	1,570
Singbhum	1,371	1,504	1,964	3,112	1,246	1,290	1,636	2,538	197,780	139,600	171,260	1,676
Manbhum	2,365	2,875	2,950	4,300	2,365	2,739	2,581	4,047	330,150	262,000	316,160	1,444
Kuch Bihar	1,678	884	768	680	1,692	628	765	680	180,140	200,000	146,460	1,266
Orissa Tributary States	3,547	4,383	6,174	8,354	3,254	4,383	5,255	8,284	551,330	480,000	516,470	1,524
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States	1,225	2,090	2,060	2,460	1,035	1,690	1,560	1,960	205,600	200,000	163,600	993
Total for districts including Poudarities	210,048	142,506	126,462	166,446	189,273	121,609	107,941	127,190	21,074,980	18,495,100	18,435,370	1,267
Calcutta Municipality	1,822	600	750	700	...	...	...	...	149,320	Not available.	...	...
Railways, &c.	108	75	576	941	...	...	...	...	29,640	Ditto.	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	211,978	143,271	127,908	168,087	189,273	121,609	107,941	127,190	21,253,940	18,495,100	18,435,370	1,267

A return of enumeration books *used* in each *tháná*, forming a statement much too long to print here, is preserved in the Census Office and should form an excellent guide to schedule distribution next census.

13. The schedule in use in 1891 was capable of censusing eight individuals. This number was decided on in consequence of the preceding census of 1881 having established that the average household in Bengal contained generally between five and six members. The adoption of the definition of a household as a commensal family tended to reduce this average, and it was thought with good reason that an eight-line schedule would meet the needs of the great majority of houses. Such was no doubt the fact, but the last column in the foregoing statement proves that there was much excess expenditure of schedules in nearly every district. The subject was discussed at great length at the Census Conference held at Simla in October 1891, and the almost unanimous opinion was that the principle of allotting one schedule to each household had no advantage commensurate with the heavy extra cost involved in the system. It is necessary to bind together the schedules of each block, and this binding must be of a strength to resist a very great deal of rough usage both in the hands of the enumerators, and especially when the books are handled and rehandled with little tenderness during the processes of abstraction by a dozen different groups of clerks. Nothing but the firm

and lasting work obtained from machinery can withstand such treatment, and it is only in Calcutta that such workmanship is available. This circumstance does away with a proposal to send the schedules in a loose state to districts where they could be hand-bound into the size requisite for each block. Moreover, the extra cost of manual labour would be very appreciable. A further difficulty remains. No matter how careful the preliminary counting of houses may be, and even if there were many more than four sizes of books, an arrangement which would inevitably result in confusion, it would be impossible to distribute them in any combinations that would not involve waste or the danger of insufficiency. The only possible manner of meeting these various objections is to allow the enumerator to enter households continuously, running on from page to page, subject to the condition that at the first enumeration he should leave two lines blank after each household and before beginning a second family. In this way sufficient room would be left for a couple of new entries on the final night. If this number were exceeded, the extra entries could be made on a blank page at the end, preceded by the number of the house to which the individuals belonged on that night. It serves no statistical purposes, and facilitates inspection only in a small degree, to keep one schedule for each family. The enumeration book contains on one of its first pages a list with consecutive numbers of every house in the block with the name of its principal resident. The census seeks to record no information of a personal character, and the two statistical facts sought for by enumerating houses, viz., their number and the average number of individuals in each family, would be obtained from the block list and by dividing the total of houses into the total of inhabitants. It was also suggested at the Simla Conference that, adopting this system of continuous entry, it would be advisable to increase the size of the schedules itself, and the proposal seems an excellent one for large blocks, and would save the time lost in abstraction by the compiler having to turn over pages very frequently, an operation which also distracts his attention. In the case of smaller blocks, however, if the schedules were large, the whole book would become of a very flimsy character, and would be a ready victim to any rough usage. It seems therefore advisable to keep to the eight-line schedule for small books, viz., those able to census the blocks supplied in 1891 with books of ten or twenty schedules. In the 30-household book of 1891 the schedule might have sixteen lines, and in that for 60 families, twenty-four lines. In this way also the books would be of different sizes and easily recognizable one from another, whilst in 1891, being all of the same dimensions except in thickness, their censusing power was ascertainable only by counting the pages or by guess work. If these suggestions are adopted, the number of schedules shown as used, in the statement in paragraph 12, might be greatly reduced. It is in fact very doubtful that more than one thousand eight-line schedules, or their equivalent in larger books, would be needed for one thousand families.

14. The definition of the "house" and the "village" and the delimitation of blocks laid the ground work of the actual census,

THE SUPERVISING AGENCY.

but it was necessary also to develop a machinery for the training of the enumerators, and for their supervision. It was impossible to obtain really educated and intelligent men to fill the immense number of enumerators' beats, into which these Provinces were divided. There was reason to fear that perhaps quarter of these posts, and probably many more, would be entrusted to men, who could do little more than read and write, and that without much facility. It was therefore imperatively necessary to place within their easy reach some means of obtaining explanations of the census rules and instructions, which were found tough matter by even the better educated enumerators. Although every public department, as far as possible, placed its officers at the disposal of the Census authorities, their number was quite inadequate for the work. It was therefore decided to group blocks in tens round some enumerator or local gentleman of special intelligence, if possible a schoolmaster, who was appointed a supervisor. Although it was not feasible to personally instruct every one of five or ten thousand enumerators in a large district, it was hoped that it might be possible to reach one-tenth of the number. Touring officers of Government, and especially of the Educational and Police Departments, were directed to seek every opportunity of bringing

the supervisors together and of explaining to them the procedure of the census and the manner of filling up the various columns of the schedule. Special instructions to supervisors were also prepared in each vernacular, pointing out all difficulties and misconceptions likely to arise. The functions of the supervisor were only in a very minor degree executive. He was almost exclusively a trained centre of census information in every "circle" of about 500 houses. The administrative work was left in the hands of the Charge Superintendent, usually the Inspector of Police at a *tháná*, the charge corresponding in area to the *tháná*, which, however, when too large was broken up into sub-charges of ten circles or 5,000 houses each. Nothing, I believe, tended more to the success of the census of 1891 than the appointment of numerous supervisors. The enumerator always had near at hand a trained adviser, and when in difficulty had only a couple of miles to go to ask for advice. Indeed, it was probable that in the ordinary business of life the enumerator would often meet the supervisor of his block without having to seek him and travel many miles to find him. This office is one, which involves little personal trouble, and by its nature is regarded as in some degree honorific.

15. After all the preliminary arrangements of a general character had been completed, several special points required consideration, the most important being the enumeration of the great floating or boat population on the rivers of Bengal, particularly in the eastern districts. Boats passing the census night at well-known or considerable mooring places gave comparatively little trouble, though there is always the danger of some members of their crews being on shore without being censused by the land enumerators. Many trading and passenger craft, however, stop wherever they may happen to be when daylight fails, whilst a few on the main rivers pursue their journey through the night. In 1881 it was decided to look out for such boats when they came to shore during the three days following the census, and in a few places patrol boats were employed to intercept them. The same practice was followed in 1891, but most District Officers think that in future one day extra for boat census should suffice, except on the very large rivers, and on them if a three-days' census is maintained, patrol boats may be dispensed with. They are certainly unnecessary on small rivers and channels, because boats always draw up some time during the day in such waters. On large rivers they are nearly as useless, because all the up traffic is towed by men walking on the bank, who can easily be intercepted by a land enumerator; whilst down-stream boats, often with the wind in their favour, sweep by at a pace that nothing but a steam-launch could overhaul. Patrol boats are also about the most expensive of all census agencies, and are liable to be used for other than census purposes. There is the added danger that they may be billed for, though never used. Even on the largest rivers the number of boats that do not come to shore in three days must be few and far between. On the other hand, the general allowance of three days for the boat population undoubtedly leads to some double enumeration. Although the head boatman or helmsman of each boat was given a red ticket when its crew had been once counted, to prove the fact to other riparian enumerators, there is reason to believe that it was occasionally lost, or that some of the crew or passengers landed unprotected by a ticket within the three days. Moreover, the demand of three days' watchfulness from the river enumerators is an encroachment on their other pursuits, which should be limited as much as possible. It is generally agreed that river patrols are not required on any but the chief rivers, and that on such rivers one boat at any one point is of little use. The vessels to be enumerated frequently pass by on one side of the river before they can be overtaken by the patrol, which may be at the time near the other bank. Consequently in wide rivers three boats are necessary at each point, one keeping as much as possible in mid-stream. In large but not very wide rivers two boats are required. Patrol stations need not, however, be very numerous. They are intended to intercept boats that sail steadily down-stream without coming to at any village on the bank. Such boats travel not less than 30 miles a day, so that if the stations are placed 80 to 100 miles apart, they should all be brought under census. Such stations should also be established at points where the local officials can see that they are doing their work. Thus on the Ganges, Buxar, Patna, Mokameh,

Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Rajmahal, Rampur Boalia, Kushtia, etc., might be chosen ; on the Brahmaputra, Dhubri and Sirajganj, and on the Megna, Bhairab Bazar, Munshiganj, &c. At Goalando and at some point on the lower Megna a steam-launch would be of the greatest service.

16. The census of the Sundarbans is always attended by special difficulties,

THE SUNDARBANS.

due to the almost inaccessible nature of its southern forests, where wood-cutters remain for many months at a time during the cold weather, far removed from the possibility of enumeration. With the willing assistance, however, of the officers of the Forest Department, arrangements were made, which, it is believed, secured their census. There are thirty-three forest stations at selected points along the main navigable channels for the purpose of levying duty on forest produce, particularly timber, brought out from the Sundarbans. No boat can enter or leave this tract without passing some of them. Beginning from the 10th January, every officer enumerated the crew and passengers on every boat passing his station in the direction of the forest, giving to each boat a red ticket as evidence of its having been censused. Up to the 26th February if any boat returned, the red ticket was taken back and forwarded to Calcutta, where all entries regarding it were subsequently cancelled, as its occupants would be counted elsewhere up to the 1st March under the general boat census rules. Moreover, as it was very possible that many boats and persons had entered the Sundarbans before the 10th January, who had not returned before the census night, the forest officers continued to enumerate, but only those leaving the forest, up to the 31st March, when the wood-cutting season comes to an end.

17. It is unnecessary to consider in detail the instructions issued in regard

OTHER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

to the census of road travellers, railway passengers, the inmates of jails, the coolie lines of silk, indigo, and tea factories, fairs, religious gatherings, &c. They are printed in the records of the Census Department and generally worked excellently. It need only be mentioned that as the managing offices of the River Steamer Companies are located in Calcutta, the census of their steamers, flats, launches, &c., not only in Bengal but in Assam, was arranged for directly, in concert with the local agents, who with great courtesy and at much trouble gave every assistance in their power to the census administration. The Census Department is also under great obligations to the managers and officials of the railways in every part of the Province.

CHAPTER II.

The Actual Enumeration.

18. The numbering of the people consisted of two operations, a preliminary record, which the instructions directed should commence on the 15th January and be completed on the 15th February, and a final checking of the entries on the night of the 26th February between the hours of 6 P.M. and 10 P.M. The enumeration books were generally distributed by the end of December, and the enumerators had a clear fortnight to familiarise themselves with the instructions for filling up the schedule. This form consisted of fourteen columns with the following headings:—

THE STATISTICS RECORDED.

1. Serial number and name.
2. Religion.
3. Sect of Religion.
4. Caste of Hindus and Jains. Tribe or race of Others.
5. Subdivision of Caste.
6. Male or female.
7. Age.
8. Married, unmarried, or widowed.
9. Parent tongue.
10. Birth-district, province, or country.
11. Occupation or means of subsistence.
12. Learning, literate or illiterate.
13. Language known by literate.
14. If any person be insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind, or a leper, enter that person as such below.

Although the wording of the headings differed in some degree from those of the schedule of 1881, the main statistics obtained in the two years were identical, the chief changes being the distinction of sect from religion and of sub-caste from main caste, whilst education was discriminated into English and vernacular literacy. The great difference between the census of 1881 and 1891 lay in the manner in which the several columns were combined, as explained in the chapter on Compilation.

19. The preliminary record consisted of the filling up by the enumerator of the schedules in all its columns for every individual in his block. This task was a very simple one in the regulation districts, in which the average block rarely exceeded 40 houses or families and the average family consisted of five individuals. It is very doubtful whether it is advisable to begin this operation so long as six weeks before the actual final counting. It is true that this practice affords an opportunity for supervising officers to examine and correct a large number of entries, but the disadvantages of the numerous corrections rendered necessary on the final night by the births, deaths, and changes of residence which occur in the ninth part of a year seriously hamper the enumerator. There is no part of the work of this official which is so open to suspicion as his thorough revision of the enumeration book on the census night. It is therefore generally considered that it would be better not to begin the first record more than a fortnight before the final counting, and to trust to loose test schedules for the training of the

THE PRELIMINARY RECORD.

enumerators. As a matter of fact inspections made during the month of preliminary record by my subordinates proved that the mass of the enumerators themselves appreciated the position, and it is doubtful whether one-fourth of the population had been censused in the schedule books before the 10th of February. On the other hand, in most districts the enumerators had prepared on plain paper before that date a rough draft of the schedules of their block, and it was not till the whole had been revised by the supervisor that they were copied into the enumeration book. Indeed, most enumerators seemed to have made it a matter of pride to send in the book free from any corrections, except those of the final night. If possible, it would be advisable hereafter to require as part of the regular enumeration procedure that such rough drafts should be invariably prepared, the books not being filled in till a week before the final counting. Although the great majority, perhaps 95 per cent., of the books were models of neatness, some were cut about by corrections till many of their entries were almost illegible. These few books were the cause of much trouble in compilation, as the clerks on one abstraction sheet read them one way and those on a second in a different way, whilst a third set omitted them altogether, the resultant confusion in totals being a source of many errors and necessitating much correction.

20. In a few areas, however, the preliminary census began as early as the 1st January. Moreover, in some it was found

SPECIAL TRACTS.

that in consequence of the paucity of educated enumerators the final checking could not be completed in a single night, or that it was inadvisable to do census work at night and so possibly rouse the suspicions or fears of rude and uncivilised populations in backward tracts. The areas in which the early commencement of the first counting was sanctioned were all the non-regulation districts and the Tributary States of Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, but in many portions of these jurisdictions the permission was not availed of, and enumeration was begun as late as in ordinary regulation districts.

THE FINAL COUNTING.

The exception should be employed as little as possible. The rule in regard to final counting, other than on the night of the 26th, was that if it could not be completed before 9 A.M. on the 27th, it should be commenced at such a period as to close at sundown on the 26th. This exceptional measure was necessary only in the Hazaribagh and Lohardaga districts, one to three days before the 26th being needed in a few jungle *thánás*; in Singhbhum, where two days were allowed in the hilly portion of two *thánás*, the remainder of the district being censused during the morning of the 27th; in Jalpaiguri, where a portion of the Western Duars was finally enumerated on the afternoon of the 26th, a night census on that date being found practical in far the larger part of the district; and in the Santal Parganas, where all the subdivisions were censused at daybreak on the 27th, except Deogarh subdivision, where the ordinary night census was enforced. In the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur the final checking began as early as the 20th February, but in the Tributary States of Orissa a night census on the 26th was the general rule, whilst only in a small area was it found necessary to commence as soon as the 25th. In the Puri district a small tract of country in the Banpur *tháná* was censused after 3 P.M. on the afternoon of the 26th. In Darjeeling, where the night census in 1881 had caused much commotion amongst the coolies on the tea gardens, considerable numbers of them having absconded over our frontier into Nipal in order to avoid it, a night census was, on the strong representations of the Deputy Commissioner, again attempted and with entire success. The Deputy Commissioner of the Santal Parganas was also of opinion that a night census would have caused no disturbance in 1891. Having regard, however, to the violent hostility displayed in 1881, it was thought inadvisable to attempt the experiment. Some anxiety was also felt with regard to the considerable Santal population in the south of the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr and the north of Bankura and Birbhum, but the District Magistrates carried through a night census in all these tracts without difficulty.

21. No attempt at a synchronous census was made in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong. The physical characteristics of the

**THE HILL TRACTS OF
CHITTAGONG.**

country, the almost entire absence of education amongst the local tribes, and the unwillingness of their chiefs to supply the British Government with accurate information

regarding their numbers, necessitated very careful and rather expensive arrangements. At the time of the first census in 1872, the Deputy Commissioner wrote:—

“The Chiefs’ principal source of revenue is a capitation tax, out of which they pay a certain proportion to Government as tribute. They undoubtedly possess the information necessary to the compilation of a most accurate return of the population; but regarding our motives in requiring such a statement from them to be simply to obtain data, whereon hereafter we shall build a claim for more tribute, they systematically endeavour to make the numbers of their people, and consequently their own incomes, appear less than is actually the case.”

The same difficulty still exists, particularly in the territory of the Bohmong, under whom the village headmen hold a certain area or *mahál* on the farming system at a fixed rent. It is their clear interest to conceal the true number of the families, from whom they collect the poll tax, and they habitually combine to minimize their returns of households. These men were, however, called on in September 1890 to submit careful lists of families, and were warned that they would be rigorously checked. The results were not satisfactory in the Bohmong’s Circle, only 24,543 persons having been returned, against 37,932 found when the census had been completed. The population of the Hill Tracts lives in scattered and temporary hamlets in the valley of the four large rivers, the Pheni, Karnaphuli, Sangu, and Matamuri, which intersect the district. Having obtained an approximate list of their subjects from the chiefs, the Deputy Commissioner was able in a rough way to block out the valleys, and appointed his subordinates of every kind to recount the people, this operation being carried out between the 20th and 26th February by the enumerators working uniformly from east to west across the district, thus catching on the final night any temporary immigrants from the regulation districts of Chittagong, who in the cold weather cross the border in considerable numbers, though they stay only for a few days at a time, in order to cut timber and bamboos. In consequence of the entire illiteracy of the people, and the impossibility of the official enumerators filling up the more elaborate schedule used in the Province in so short a time, a special form was employed, in which only the head of each family was individually recorded, subsequent columns giving simple particulars regarding the inmates of his house, the number of males under and over 15 years of age, the number of females under and over 12 years of age, and any infirmity found amongst them. In regard to himself he stated his religion, tribe, class, birthplace and occupation.

22. In Hill Tippera a similar schedule was sanctioned, but an elaborate system of blocking was adopted, based on the four administrative subdivisions, into which the state is divided, each police circle being formed into a charge, within which villages were grouped into blocks, according to their size or the number of educated enumerators available. Only a single counting beginning on the 11th and ending on the 26th February was attempted, but the results were of a very satisfactory character. In Sikkim the inhabitants were numbered in the three simple categories of men, women, and children, the sex of the latter not being ascertained. The tribe or caste of the head of each family was also recorded. It is hoped that at next census, a schedule like that in use in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong may be found possible of employment, and that the general Imperial schedule may be brought into use in the latter district, and in Hill Tippera.

23. The concluding operation of the Actual Census was completed on the morning following the night of the final counting. All the enumerators of each circle, usually about ten in number, assembled under their supervisor and carefully totalled their enumeration books, the totals first arrived at being checked by a second enumerator and finally verified by the supervisor. The provisional district totals thus ascertained, compared with the results of compilation, are given on the following page, and show that the most accurate work was done in Cuttack and Rajshahi, and the least so in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. The causes of error were enquired into in a few cases, and the results proved that in very few cases were the mistakes traceable to the enumerators, but practically always arose in the summation of the block totals, or by the omission of figures,

THE PROVISIONAL TOTALS.

which came in late from some circle, and the absence of which had not been detected :—

DISTRICTS.	Provisional returns.	Actual figures.	Variation.
<i>Bardwan Division.</i>			
Bardwan ...	1,883,400	1,891,880	+ 8,480
Bankura ...	1,063,250	1,069,668	+ 6,418
Birbhum ...	789,800	797,833	+ 8,233
Midnapur ...	2,621,750	2,631,516	+ 9,766
Hugli ...	1,069,560	1,076,710	+ 7,150
Howrah ...	731,150	721,211	— 9,939
<i>Presidency Division.</i>			
Calcutta City ...	674,940	681,560	+ 6,620
24 Parganas ...	1,879,920	1,892,033	+ 12,113
Nadia ...	1,639,610	1,644,108	+ 4,498
Jessor ...	1,886,990	1,888,827	+ 1,837
Khulna ...	1,160,790	1,177,652	+ 16,822
Murshidabad ...	1,244,410	1,250,946	+ 6,536
<i>Rajshahi Division.</i>			
Dinajpur ...	1,551,490	1,555,895	+ 4,345
Rajshahi ...	1,312,880	1,313,336	+ 456
Rangpur ...	2,069,950	2,065,464	— 4,486
Bogra ...	815,070	817,494	+ 2,424
Fabna ...	1,354,640	1,362,392	+ 7,752
Darjeeling ...	223,020	223,314	+ 294
Jalpaiguri ...	676,690	681,352	+ 4,662
<i>Dacca Division.</i>			
Dacca ...	2,406,390	2,420,656	+ 14,266
Faridpur ...	1,792,630	1,797,320	+ 4,690
Bakharganj ...	2,147,800	2,153,965	+ 6,165
Maimansingh ...	3,444,030	3,472,186	+ 28,156
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>			
Chittagong ...	1,281,890	1,290,167	+ 8,277
Noakhali ...	1,008,960	1,009,693	+ 733
Tippera ...	1,776,840	1,782,935	+ 6,095
Chittagong Hill Tracts	107,450	107,286	— 164
<i>Patna Division.</i>			
Patna ...	1,770,220	1,769,004	— 1,216
Gaya ...	2,141,060	2,138,331	— 2,729
Shahabad ...	2,042,120	2,063,337	+ 21,217
Muzaffarpur ...	2,689,490	2,711,445	+ 21,955
Darbhanga ...	2,770,050	2,801,955	+ 31,905
Saran ...	2,471,520	2,467,477	— 4,043
Champaran ...	1,854,040	1,859,465	+ 5,425
<i>Bhagalpur Division.</i>			
Monghyr ...	2,025,220	2,036,021	+ 10,801
Bhagalpur ...	2,023,390	2,032,696	+ 9,306
Purnea ...	1,940,650	1,944,658	+ 4,008
Malda ...	812,850	814,919	+ 2,069
Santal Parganas ...	1,743,760	1,754,196	+ 10,436
<i>Orissa Division.</i>			
Cuttack ...	1,937,380	1,937,671	+ 291
Puri ...	938,410	944,998	+ 6,588
Balasor ...	989,230	994,625	+ 5,395
<i>Chutia Nagpur Division.</i>			
Hasaribagh ...	1,162,480	1,164,321	+ 1,841
Lohardaga ...	1,746,660	1,725,655	— 21,005
Singhbhum ...	546,380	545,488	— 892
Manbhum ...	1,190,070	1,193,328	+ 3,258
Total, British ...	70,909,260	71,176,929	+ 267,669
Feudatories ...	3,428,390	3,466,437	+ 38,047
Total, Bengal ...	74,337,650	74,643,366	+ 305,716

24. The abstract of the enumeration books thus drawn up by the enumerators, consisted only of the grand totals of males and females censused in them. I, however, proposed, with the approval of the Government of Bengal, that a more detailed abstract should be obtained, showing religion, infirmities, and ages in three periods, but

the suggestion was not sanctioned by the Census Commissioner, who thought that it would add appreciably to the work of the enumerators whilst the results might not be satisfactory. I am still, however, strongly of opinion that, as in England, these officials should prepare such an abstract, but omitting age and including education and foreign birthplace, without specification. I offer the following form for adoption in future censuses :—

District	Thana	Block No.	Charge
	Circle No.		
(A)	Occupied houses	...	...
(B)	Total males	...	Total females
(C) (i)	Hindus; males	...	females
(ii)	Musalmans; males	...	females
(iii)	Christians; males	...	females
(iv)	Other Religions; males	...	females
(D) (i)	Attending school; males	...	females
(ii)	Can read and write a vernacular language; males	...	females
(iii)	Ditto ditto English; males	...	females
(E)	Born outside the district; males	...	females
(F)	Insane; males	...	females
	Blind; males	...	females
	Deaf and mute; males	...	females
	Lepers; males	...	females

It seems out of place to deal with this matter here, but it is introduced because, with the full experience of the census compilation before me, I am most absolutely of opinion that the enumerator's abstract should be made the basis and check of a large part of compilation, and not be used, as in 1891, merely to supply a rough provisional total of district population. The abstract form should be printed on stout paper and be sent to each subdivisional head-quarters along with the enumeration books, when their entries should be immediately abstracted and tabulated under the personal supervision of the Subdivisional Officer. When added together the results would place Government in possession of a mass of the most important, carefully checked, and reliable figures within a month after the taking of the census. The totals (A), (B), and (C) could be immediately printed and form tables I to VI of the Imperial Series. Totals (D) and (F) not being combined with age and caste, would not yield final figures for any tables, but would be invaluable as a check on the abstraction for the tables of education and infirmities. Similarly, total (E), though it would not give the sources from which the immigrant population of each district is derived, would supply the all-important information required in judging of the increase of population in any district, viz., the total number of the immigrant section of its people. It would also check the compilation of the Imperial table of birthplace. Each of these two latter totals would, in fact, at any period in either abstraction or tabulation fix the locality of any error in the above-mentioned tables. It is needless to say that for the accuracy of these totals and their compilation into *thanti* tables the Subdivisional Officer should be held most strictly and personally responsible. The work would last only a month, and would be of the very simplest character. None of the six totals require the combination of more than two columns of the schedule, each being based on the entries of a single column taken with the sex column. The compiling clerk would have nothing to do but run his finger down each column, counting the entries, at the same time keeping his eye on the sex column. The following simple abstraction sheet, which would also serve as a tabulation register, should be used :—

THANA										BLOCK No.												
SERIAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES.	HINDUS.		MUSALMANS.		.		ATTENDING SCHOOL.		CAN READ AND WRITE				BORN OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.		INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF MUTE.		LEPERS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	A		English.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
									Vernacular.													
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* Enter in manuscript any other religion found.

The totals for each block should be compared with the enumerator's abstract, and if found to differ in any column, the figures under its heading alone need be abstracted over again.

25. A single clerk on Rs. 15 a month could prepare these abstraction sheets for 8 blocks with an average population of 250 souls each in a day of six hours. Most of the

INSIGNIFICANT COST.

columns, except the first five, would usually be blank, and he would make very rapid progress. This operation would cost under Rs. 25,000 for eighty millions of people, the probable population of the Lower Provinces in 1901. Each clerk could compile the above sheet for 50,000 persons in a month of 25 working days, so that five to ten clerks would be able to complete the work in one month for most subdivisions. The cost of tabulating the block totals would be very little, perhaps Rs. 5,000. It is not too much to expect that a few reliable young men, candidates for some local appointments, and anxious to obtain a character for good and accurate work, could be found in every subdivision. Still if the District Magistrate saw reason to think that abstraction at subdivisional offices would interfere too much with ordinary duties, or that it could be more efficiently carried out at head-quarters, there is no reason why all the enumeration books should not be collected at the district capital, and the checking of the enumerators' abstracts completed there. I am induced to suggest abstraction being effected at subdivisions, first, because subdivision of work, and especially subdivision of supervision, gives the best results; and secondly, because the Subdivisional Officers would be immediately able to criticize the results with the aid of their special local knowledge, but chiefly, because in 1872 this procedure was found feasible, admirable subdivisional abstracts having been drawn up in a few days after the census of that year, with the aid of a few clerks lent by neighbouring landlords and planters, by the Subdivisional Officer of the Chuadanga subdivision of the Nadia district, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, now Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

26. Although in backward tracts the enumerators are far from trustworthy compilers, still it is certain that over nine-tenths of the Province, drawn as they are from the literate

URGENT STATISTICS.

castes, and consisting chiefly of the sub-managers of estates, rent collectors, village accountants, schoolmasters, shopkeepers, village headmen, etc., they are as well acquainted with figures as the men we subsequently employ in the compilation offices, and are thoroughly capable of drawing up very accurate totals. In the ill-educated and mostly in the non-regulation districts there would probably be an appreciable amount of error in the abstracts and the reconciliation of their figures as compared with the subdivisional compilation would cost time and money, but it seems certain that for Rs. 30,000 we would obtain statistics twice compiled and intercompared for (i) the total population, male and female of districts, subdivisions and *thānds*; (ii) the religions of the inhabitants, male and female, of those administrative divisions; (iii) similar information for all towns and municipalities; (iv) the number of persons of each sex under education, and those able to read and write a vernacular language or English; (v) the immigrant population of every town and *thāná*; and (vi) the number of the insane, blind, deaf-mute and of lepers in any given area, town or administrative division. Government really needs very little more than these statistics, but it wants them urgently. The extra labour of preparing the abstracts, required for checking them, would be inappreciable to each of the half-a-million of enumerators likely to be employed in 1901, whilst their checking or recompilation would throw little work on the 130 Subdivisional Officers concerned, who would reasonably take an interest in rapidly ascertaining the main results of operations, which had taken up so much of their time during the preceding twelve months.

CHAPTER III.

The compilation of the Tables.

27. The preparations for the compilation of the statistics of the census were commenced early in January 1891, with the translation and printing of the abstraction sheets and tabulation registers prescribed by the Census Commissioner, the former being twelve and the latter twenty in number. The abstraction sheets were—

ABSTRACTION.

- I.—A combination of sex, age, religion, and civil condition, abstracted from columns 2, 6, 7, and 8 of the Census Schedule.
- II.—A combination of sex, age, religion, and education; columns 2, 6, 7, 12.
- III.—A combination of sex, age, and occupation; columns 6, 7, and 11.
- IV.—A combination of sex, caste, and sub-caste; columns 4, 5, and 6.
- V.—A combination of sex and parent tongue; columns 6 and 9.
- VI.—A combination of sex and place of birth; columns 6 and 10.
- VII.—A combination of sex, age, and caste, with infirmities; columns 4, 6, 7, and 14.
- VIII.—A combination, for Christians only, of religion, sect, race and nationality, with sex; columns 2, 3, 4, and 6.
- IX.—A combination, for Christians only, of race, age, and sex; columns 4, 6, and 7.
- X.—A combination of sex, religion, caste, education, and language of the literate; columns 2, 4, 6, 12, and 13.
- XI.—A combination of religion, caste, age, sex, and civil condition; columns 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8.
- XII.—A combination of age and sex from columns 6 and 7, for 100,000 persons in the province.

The first six, the tenth and eleventh had to be filled up for every individual enumerated, and these eight were known as the main sheets. The two last were entirely new, the first six being the same as in 1881, except that age was added in the second or education sheet, and was substituted for religion in combination with occupations in the third, whilst sub-caste was added to caste in the fourth sheet. Caste was also combined with infirmities in sheet VII. Moreover, in regard to occupations, not only was the employment of workers recorded, but the means of livelihood of those who do no work,—that is, the occupation of those, by whom they are supported. This last addition necessitated the abstraction of as many entries as there were persons enumerated,—that is, $74\frac{1}{2}$ millions; whilst in 1881, only actual workers numbering 23 millions were compiled.

28. In order to complete the work in four months or 100 working days, the sanctioned establishment for these abstraction sheets were per million of population—

Sheet	I	...	...	12	abstractors.
"	II	...	...	4	"
"	III	...	...	8	"
"	IV	...	...	4	"
"	V	...	...	2	"
"	VI	...	...	2	"
"	X	...	...	8	"
"	XI	...	...	10	"
				—	
			Total	50	
				—	

The clerks required in 1881 for the abstraction of the main sheets of that year did not exceed 29, the number on I, II, IV, V, and VI remaining the same, but on III only four or five were needed. The Census Report of 1881 states that it was at one time suggested to introduce the element of age in combination with occupation, but "abandoned on the ground that it would hopelessly complicate the tables." This complication had to be met and overcome in 1891, besides that a three-fold larger population was dealt with. The additions to the old abstraction sheets were, however, as nothing when compared with the two new sheets which combined education with caste and marriage with age and caste. The latter, the dreaded sheet XI, was not finally compiled till the end of 1892, and cost me an amount of personal labour I will never forget. Its extreme intricacy was accompanied by an equally strong temptation to get round its difficulties by methods far removed from statistical accuracy. The totallings and cross totallings were infinite in number, and in spite of correction and re-correction the compiled results of this sheet had to be rejected in dozens of *thánás* as manifestly guess-work fudging. In this way five out of the eleven *thánás* of the Hugli District were found worse than unreliable. In fact, the whole character of the undertaking was changed by the introduction of caste in place of or in addition to religion. Religions in the Lower Provinces are practically two,—Hindu and Musalman, whilst if only the chief castes are considered, some sixty totals were needed where a couple formerly sufficed.

29. The first question, however, that arose in connection with the compilation of the figures recorded in the schedules was where this operation should be carried out. In 1881 there were three offices, at Calcutta, at Dinapur near Patna, and at Cuttack. The Agra Conference advised that the number should be increased by the establishment of an office at each divisional head-quarters, and this arrangement was followed in the Punjab. In the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces, however, district offices were adopted, and I strongly pressed the same system on the Bengal Government, and in this matter had the great advantage of being supported by the Census Commissioner, who wrote:—

"My experience in 1881 of large offices, even under good supervision, was such as to induce me to advise my successor in Bombay to abandon them, and to work with a greater number of centres, as I found the influence on each other of large masses of men engaged temporarily was bad, that personal control was weakened, and check inevitably relegated more than is prudent to subordinates."

In addressing the Local Government I remarked:—

"The great argument ordinarily used against abstraction and tabulation in districts is that there would be great variety of practice in the treatment of the enumerators' schedules in different districts. This is a danger which I do not appreciate, and I am glad to say that my views are in this respect in entire harmony with those of Mr. Baines. Mistakes, blunders, and carelessness in abstracting and tabulating I can understand in district census offices as in any other office; but as it will be the sole duty of the clerks to extract what the schedule contains, nothing more and nothing less, I cannot see where the chance of variety of practice comes in. No district clerk nor any of his superiors, up to the District Magistrate, will have anything to do with classification or compilation. Every occupation, no matter how seemingly unmeaning, must be abstracted and tabulated, without any attempt being made to place it in its proper category of employment. Every caste, however obscure, is to be similarly treated, and on no account to be grouped with any other. In fact, it should be the single object of the whole superior district staff to make the clerks a body of machines, who will, so to say, unintelligently, but at the same time with absolute fidelity, extract every fact, statement, and figure from the schedule, without any question as to the meaning or accuracy of the entries in the schedule. * * * * What I desire to emphatically point out is, that there is no room and no necessity for reference to the Provincial Superintendent or to anybody else. The procedure is absolutely uniform in its essence, and variety of treatment impossible. No doubt when the stage of compilation, specifically so called, is reached, the position of affairs is almost reversed. The clerks are constantly employed in grouping and classifying. There is, in fact, the widest field for variety of practice and treatment, and for this reason the operation of compilation should be carried out at one centre in Bengal (Calcutta) under the personal and persistent supervision of the Provincial Superintendent."

As the result of these representations the Government of Bengal sanctioned the system of district offices, and it has on the whole been found to work very well, and has been approved by almost every district officer, who gave personal attention to the operations of compilation. The chief difficulty that has been

found in practice results from the fact that a few district officers, under the stress of other and probably more important work, did not, or were unable to, give to the local census offices the amount of supervision they required, and such offices generally turned out at first very indifferent figures, which had to be revised or re-compiled at much cost. Still the balance of advantage remains with the district system. It secures a much wider field for the choice of clerks, and if, as is recommended hereafter, the period of District Compilation be extended to nine months, the number of men required in each office would be comparatively small, and they can be carefully chosen. In 1881 the Provincial Superintendent admitted that "the class of men employed in the *mufassal* offices was better than those whom dire necessity compelled us to entertain in Calcutta. There were a quantity of scamps out of place, into whose antecedents it was impossible to enquire, who were idle and insubordinate, and who, until they were detected and expelled, were a constant source of disquiet to the office. In the Dinapur and Cuttack offices the class of clerks was much better." The experience of 1891 was precisely similar. In Calcutta and the neighbouring districts of the 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hugli and Bardwan a great deal of the work was of the most unsatisfactory description, and fudging was rampant, whilst in backward districts like Champaran, Puri, Hazaribagh, Bogra, Malda, and Noakhali the work was generally excellent and always honest, though the clerks were occasionally ill educated and consequently more liable to error. Moreover, as in 1881, "the pay was found sufficient to attract a better class of men in the *mufassal* offices than in the metropolis." Even in the Central Compilation Office very liberal pay could not secure honesty. Whenever an error in addition was made and subsequently discovered by the inter-comparison of registers, usually the first thought of the compilers was not to correct the total by re-adding the items but to fudge some one of the items so as to raise or decrease the total to the requisite figure. So bad is the temporary Calcutta clerk that it would be advisable to establish the final Compilation Office in almost any other part of the province.

30. Abstraction was generally commenced on the 8th April with full establishments, and was completed in most districts on the 31st July, and in all but two by the 15th August, a seemingly very satisfactory result. The

THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE
SYNCHRONOUS SYSTEM.

general opinion, however, of District Officers, in which I most heartily concur, is that abstraction was pressed on much too quickly, and that thorough supervision was impossible except by a demand on the time of District Officers and their gazetted subordinates, which seems inadvisable to repeat. The method adopted has also been seriously called in question. It consisted of the synchronous abstraction of the eight main sheets, so that compilation of the returns of age, sex, marriage, birth-place, language, religion, caste, infirmities were all being pushed on at the highest rate of speed at the same time. The clerks at work were all temporary employes eager to complete the daily and monthly tasks and draw their pay, regardless of the quality of their work. Even the supervisors were temporary men, over whom, once pay was drawn, Government had no hold. Indeed, in most district offices the sole person of permanent responsibility was the Inspector, generally a superior clerk lent by some local office; but under the system of synchronous compilation it was in practice found that he could not efficiently check and supervise the multifarious abstraction carried on around him. It does not follow that the statistics compiled are untrustworthy, but that a large part of them during the two first months were radically bad, and had to be re-compiled at a cost exceeding one-third of the outlay on original abstraction. I would, therefore, advise that an entirely different system should in future be pursued. The sheets should be taken up one by one, the simplest, which are fortunately the more important from a Governmental point of view, being abstracted first, whilst those of a scientific or sociologic interest may be deferred to a later date. I would also extend the period of abstraction from four to nine months. In England the census returns are compiled in two years by about 120 clerks. In order to meet the difficulty of temporary irresponsible compilers I beg further to suggest that each District Officer should obtain from all the public departments in his jurisdiction a list of applicants for appointments, and that Government should instruct all officers to give weight in making appointments to those, who could produce certificates of having done good work in the census offices. These men would generally be glad to find

such temporary employment, and applicants for the higher class of clerical work in the Civil Courts, police, registration offices, etc., could obtain a sufficient emolument in the pay of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 allowed to the supervising and checking staff. No man should be appointed in a census office to the responsible work of checking, over whom Government had not some really effective influence, beyond the payment of his temporary monthly salary. In this connection it seems necessary to remark that the rule of the Government of India that only the deputation allowance of a permanent clerk deputed to census duty *plus* the pay of the lowest clerk appointed to complete the clerical cadre of the establishment, from which he is withdrawn, should be debited to the Imperial census grant, does not tend to efficiency of census work. It throws an appreciable part of the superior supervising census establishment on provincial funds, and checks what is most desirable, the free deputation of trustworthy men from permanent offices to the checking branch of census offices. In the interests of the imperial census itself there is nothing that deserves encouragement more. I also found, as the District Census Officers did, that it was practically impossible to supervise the work on the synchronous system. One of the great advantages of only one abstraction sheet being taken up at a time in District Offices and only one tabulation register being sent to the Central Office at a time is that the Provincial Superintendent is not overwhelmed by the variety of the tables he has to deal with at the same time. The synchronous system is, in fact, absolutely bewildering to every supervising officer, whether in districts or in Calcutta.

31. The best manner of dealing with the simpler and also the more important abstraction sheets has already been described in paragraphs 24 to 26 of Chapter II. The compilation of the remaining tables dealing with the more complicated subjects of age, marriage, birth-places, occupations, languages, and castes in their relations with marriage, education, and infirmities should be reserved for a small staff working as in 1891 at the head-quarters of each district, who, as the resultant information involves no urgency, should be allowed ample time to complete their task. The abstraction of the necessary sheets should be taken up in the order of their simplicity, birth-place and language being treated first, and after them education and infirmities combined with age and caste. The first three of these sheets should be dealt with in a manner entirely different from that followed in 1891, when, in order to arrive at birth-place, language, and education, the abstractors were required at great expense of time and money to tick off from the enumeration books local birth-place, local language, and illiteracy as well as what was alone needed,—foreign birth-place, foreign language, and literacy. Only in the case of infirmities was the natural method followed, the sane and sound being disregarded, and only persons afflicted being abstracted. Except on the borders of a district, forty-nine in every fifty persons in rural villages are born in the district in which they live. Similarly, for the whole female population and for males in large parts of Chutia Nagpur and Bihar the educated bear a hardly higher proportion to the total population, whilst in all parts of the province the cases of persons speaking or reading and writing any language other than the local vernacular was about one-fifth part of those of non-local birth. In a district like Muzaffarpur, with a population of nearly three millions, an abstractor often went on for hours ticking down Muzaffarpur as the birth-place and Hindi as the language without meeting with a single foreign birth-place or foreign tongue. In the education sheets II and X the state of things was hardly better, and nineteen-twentieths of the abstractors' time was employed in recording the age and the caste of the illiterate. In sheet X the time so spent was specially noticeable, as in most blocks, except in towns, education is confined to half-a-dozen castes,—Brahmin, Kayasthas, Baniyas, &c.,—but the abstractor had to laboriously enter up the scores of low castes met with merely to record the absence of their ability to read and write.

32. Another objection to starting compilation too soon and pushing it on too rapidly is that the Provincial Superintendent is almost necessarily a complete amateur in census work, and it often must happen, and did happen in 1891, that the instructions issued at the outset were incomplete, and had to be supplemented as compilation progressed. If the suggestions made in

CALCUTTA SHOULD BE FIRST
UNDERTAKEN.

paragraphs 24 to 26 of the last Chapter as to the immediate preparation at subdivisional head-quarters of the census figures most urgently required by Government be adopted, there is no pressing need for the remaining statistics. The Provincial Superintendent should undertake first the compilation of the Calcutta figures, for which a special officer is entirely unnecessary. As soon as he has finished the abstraction of the first sheet to be prepared (birth-place is suggested), he would be in an authoritative position to issue final instructions regarding it to District Officers, and so on with the other sheets.

33. In regard, therefore, to the sheets mentioned in the first paragraph of this Chapter, it is advised that in the district compilation offices sheets V and VI should be first

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS.
completed by the whole staff, local birth-place and the local vernacular being omitted. The education sheets II and X could be combined if the illiterate are excluded, and they should be dealt with after V and VI by the whole staff. By employing all the abstractors on one or at most two sheets at a time the supervising officers are freed from the chief difficulty of the synchronous system, viz., the having to look after a dozen different things at the same time. The statistics of infirmities are so simple and the afflicted so few that one clerk should be appointed in each district to compile them exclusively. The system of 1891 was for some of the clerks on sheet I to abstract infirmities, whilst the others were totalling that sheet. Personal responsibility was thus lost amongst a dozen men even in small offices. It is impossible to discuss the methods of compilation in regard to age, marriage, and occupation, and the possible improvement of the abstraction sheets dealing with them till the results of the late census in respect of each have been considered in the chapters devoted to them. It may, however, be noted here that an objection has been raised to the whole body of clerks passing from one sheet to another, instead of a few being put to each and, being kept at it, made specially familiar with its preparation. It is urged that they would hardly have learned how to work on one sheet when they would pass on to another. By lengthening of the period of abstraction from four to nine months the transition would be far from rapid, whilst by beginning on the simplest sheets the abstractors would be trained to deal with the more difficult ones, which even accurate men are unfit to tackle directly without some initiation in the easier sheets.

34. One of the chief features of the compilation of 1891 was the rigorous inter-comparison of the different abstraction sheets by means of an elaborate test slip prescribed by the

THE TEST SLIP.
Census Commissioner. This form inter-compared with great minuteness the number of persons in each age period, under each religion, and of either sex in all the sheets, and would have been highly valuable if the work were done less rapidly and by responsible clerks; but it is to be feared that it became the cause of much fudging, which was not detected till the district totals were made up, and the absurdity of the resultant statistics aroused suspicion. Its main effect was to secure great accuracy in age periods, but, as proved in Chapter X, they are so highly untrustworthy in themselves, that it was a waste of energy to devote such special attention to their abstraction. In future the test slip should be used only in tabulation, and the accuracy of abstraction should be ascertained by direct checking of a considerable proportion of the sheets under preparation by reference to the schedules and careful re-abstraction from them. When only one is abstracted at one time, such checking will be a very easy matter for the head of the office, the Inspector or the Deputy Magistrate in charge. With well-selected responsible clerks fudging will never occur, and the only danger is from carelessness, which careful checking at the outset and sharp fines will soon put an end to. In 1891 each group of 25 abstractors was supervised by four room supervisors on Rs. 25 a month. With the smaller staff advised they would be unnecessary. The Inspector, with the aid of a single assistant, could keep order and distribute the work. The room supervisors were supposed to check the totals of the sheets abstracted by every clerk in their rooms, but this duty was very frequently neglected. They got the idea that they were *hākims* of sorts, and were of little service. Their pay should be employed to increase or reward the real checking establishment. I may add that a record-keeper would be unnecessary. The Inspector should get the enumeration books properly arranged and registered between the taking of the census and the opening of the

district offices some two months later, and as only one sheet would be abstracted at a time, their issue would be a matter of the utmost simplicity.

35. It has been stated that abstraction practically was finished in the middle of August. Tabulation, that is, the transfer of the block totals from the abstraction sheets to totalling registers, began at different periods in different offices, according to the accuracy of the antecedent abstraction or the rapidity, with which errors in it were corrected. It was at first intended that tabulation should be completed by the middle of August, but only one district, Noakhali, was able to work within this limit of time, followed closely by Bogra, in which district also compilation was carried through excellently and quickly. Most districts completed tabulation by the end of September, but a few dragged on to the end of the year. As I have said before, this urgency of work, which brought on District Officers a degree of worry that was a serious addition to their ordinary arduous duties, would be unnecessary if the most urgent portion of the census statistics were at once compiled. Moreover, in order to tabulate rapidly, a number of clerks had to be engaged, who were little fit for such work, though capable of abstracting with fair accuracy. Tabulation consists not only of the posting of the sheet totals, but the addition of the totals of many blocks together, not only perpendicularly in the ordinary way, but in many registers horizontally across the page. It is an operation, to which the old adage of the more haste the less speed, strongly applies. No useful end was really served. My office in Calcutta was flooded with the totals of a score of registers sent in, all in a mass, from fifty subordinate offices. Where these totals referred to *thánás* it was possible to grapple with them, but when, as in the case of education by caste, marriage by caste, and occupations by age, a series of totals, consisting of some 150 sub-totals, were received for every group of sixty blocks in the province, the resultant accumulation of unclassified figures can be more easily imagined than described. If, as I have urged and urge again, each group of statistics is separately and singly abstracted and tabulated in district offices, not only will the work be more efficiently checked there, but any error will be more quickly detected in the central office. Although two hundred clerks were engaged in compilation in Calcutta, it took nearly six months before all the district totals were combined into the Imperial Tables, and it was only then that it was possible to inter-compare and verify them so as to eliminate mistakes, and mistakes there were by the hundred.

36. The tabulation registers were twenty-six in number, sixteen being filled up for every block, and ten only for those, in which special information for particular classes or religions was recorded. The General Registers were—

I.—The number of houses and total population, male and female, of each block.

II.—Variation of *tháná* population since 1881.

III.—Towns and villages classified according to total population.

IV.—Totals of religions for every block, males and females.

V.—The population of every block, male and female, grouped by age and religion in five annual and ten quinquennial periods.

VI—A.—The same statistics for every block for the married of both sexes.

VI—B.—The same statistics for every block for the unmarried of both sexes.

VI—C.—The same statistics for every block for the widowed of both sexes.

VII.—The learning, literate and illiterate for both sexes and all religions in three age periods, 0—14 years, 15—24 and 25 years and over, in every block.

VIII.—Parent tongue by sex in every block.

IX.—District of birth by sex in every block.

XIV.—Caste and sub-caste of the inhabitants of every block, males and females.

XV—A.—Occupations of males in three age periods, 0—9 years, 10—14 and 15 years and over, for every block.

XV—B.—Occupations of females in like manner.

XIX.—The learning, literate and illiterate of both sexes of every caste in every block, and

XX.—Every caste in every block divided into married, unmarried, and widowed, for both sexes, and in four age periods, 0—9 years, 10—14, 15—39, 40 years and over.

The Special Registers were—

X.—The insane grouped by sex in eleven quinquennial age periods in every block in which they were found.

XI.—The same statistics for the blind.

XII.—The same statistics for the deaf mute.

XIII.—The same statistics for lepers.

X—A.—The castes of the insane in every block, in which they were found.

XI—A.—The castes of the blind.

XII—A.—The castes of the deaf mute.

XIII—A.—The castes of lepers.

XVI.—The sects of Christians, divided into non-Indians, Eurasians and natives, and

XVII.—The races of Christians, other than native, divided into four age periods, 0—14 years, 15—34, 35—49, and 50 years and over.

37. I have given the details of the above registers in full, because all these valuable statistics have been preserved in the record-rooms of every district. The foregoing lists, therefore, show exactly what figures are obtainable for every block, and consequently for every village, town, police circle, or other area in the whole Province. It would be impossible to print them in less than fifty volumes, equal in size to this report, and such an undertaking is out of the question; but it is important that it should be known that these elaborate statistics exist for the smallest and most backward hamlet and that they should, if properly arranged, be available in every district office as soon as asked for.

38. In comparing the amount of tabulation in 1891 with 1881, it is to be remembered that it varies directly in proportion to the number of blocks, a separate total being required in each main register for each block. There were in 1891, 378,189 blocks, as against 191,059 in 1881, so that by this one fact tabulation was practically doubled. Moreover, registers XIX and XX, which engaged six of the fourteen tabulators in each full gang, were entirely new. Registers XV—A and B, Occupations, dealt with the whole population, instead of only with the working third of it, as in 1881. In fact, whilst abstraction was nearly doubled in amount, tabulation was increased quite three-fold.

39. The operations of abstraction and tabulation involved a very large amount of printing. The following principal forms were issued by the Government Press to district census offices:—

ABSTRACTION SHEETS.	NUMBER.	TABULATION REGISTERS.	NUMBER.
I	569,084	I	33,728
II	533,438	II	1,470
III	534,701	III	24,238
IV	544,706	IV	36,059
V	523,808	V	131,830
VI	514,315	VIA	136,412
VII	416,845	VIB	138,563
VIII	12,600	VIO	135,490
IX	12,600	VII	135,572
X	534,091	VIII	72,893
XI	573,848	IX	71,183
XII	2,600	X—XII	27,019
TEST-SLIPS.	533,323	XA—XIIIA	29,542
		XIV	191,349
		XVA	283,020
		XVB	292,880
		XIX	304,132
		XX	631,596

40. The compilation of the special returns of Europeans was accompanied by much difficulty in 1891. It was carried out in the Central Office at Calcutta, but deferred till after the main sheets in abstraction had been completed in districts, and till Europeans had been included in the general tables for all religions, and in the special registers for Christians. The schedules for Europeans were all loose separate forms, and were necessarily under this system passed about from one group of abstractors to another some dozen times in district offices, and when they reached Calcutta, were in a very dilapidated condition. It was also evident that many had been mislaid, and reference had repeatedly to be made to district offices, where renewed search brought many more to light. It would therefore be advisable in future to have these important papers sent at once direct to Calcutta, where their totals could be added to the several tables as they came in from districts. If, as occasionally occurs, a European is censused in the general enumeration book of a block, all the entries regarding him should be copied out on a fresh schedule and sent to Calcutta, the schedule or the line in the schedule in the book being cancelled.

41. I cannot conclude this chapter without reiterating my opinion that compilation in districts is infinitely the best system of work, on the one condition that it is not pushed on too hurriedly. If done in a few centres, it requires the congregation of a number of clerks that even Calcutta cannot produce of a trustworthy character. It saves the movement from districts of the great mass of enumeration books, which run a serious risk of being inter-confused when brought together, and above all it enlarges the field, from which competent compilers can be obtained. Moreover, it is far less costly. In spite of the disadvantages, under which, as described above, compilation was carried out in districts, the results were in most cases admirable, and left little to be desired in the way of accuracy and neatness.

I shall in the following pages have to notice again and again the precisely similar statistics obtained in different but neighbouring districts. I may refer to the striking equality of the proportion of widows in North and South Bihar and in the three natural divisions of Bengal Proper, shown in the tables in Chapter XI. An even more convincing proof is afforded by the comparison of the results of the separate compilation of education statistics, set out in the second paragraph of Chapter XII.

CHAPTER IV.

The cost of the Census.

42. The total allotment made by the Supreme Government for the actual census or enumeration of the people of the Lower Provinces was a lakh and-a-half of rupees, and for the compilation of the resultant statistics six and-a-half lakhs. A contribution of Rs. 9,945 was also recovered from municipalities on account of compilation at the rate of Rs. 36 per 10,000 of the population of each town. The Mahárajás of Kuch Bihar and Hill Tippera bore the whole outlay on account both of enumeration and compilation in their territories, except the cost of schedules, abstraction sheets, registers and other forms. The Feudatory States of Orissa and Chutia Nagpur made no contribution towards compilation, which cost Rs. 25,224, and although they incurred certain expenditure during enumeration, the actual census of these dependencies also involved an outlay from the census grant of Rs. 2,446. Excluding Calcutta, the cost of enumeration in 1891 was Rs. 81,129, or Rs. 1,096 per million of population, as against Rs. 1,73,849, or Rs. 2,525 per million, in 1881. Omitting also the cost of supervision, which was differently calculated in the two years, the charges were :—

	1891.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries of supervisors and enumerators	3,508	9,753
Office establishment	4,081	24,280
Travelling allowances	2,558	10,070
Paper and printing	49,644	1,02,174
Contingencies, consisting chiefly of the cost of carriage of schedules and enumeration books, materials for house numbering, stationery, and the cost of boats and launches employed in the census of the mid-stream boat population	14,985	26,145
	<u>74,776</u>	<u>1,72,422</u>

The saving has amounted to nearly a lakh of rupees, and is most marked under "Establishment" and "Paper and printing." In district offices special census clerks were employed only to a small extent, and the extra work was almost entirely borne by the regular staff. The salaries of clerks was unavoidably high in 1881, as in that year village registers A and B were prepared for the first time. In 1891 it was necessary only to revise these ledgers, and this work fell mainly on the police, who received no reward for the extra duty thus put upon them. I would suggest that in future these overworked officers should be allowed some small honorarium, at least in rural *thánds*, for the duties they perform in connection with the census. The Census Department is under the greatest obligations to them, and it is not too much to say that without their assistance a census in Bengal, where no village agency, indigenous or governmental, exists, would be impossible. The reduction in the expenditure on paper and printing was partly due to the diminished cost of the former, whilst large machinery enabled the press to turn out its work more cheaply. The schedule itself was also considerably smaller than in 1881 and needed much less paper. The fact that the greater part of the schedules was bound in books of 60, instead of 20 schedules, as in 1881, greatly reduced the charge for binding. The advance of education facilitated the employment of unpaid enumerators in backward districts, where only paid men were available in 1881.

The saving on the allotment made by the Government of India was Rs. 68,871.

ENUMERATION CHARGES IN DISTRICTS.

43. The following table gives district details of expenditure, compared as far as possible with 1881 :—

DISTRICT.	Pay of census clerks.		Salary of paid supervisors and enumerators.		Travelling allowance.		Contingencies.		Cost of enumeration books and forms, 1891.	Total, 1891.	Cost per 100,000 of population.
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.			
Bardwan	68	481	...	...	33	1,091	229	729	836	1,108	84
Bankura	50	333	...	...	7	1	54	156	539	650	60
Birbhum	40	255	...	...	28	140	81	139	450	599	75
Midnapur	56	770	...	...	5	433	110	738	1,305	1,476	56
Hugli	78	647	...	8	5	170	142	663	713	937	87
Howrah	64	373	...	...	...	75	96	913	356	513	73
Total	356	2,859	...	8	78	1,909	712	3,336	4,301	5,346	69
24 Parganas	20	678	...	5,000	...	454	236	831	922	1,178	63
Nadia	...	239	...	...	...	166	379	640	763	1,142	69
Khulna	10	680	...	53	...	416	104	671	531	645	55
Jessore	26	...	...	...	10	...	144	...	783	963	51
Murshidabad	10	852	...	...	...	302	284	226	694	988	78
Total	66	2,429	...	5,053	10	1,238	1,147	2,368	3,683	4,916	57
Dinajpur	40	381	...	...	...	99	31	238	705	776	49
Rajahmali	44	309	...	...	...	56	176	43	583	803	61
Rangpur	64	487	...	...	39	526	187	587	1,000	1,290	62
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	58	390	444	54
Pabna	20	270	...	119	...	258	163	52	600	773	57
Darjeeling	47	343	95	28	104	117	199	218	177	622	273
Jaipalguri	40	541	301	...	261	70	255	102	491	1,348	198
Total	255	2,321	396	147	404	1,128	1,054	1,298	3,945	6,054	75
Dacca	...	518	...	...	...	37	354	467	1,150	1,504	62
Faridpur	30	357	...	...	...	40	140	1,036	786	956	53
Bakharjanj	...	637	...	...	...	1,685	180	404	972	1,132	52
Maimansingh	149	1,106	...	...	78	87	368	1,107	1,501	2,096	60
Total	179	2,618	...	...	78	1,769	1,022	3,014	4,409	5,688	58
Tippera	9	474	...	51	...	368	239	442	782	1,030	56
Noakhali	...	516	...	...	10	...	133	253	408	550	54
Chittagong	17	516	...	...	...	17	381	623	632	1,050	31
Chittagong Hill Tracts	61	174	684	898	741	329	101	104	8	1,595	1,467
Total	87	1,680	684	949	751	714	853	1,422	1,850	4,225	100
Patna	25	175	...	...	...	68	93	465	833	966	55
Gaya	15	1,350	...	...	55	112	692	131	1,073	2,035	25
Shahabad	9	868	...	...	24	106	264	400	1,114	1,431	69
Muzaffarpur	51	303	...	...	...	30	39	190	1,030	1,130	41
Darbhanga	19	618	...	...	122	203	263	254	1,051	1,452	52
Saran	88	396	...	53	45	221	169	268	1,033	1,355	55
Champanan	30	463	...	90	5	222	69	278	731	835	45
Total	238	4,072	...	142	267	1,016	1,789	1,968	6,599	9,184	58
Monghyr	30	278	...	...	...	107	140	277	875	1,045	51
Bhagalpur	9	889	...	...	3	...	200	426	896	1,107	54
Purnea	24	297	...	...	92	261	246	364	804	1,150	60
Malda	45	436	...	...	...	289	97	173	337	479	52
Santal Parganas	50	818	153	1,027	...	139	205	328	774	1,182	67
Total	158	2,718	153	1,027	94	916	894	1,568	3,684	4,973	58
Cuttack	50	792	...	...	...	186	251	723	1,006	1,297	67
Puri	34	254	...	62	5	483	162	372	456	656	64
Balasor	11	311	...	46	48	91	31	354	504	584	59
Total	95	1,357	...	110	53	760	434	1,449	1,966	2,547	66
Lohardaga	41	270	302	355	138	405	396	715	792	2,109	126
Hasaribari	50	309	...	24	...	...	124	874	502	686	59
Singhbhum	43	...	46	943	...	...	81	110	322	492	90
Manbhum	...	220	...	4	79	39	160	513	509	745	63
Total	144	959	848	1,326	217	444	761	2,212	2,125	4,065	68
Tributary States, Orissa	40	461	369	...	243	17	166	194	877	1,791	96
Tributary States, Chutia Nagpur	...	...	1,061	...	258	...	214	166	820	1,533	210
Total for Bengal (excluding Kuch Bihar and Hill Tippera).	1,618	21,504	3,502	8,761	2,558	9,931	9,036	19,115	33,960	50,672	69

The greatest variation in expenditure between district and district appears under the head of contingencies. In proportion to population the smallest outlay was incurred in the great district of Muzaffarpur and the largest in Gaya, where the Magistrate provided the enumerators with pens and inkpots at a cost exceeding half of the total allotment for contingencies. The marking of houses with serial numbers was heavy in a few districts, where coal-tar was used, but generally yellow ochre being employed the cost was insignificant. The Magistrate of Noakhali asked for an allotment of four annas a block for this purpose and to supply the enumerators with petty

stationery. The request seemed reasonable, but it would involve an outlay in the whole Province of Rs. 94,547,—a large amount. There is also grave doubt that these small sums would ever reach the hands of the enumerators. In other provinces such expenses are borne by some village fund, and in Bengal it would seem reasonable that they should be debited against the *chaukidari* or rural police fund. All municipalities bore the entire cost of the preparatory arrangements, including house numbering, and it would not be too much to ask villages to subscribe a few annas once in ten years. The census supplies an authoritative return of the number of houses and families in each village, and it is on this basis that the *chaukidari* assessment is made.

Several officers have been good enough to estimate the cost of house numbering if economically carried out. The Magistrate of Howrah thinks it would be from one to one and-a-half annas per block of 40 houses. In Hugli, where some “extremely exorbitant” bills were received, the Magistrate would not allow more than two annas per 100 houses. From Birbhum the Magistrate writes:—“I estimate that if strict economy was observed, the numbering of 100 houses with diluted tar would cost about half an anna.” The tar referred to is, I believe, that obtained from the *gab* (*Diospyrus embryopteris*), the juice of which fruit, expressed in a mortar and mixed with powdered charcoal, is used to caulk the bottoms of boats. In Bankura “the expenses thus incurred were so small that no one thought it worth his while to send in a bill for them.” On the other hand, in a few *thánás* in the Contai subdivision of Midnapur the police sent in a bill for Rs. 90,—an extravagant charge,—which the Magistrate paid. When yellow ochre was used the charges were still smaller. The District Magistrate of Bhagalpur wrote:—“No charge was made on this account (house numbering) in any *tháná*, and the cost was probably less than one pice per dozen houses,” one anna for 48. In Champaran a practically similar outlay, two annas per 100 houses, was incurred. In Patna one pice per block was the average cost. In Dinajpur the cost was “nominal.” Three pice a block is the estimate from Hazaribagh, one pice per 100 houses in Darbhanga, one anna a block in Maimansingh, two annas per 100 houses in Faridpur, and so on. The average cost would seem to be one anna for the standard block of 50 houses. The enumerators also incurred some petty charges for paper, but on the whole it would seem that four annas would cover their outlay in a full sized block. It is therefore suggested that every enumerator should be authorized by the Census Act or by executive order to receive this amount from the *chaukidari* fund for every 50 houses censused by him. The only objection to the proposal is that it might form a ground for dishonest *panchayats* or headmen levying a census *abwáb* or benevolence from the villagers. It ought, however, to be easy to check any such misbehaviour and to warn the people beforehand against such an attempt.

44. Travelling allowances formed a source of much difficulty. It was necessarily large in hilly and jungle areas like Darjeeling, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, Jalpaiguri and the Tributary States of Orissa and Chutia Nagpur. In regulation districts, however, it was impossible to lay down any rules. Generally speaking, the payment of travelling allowance was unjustified. Both blocks and circles were small, and most Charge Superintendents were officers of Police or Sub-Registrars, whose travelling expenditure was paid by their own departments. In two districts circle officers sent in bills of about Rs. 40 each for palanquin hire, incurred by going to the head-quarters station to consult the District Magistrates about the census preliminaries. Had they written or waited at home till their circles were visited by some of the many supervising officers, who were constantly on tour between October and February, these considerable items would have been saved.

45. The second and largest branch of expenditure was connected with the compilation of the census schedules in district offices. The results have been on the whole satisfactory. Excluding Calcutta, as well as Kuch Bihar and Hill Tippera, the administrations of which States bore the entire cost of compilation, and making allowance for the municipal contribution and other recoveries, the census statistics of a population of 73,245,496 persons were abstracted and tabulated in the elaborate registers

described in the last chapter at a cost of Rs. 6,20,000. The saving on the allotment made by the Census Commissioner was thus, roundly, Rs. 30,000. The outlay in 1881, excluding Calcutta expenditure, was Rs. 6,53,845. It has been abundantly shown in Chapter III, paragraphs 28 and 38, that the amount of compilation after the last census was more than double that necessary ten years ago. The proportionate expenditure in 1891 has consequently been reduced by fifty per cent.—a result I attribute entirely to cheaper and better work in District offices than can be obtained in Calcutta.

The unit of work in abstraction in 1891 was a population of 5,000 persons, whose schedules were abstracted in one day into—

Sheet	I—Population by religion, sex, age, and civil condition	...	...	by	6 clerks.
„	II—Education by age	...	...	„	2 „
„	III—Occupations	...	...	„	4 „
„	IV—Caste and sub-caste	...	...	„	2 „
„	V—Birth-place	...	...	„	1 clerk.
„	VI—Parent tongue	...	...	„	1 „
„	X—Education by caste	...	...	„	4 clerks.
„	XI—Marriage by caste	...	...	„	5 „
	Total	...	...		25

These men were paid Rs. 12 a month if their full tasks were accomplished, and sufficient clerks were sanctioned to complete the work in four months or 100 days. In non-regulation and feudatory tracts the tasks were reduced 20 per cent., in consequence of the difficulty in getting good clerks. Two gangs of 25 men each were expected in this way to complete the abstraction of a million of people in 100 days at a cost of Rs. 2,400. They were supervised by seven checkers on Rs. 25 a month, whilst the general supervision was had by an Inspector on Rs. 75 a month, in each district, assisted by a clerk on Rs. 20, two test-slip clerks on Rs. 15, two R. form (totals of sheet XI) clerks on Rs. 15, a record-keeper on Rs. 40, and two duffries on Rs. 7 each. The total supervision and check cost Rs. 384, or roundly Rs. 400 a month, or Rs. 1,600 in all. For re-abstraction the establishment sanctioned per million was two clerks on Rs. 25, four on Rs. 15, and six on Rs. 12, for four months, or Rs. 728 per million. In practice, however, the principle was followed that re-abstraction was permitted free of fines on the abstractors up to a sum equal to 33 per cent. of the cost of original abstraction. This is a singularly wide margin of error to allow, and shows the leniency with which district offices were worked. It came to Rs. 800 per million, or Rs. 60,000 in the whole Province. The cost of tabulation depended on the number of blocks in the district, and a system of payment was formulated accordingly. Fourteen tabulators on Rs. 15 a month, under an Assistant Inspector on Rs. 30, were required to turn out 50 blocks tabulated in all registers daily, or 1,250 blocks a month. This task was effected in several districts in the first fortnight, viz., in Bogra, Pabna, Khulna, Saran, Bankura, Malda, Noakhali, Jessor, Patna, Dacca, Singhbhum, etc. Still there was a general consensus of opinion that it was too heavy and kept the clerks at work after office hours. It was accordingly reduced to 40 blocks a day, or 1,000 a month. A dozen districts still lagged behind. The task was, therefore, further reduced to 800 a month. After a couple of months compilation broke down completely in Dinajpur, and the remaining schedule books were brought down to my Calcutta office. I was thus enabled to judge of the reasonableness of the tasks. The Calcutta tabulators on Rs. 15 a month did 1,250 blocks a month seemingly without difficulty.

46. The following statement shows the actual cost in the several districts of Bengal. The third column is calculated at the rate of Rs. 4,800 per million, Rs. 2,400 for original abstraction, Rs. 800 for re-abstraction, and Rs. 1,600 for supervision, record and check. Similarly the allotment in the seventh column is based on the lowest task, 800 blocks, tabulated by 14 clerks on Rs. 15 a month, under an Assistant Inspector on Rs. 30, or Rs. 240 in all.

THE EXPENDITURE IN EACH DISTRICT.

DISTRICT.	Total population.	ABSTRACTION.			Number of blocks.	TABULATION.			Total excess (+) or saving (-).	Total cost of establishment to million of population.	Rent and furniture.	Contingencies.	Cost of forms.	Total cost.	Cost per million of population.	
		Allotment.*	Expenditure.	Excess (+) or saving (-).		Allotment.	Expenditure.	Excess (+) or saving (-).								
BARDWAN DIVISION.																
Bardwan	1,391,890	6,675	7,834	+ 1,140	8,840	2,655	3,257	+ 602	+ 1,751	7,990	631	233	587	12,561	9,039	
Bankura	1,069,668	5,135	5,107	- 28	7,463	2,245	2,041	- 204	- 233	6,063	133	193	434	7,907	7,398	
Birbhum	797,833	3,840	4,033	+ 193	5,793	1,735	1,650	- 85	+ 108	7,123	85	127	405	6,900	7,896	
Midnapur	2,631,516	12,635	13,047	+ 412	18,363	5,490	6,364	+ 874	+ 1,306	7,376	555	109	1,188	21,963	8,060	
Hugli	1,076,710	5,185	4,992	- 193	6,813	2,045	2,296	+ 251	+ 68	6,768	350	129	401	8,168	7,586	
Howrah	721,211	3,325	3,183	- 142	3,674	1,105	1,510	+ 405	+ 263	6,507	634	47	450	5,824	8,075	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
24 Parganas	1,892,033	9,555	9,469	- 66	8,875	2,665	3,477	+ 812	+ 746	6,853	637	40	596	14,239	7,526	
Calcutta	681,560	...	18,220†	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,733	34	859	2,121	21,233	31,153	
Nadia	1,644,108	7,875	7,781	- 94	8,015	2,400	2,564	+ 164	+ 70	6,292	396	125	497	11,363	6,911	
Jessor	1,868,827	9,075	9,209	+ 134	9,860	2,960	2,557	- 403	- 269	6,229	343	327	623	13,053	6,910	
Murshidabad	1,250,946	6,000	6,961	+ 961	7,509	2,255	4,640	+ 2,385	+ 3,366	9,289	146	91	546	12,406	9,917	
Khulna	1,177,652	5,665	5,206	- 459	6,192	1,860	2,234	+ 374	- 85	6,317	94	147	431	8,112	6,888	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
Dinajpur	1,555,835	7,490	7,366	- 124	10,410	3,123	3,646	+ 523	+ 399	7,077	92	215	848	12,167	7,820	
Rajshahi	1,313,336	6,290	6,332	+ 42	5,968	1,790	2,466	+ 676	+ 718	6,969	840	201	519	10,368	7,887	
Rangpur	2,063,464	9,890	9,693	- 197	9,570	2,870	2,861	- 9	- 206	6,078	797	189	692	14,233	6,890	
Bogra	817,494	3,840	3,694	- 146	5,399	1,620	1,480	- 140	- 236	6,321	206	177	375	5,932	7,256	
Fabna	1,368,392	6,530	6,304	- 226	6,917	2,075	2,557	+ 482	+ 256	6,504	661	206	363	10,121	7,732	
Darjeeling	223,314	1,295	3,441	+ 2,146	1,793	645	1,242	+ 597	+ 2,743	20,970	90	92	88	4,953	22,159	
Jalpaiguri	681,352	3,920	3,728	- 192	3,329	1,200	1,854	+ 654	+ 463	8,192	358	186	319	6,445	9,459	
DACCA DIVISION.																
Dacca	2,420,656	11,020	9,356	- 2,664	12,511	3,755	3,468	- 273	- 2,537	5,303	279	233	969	14,319	5,915	
Faridpur	1,797,320	8,640	7,967	- 673	9,682	2,905	2,287	- 618	- 1,291	5,705	344	78	598	11,274	6,273	
Bakarganj	2,133,965	10,320	9,063	- 1,257	11,846	3,555	3,460	- 95	- 1,332	5,923	198	201	687	13,689	6,327	
Maimansingh	3,472,186	16,655	15,296	- 1,359	15,429	4,630	6,316	+ 1,686	+ 317	6,221	453	223	946	22,223	6,688	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																
Chittagong and Hill Tracts	1,337,453	6,720	5,844	- 876	6,017	1,780	1,927	+ 147	- 729	5,560	102	147	441	8,461	6,055	
Noakhali	1,009,693	4,900	4,613	- 187	5,368	1,610	1,614	+ 4	- 183	6,167	113	114	345	6,799	6,734	
Tippura	1,752,935	8,545	8,211	- 334	9,347	2,905	3,219	+ 414	+ 80	6,410	260	238	571	12,489	7,005	
PATNA DIVISION.																
Patna	1,769,004	8,405	8,416	- 79	9,084	2,725	3,964	+ 1,239	+ 1,190	7,009	180	52	703	13,335	7,538	
Gaya	2,138,331	10,275	10,492	+ 217	14,191	4,260	5,430	+ 1,170	+ 1,387	7,445	971	784	852	16,223	8,522	
Shahabad	2,063,337	9,890	8,611	- 1,279	8,623	2,590	2,612	+ 22	- 1,267	5,439	392	216	666	12,497	6,067	
Darbhanga	2,801,965	13,440	11,473	- 1,967	10,510	3,155	3,976	+ 821	- 1,146	5,513	180	149	797	16,575	5,915	
Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	13,010	11,096	- 1,914	9,388	2,820	3,860	+ 1,030	- 884	5,512	894	99	805	16,744	6,175	
Saran	2,467,477	11,855	10,635	- 1,200	12,651	3,795	5,171	+ 1,376	+ 176	6,413	152	174	833	16,985	6,863	
Champaran	1,859,465	8,930	9,015	+ 85	6,843	2,055	3,021	+ 966	+ 1,051	6,472	222	246	713	13,227	7,113	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																
Bhagalpur	2,032,696	9,745	9,629	- 116	10,647	3,195	3,595	+ 400	+ 224	6,505	422	139	681	14,466	7,117	
Monghyr	2,036,021	9,790	8,469	- 1,301	9,363	2,805	2,844	+ 39	- 1,262	5,566	719	174	642	12,968	6,320	
Purnea	1,944,668	9,315	9,026	- 289	7,366	2,210	3,413	+ 1,203	+ 914	6,396	57	186	611	13,293	6,835	
Malda	814,919	3,915	3,707	- 208	3,714	1,115	1,210	+ 95	- 113	6,033	119	136	488	5,660	6,945	
Santal Parganas	1,754,196	10,080	9,063	- 997	11,169	4,020	3,851	- 189	- 1,186	7,361	129	219	729	13,991	7,976	
ORISSA DIVISION.																
Cuttack	1,937,671	9,315	10,278	+ 963	9,770	2,930	4,362	+ 1,432	+ 2,395	7,555	258	49	747	15,694	8,099	
Puri	944,968	4,535	4,859	+ 324	6,945	2,085	1,532	- 553	- 229	6,762	75	135	403	7,007	7,415	
Balasor	964,625	4,775	4,746	- 29	5,912	1,775	1,858	+ 83	+ 54	6,639	63	161	564	7,332	7,372	
CHUTIA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
Hasaribagh	1,164,321	6,685	6,678	- 7	3,335	1,200	3,416	+ 2,216	+ 2,209	8,699	153	130	633	11,010	9,456	
Lohardaga	1,725,655	9,910	10,056	+ 146	7,254	2,625	4,186	+ 1,560	+ 1,706	8,252	199	270	679	15,389	8,918	
Manbhum	1,193,328	6,555	5,559	- 1,996	3,559	1,280	3,716	+ 2,436	+ 1,140	7,772	124	179	644	10,222	8,566	
Singbhum	545,468	3,140	3,461	+ 321	2,376	855	2,305	+ 1,450	+ 1,771	10,570	174	242	165	6,547	11,635	
Orissa Tributary States, including Angul	1,866,768	10,770	10,065	- 705	14,420	5,195	5,245	+ 59	- 655	8,201	202	110	892	16,514	8,846	
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States	863,359	5,085	5,668	+ 583	3,442	1,240	3,760	+ 2,520	+ 2,103	10,672	69	103	263	9,863	11,165	
GRAND TOTAL, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA	73,245,406	3,61,320	3,48,632	- 12,688	375,484	1,15,698	1,44,317	+ 28,619	+ 16,121	6,733	14,550	7,765	27,401	5,42,865	7,411	

* Increased in non-regulation districts by 20 per cent.
† Including cost of tabulation.

It thus appears that the allotments for abstraction were generally found to be ample, many districts showing large savings. In tabulation, however, they were very frequently exceeded, not, I believe, that they were insufficient, as is proved by the ten offices, which worked within them, but because the clerks combined to resist the tasks and so prolong the period of their employment. The crucial fact in this connection is that during the first fortnight of tabulation some dozen offices, scattered all over Bengal and Bihar, did complete the high tasks first imposed. Turning to the tenth column it appears that in the whole Province the total expenditure exceeded the total allotments by only Rs. 16,131, a result largely due to careful supervision of expenditure in the Dacca Division and in some Bihar districts. The Dacca office alone saved as much as Rs. 2,537 out of a total allotment of Rs. 15,375—thanks to the admirable arrangements of Mr. L. Hare, the District Magistrate. The Census Department is under great obligations also in this respect to Mr. Savage of Bakharganj, Mr. Jenkins of Faridpur, Mr. Forbes of Shahabad, Mr. Bright of Monghyr, and Mr. Dalton of Darbhanga. In the Santal Parganas Mr. Carstairs, although allowed a 20 per cent. extra non-regulation grant, did not spend it, and his office affords a damaging comparison with Murshidabad and Cuttack, where the excessive outlay attracted the notice of the Government of India. It was only the economy of other districts, which enabled the Census Department in Bengal to work within its allotment for compilation and saved the Provincial Government from being burdened by a very considerable contribution for this purpose. Murshidabad has a population about equal to that of Khulna in the same division, but its establishment cost Rs. 9,289 per million, against Rs. 6,317 in Khulna. Abstraction did not cost appreciably more than it ought, but re-abstraction came to quite double the sanctioned allotment. Tabulation also cost cent. per cent. more than the allotment. A comparison of Cuttack with Puri and Balasor shows how unnecessary a large part of its expenditure was. There was also a large excess of outlay in Midnapur and Gaya, which is not explained. Champaran, a backward district, can in a large degree justify its excess expenditure. The Bardwan office was a very unsatisfactory one from the outset, but Mr. Fiddian, Magistrate of Howrah, came to its aid, and a large section of the Bardwan work was compiled in the Howrah office. The districts of the Chutia Nagpur Division all exceeded their allotment, but the difficulty of finding competent clerks in this ill-educated area is a sufficient explanation. The office of the Tributary States of Orissa worked well within its allotment.

In most districts the Magistrates at much inconvenience housed the large census establishments in their permanent offices, and lent furniture liberally. In a few, however, it was necessary to rent houses or build temporary sheds. The largest expenditure on this account occurred in Gaya and the least in Purnea. Contingent expenditure was generally kept at a low figure, being least in proportion to the population dealt with in the 24-Parganas, and highest in Bardwan and Gaya. The cost of forms was greatest in Dinajpur, but generally shows a close proportion to the total population brought under compilation. On the whole this extremely elaborate undertaking was carried through with economy and general excellence.

47. It only remains to consider how in future census it may be possible to reduce expenditure. I have already drawn attention in paragraph 31 of this report to the unnecessary compilation of local birth-place, local vernacular, and illiteracy. If the record of occupations in rural areas is simplified in the manner suggested in the sixth paragraph of Chapter XVI, there would also be a great saving. It is, however, in the matter of age periods that the greatest retrenchment might be effected. The subject is discussed at length in the first paragraphs of Chapter X. Abstraction Sheet I and Tabulation Registers V and VI, in which ages were recorded, are debitable with more than one-fourth of the whole outlay on compilation, much more than half the expenditure on re-abstraction being incurred on sheet I. These statistics, which are of proved inaccuracy, cost about Rs. 1,40,000. If, as has been suggested in Chapter XI, the highly interesting returns of marriage by caste were confined to typical areas for each caste, and the Musalman and urban population were excluded, the cost of this branch of compilation would be reduced 65 per cent. Taking the

total cost of compilation, including the subsequent operations in the Calcutta Central Office, but excluding supervision, stationery, record, furniture and contingencies at Rs. 5,20,000, the actual cost of each main sheet in 1891, and the probable cost, if the different systems indicated in this report were adopted, may be stated as follows :—

			Actual cost in 1891.	Suggested estimate.
			Rs.	Rs.
Sheet	I	...	1,40,000	15,000
"	II	...	40,000	10,000
"	III	...	1,00,000	50,000
"	IV	...	35,000	17,500
"	V	...	17,500	5,000
"	VI	...	17,500	5,000
"	X	...	45,000	12,500
"	XI	...	1,25,000	40,000
Total			5,20,000	1,55,000

To the latter figure should be added Rs. 30,000 on account of the preliminary compilation explained in paragraph 24 of Chapter II, making the total Rs. 1,85,000, or at most two lakhs of rupees. It is natural that grave doubts should be thrown on the possibility of such a large reduction of outlay, but I believe I err very considerably on the side of excess for every sheet, and especially in the case of III and XI. To begin with sheet I, it is suggested that age periods should be compiled for six millions of people instead of for seventy-five. Any one who fully considers the remarks in Chapter X will feel that by taking in the whole population of the Province we are merely piling up inaccuracies to no possible purpose. Very valuable truths underlie the statistics of age, but they may be derived from the ages of a few millions as well as from the enormous mass of the total population. In regard to the education sheets II and X, only the literate, including pupils, should be abstracted, or in 1891 only four out of seventy-five millions. In regard to sheet III, if occupations were grouped under fifty well-defined main heads, instead of under nearly five hundred minor heads, and age periods were also omitted, the cost would be reduced by at least half. The exclusion of sub-caste from sheet IV would lead to an equal saving. The great diminution of work in sheets V, birth-place, and VI, language, by omitting from compilation persons born in the district or speaking the local vernacular, is so self-evident that it need not be discussed. Sheet XI must always be a heavy undertaking, but if the 23½ millions of Musalmans, whose conjugal statistics are far more elaborately returned in sheet I, and the 3½ millions of urban population, whose heterogenous character nullifies caste enquiries, be excluded, the task is reduced by more than one-third. The uselessness of compiling even one-half of the Hindus and other religionists is pointed out in Chapter XI. Marriage by caste is really based on age periods, and is accurate in precisely the same degree as they are accurate. By parallel argument it is as great a waste of time and money to abstract the whole population in sheet XI as in sheet I. The ages of marriage, widowhood, etc., in any caste may be obtained with as much certainty from a couple of hundred thousand as from a million of its members. Many people may think that the strongest proof that our system both in 1881 and 1891 was faulty and might be improved is the fact that in 1872 compilation cost barely Rs. 1,00,000, although age in two periods, sex, religion, caste, race, occupation, and infirmities were compiled. It is true conjugal condition, birth-place, parent tongue, and education have since been added, but the cost should not have more than doubled, and would not have done so but for the extreme diffuseness, with which the compilation of highly inaccurate age periods has been carried out.

48. A statement at the end of this volume gives
 THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE. further and final details of census expenditure.

CHAPTER V.

Census Legislation.

49. Census legislation in India is much more far-reaching in its provisions than similar law-making in England. Not only is it necessary to declare the points on which the people are legally bound to supply truthful information, but the Census Act in India creates an enumerating agency and imposes on certain sections of the community the duty of filling up the schedules for the inhabitants of their neighbourhood and of aiding the local officials in connection with the census in any way, which may be found desirable. Act XVII of 1890, which governed the taking of the census of 1891, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 16th October 1890, but did not reach the Local Government till somewhat later. Its most important provision, section 2, authorised the appointment of census officers in the following words :—

- “2. (i) The Local Government may appoint any person, by name or by office, to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.
(ii) Persons so appointed shall be called census officers.
(iii) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census officers which is conferred by this section.”

The notification required by the third clause was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 29th November, when practically every census supervisor and enumerator had already been appointed, although no District Officer had any legal authority to make such appointments. It, therefore, seems advisable that the necessary legislation should be passed several months earlier in the year preceding the census, in fact, if possible, not later than the end of June. It places Magistrates in a very awkward position to require them to complete all the preliminary preparations for a census by the end of October, as was the case in 1890, and to leave them without the necessary legislative support till a month later. Recalcitrancy in regard to the acceptance of the duties of an enumerator was, it is believed, more common in 1890 than ten years before, and this unpaid service is not likely to become more popular.

50. Section 3 enacts that “a declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census officer for any local area, shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.” This provision has in practice been assumed to empower the officers so authorised to appoint any and every person they may see fit to the post of census officer or enumerator, and to involve the principle that such person cannot refuse to act or to accept a letter of appointment. That the widest discretion in this matter is necessary in Bengal is an admitted fact, but it seems advisable to declare the power in clearer language, subject to appeal to the District Magistrate. In the few cases of prosecution for non-performance of the duties of an enumerator the usual plea was that the position had never been accepted, and that as a matter of fact the appointment had been made without consent. No section of the law states whether consent is or is not requisite. The Act, on the other hand, declares in section 4 what persons must act as enumerators, and in section 5 what persons must “give such assistance as the District Magistrate needs towards the taking of a census.” It is argued that the persons not specified in these two sections are free to accept or refuse the duties of a census officer. It has even been suggested that as the persons referred to in section 4 are distinctly required to “perform the duties of a census officer,” whilst those mentioned in section 5 are only required to render general assistance, the latter cannot be compelled to act as enumerators. These contentions would be fatal to a census in Bengal, where no village agency exists, and where the employment of paid enumerators would cost fully a dozen lakhs of rupees. The experience of three censuses proves that no hardship or injustice

has resulted from the widest interpretation of the appointment powers of the officers, to whom Government has delegated its authority, but it would be well that the duty of accepting the appointment, subject to appeal to the District Magistrate, should be more definitely declared by the Legislature.

51. There is another matter connected with census expenditure which seems to require legislative enactment. Up to the

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present time house-marking and the petty incidental expenditure on account of paper, pens and ink has been borne by the census grant, but in consequence of the impossibility of controlling these charges, the danger of malversation, and their individually trivial total in each block, it is more than advisable to throw them on some village fund, in Bengal on the chaukidari or rural police fund. I have already in paragraph 43 of Chapter IV shown how almost inappreciable these expenses are, and have suggested that the sum of only four annas need be allowed in each block of fifty houses.

52. There were in all only 438 prosecutions under the Census Act, but nearly half this total was contributed by two districts, Saran and Shahabad. In the latter, 106

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contraventions of the law were brought to trial, and the District Magistrate, Mr. Forbes, an officer of special experience and now Commissioner of the Patna Division, speaks strongly of the careless work of the enumerators. "In no case," he remarks, "was any fine inflicted where it was not thoroughly deserved. The only Subdivisional Officer who tried the effect of warning without fines was the Deputy Magistrate of Sasaram, with the consequence that the preliminary census there was anything but correct, and I was obliged to take special measures to counteract this mistaken leniency." Mr. B. N. De, a Bengali gentleman, who as Magistrate of Khulna conducted an admirable census of his district, found some of his enumerators "singularly careless or perverse." In a few instances the enumerators wrote up the schedules sitting quietly at home without visiting the houses of the people. In such cases the entries, particularly in regard to age, were often the result of guess-work or based on very unreliable hearsay. It is a striking fact that my predecessor, Mr. Bourdillon, as Magistrate of Saran, found it necessary to institute 110 prosecutions, mostly for neglect of duty. This side of census administration is its least pleasant one, but one which cannot be avoided. There were no prosecutions in twelve districts and an average of seven in the other thirty. With the experience of the three officers mentioned above before us there seems reason to fear that more strictness would have been justified. It is a pleasure to bear testimony to the admirable work done by the vast majority of enumerators. District Officers vie with one another in describing the ungrudging alacrity, the public spirit, and the intelligence most of them brought to the performance of their duties, but there is a frequent reference to occasional carelessness or worse on the part of a few. The size of the average block was so small in most districts that the duties of enumerators have been reduced to a minimum, and it is a cause of more than regret that the good work of the many should be marred by the carelessness or misconduct of a small minority. It has been suggested that paid enumerators should be employed, but it is clearly more to the general public advantage that a very small encroachment should be made on the leisure of the literate and land-holding class than that a very large sum of money should be expended, which would probably necessitate further taxation. If the work of the enumerators were entirely voluntary, it is doubtful if any one would undertake it for a payment of less than five rupees. There were 324,635 enumerators in Bengal alone, and probably a million in the whole of the Empire, figures that sufficiently indicate what a paid agency would mean in the finances of a census year. Government, at the same time, has a right to expect that its statistics should be trustworthy, and it would be well if a short time before the census notifications were widely published reminding enumerators that their duties are not of a haphazard character but are performed under the sanction of a heavy legal fine. The following passage from the report of Mr. Wace, the Magistrate of Bhagalpur, is an epitome of the experience of most district officers in respect to the attitude of the upper classes of native society:—

"I cannot speak too highly of the loyalty shown to Government in this troublesome matter, and of the readiness with which landlords allowed their servants to work for us, even, I fear, sometimes to the detriment of their rent collections."

CHAPTER VI.

The Actual Population.

53. The first of the Imperial Tables shows the population found inhabiting the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the 26th February 1891 to have consisted of 35,563,299 males and 35,783,688 females. Their distribution, district by district, appears in the same table. The district area, however, is to a great extent an artificial unit, based on the conveniences of administration, whilst the groups of districts known as Revenue Divisions are, as their title indicates, in a still larger degree delimited for governmental rather than geographical or ethnical reasons. The Lieutenant-Governorship is already officially recognized as consisting of four great natural provinces, Bengal Proper, Bihar, Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, but these areas are far from homogenous. In dealing with Bengal Proper especially, it is at once apparent that it is subdivided into three main territories, Northern, Eastern, and Western Bengal, which have many points of dissimilarity, and to each of which are attached outlying tracts of peculiar character. Northern Bengal is the great tongue of land stretching southward from the Himalayas and walled in by two mighty rivers, the Ganges and Brahmaputra. Its special tracts are the district of Darjeeling, which is itself divided into the Himalayan area and the Tarai, and the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri. Eastern Bengal consists of the inland districts east of the Brahmaputra, and the littoral districts, which form the delta of the Ganges. Western Bengal takes in the highlands at the foot of the Chutia Nagpur Hills, and extends eastward till it meets the true deltaic area in the middle of the Jessor district. It includes the Nadia district and the western half of Jessor, which, although almost within the memory of men, a deltaic region of great rivers, cannot now be reckoned as part of the true fluvial country, where water communication is almost universal even in the hot weather.

54. The Bihar of our administration is on its eastern and western boundaries an arbitrary territorial division, Eastern Purnea being precisely similar in character to Northern Bengal, whilst its western districts are physically indistinguishable from the North-Western Provinces. It may, however, be divided from north to south into four zones, which present well marked peculiarities. North Bihar, lying north of the Ganges, is quite a different country from South Bihar, but it may be itself distinguished into two tracts, the submountain strip some forty miles wide, a region of heavy rainfall, and recovered in large part from forest during the present century, and the Gangetic zone, which stretches to an equal width along the north bank of the Ganges. South of that great river South Bihar is also divisible into two zones. The northern, lying along the Ganges, is a region of old civilization, large towns and high cultivation, whilst the southern is in large part peopled by castes nearly allied to the races of Chutia Nagpur, and, except in the neighbourhood of Gaya, brought comparatively recently within the influence of Aryan civilization. Orissa and Chutia Nagpur with their feudatories are true sub-provinces, and do not present any features which require their subdivision; but to the latter appertains the special tract of the Santal Parganas forming the most easterly projection of the Vindhyan Mountains, of which the Chutia Nagpur Hills are also outlying ranges.

55. The following statement gives in a summary form the present population of the several natural divisions and special tracts into which these provinces may be divided.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.



TRACT.	Area.	POPULATION.			Occupied houses.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per house.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
I.—NORTHERN BENGAL—							
<i>Bangpur District</i>	3,488	1,061,812	1,003,659	2,065,484	368,078	592	5.6
<i>Dinajpur</i> "	4,118	812,047	743,788	1,555,835	276,615	377	5.6
<i>Bogra</i> "	1,452	418,916	398,578	817,494	148,233	563	5.7
<i>Pabna</i> "	1,839	677,911	684,481	1,362,392	246,736	741	5.6
<i>Maldah</i> "	1,902	399,917	418,009	814,919	149,297	428	5.4
<i>Rajshahi</i> "	2,330	654,338	658,998	1,313,336	246,392	564	5.2
<i>* Krishnaganj, Kaliaganj and Balarampur thanas of Purnea District</i>	1,278	288,160	271,089	559,239	97,679	438	5.7
<i>Cis-Tistan portion of Jalpaiguri</i>	993	200,547	183,841	384,388	68,146	387	5.6
Total Northern Bengal	17,398	4,613,638	4,359,429	8,973,067	1,593,166	510	5.6
<i>The Darjeeling Hills</i>	911	81,178	69,139	150,317	30,161	165	4.9
<i>The Western Duars of Jalpaiguri and the Darjeeling Tarai</i>	2,222	206,980	163,981	369,961	72,402	166	5.1
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	1,307	302,457	276,411	578,868	117,815	443	4.9
<i>Sikkim</i>	...	...	...	30,458	...	...	...
II.—EASTERN BENGAL—							
(a) The Inland Districts—							
<i>Dacca District</i>	2,797	1,200,883	1,220,073	2,420,956	439,736	865	5.6
<i>Faridpur</i> "	2,267	893,091	904,229	1,797,320	339,417	793	5.2
<i>Maimansingh,</i>	6,332	1,789,616	1,683,570	3,472,186	618,796	548	5.6
<i>Tippura</i> "	2,491	911,799	871,136	1,782,935	312,482	716	5.7
<i>Magura and Narail Subdivisions of Jessor District</i>	912	320,922	330,896	651,818	111,808	714	5.8
Total of Inland Districts	14,799	5,115,011	5,009,904	10,124,915	1,892,238	684	5.6
Total of Eastern Bengal	24,733	7,956,379	7,794,396	15,749,705	2,913,434	652	5.4
(b) The Littoral Districts—							
<i>Khulna District</i>	2,077	611,330	559,635	1,170,965	206,738	563	5.6
<i>Bakhraganj,</i> "	3,649	1,104,443	1,049,529	2,153,965	434,443	590	4.9
<i>Noakhali</i> "	1,845	508,727	500,966	1,009,693	188,056	614	5.3
<i>Chittagong</i> "	2,563	615,868	674,299	1,290,167	259,960	503	4.9
Total of Littoral Districts	9,934	2,840,368	2,784,429	5,624,790	1,091,196	566	5.1
<i>Sundarbans</i>	...	12,195	629	12,824	...	...	...
<i>Hill Tracts of Chittagong</i>	5,419	59,586	47,720	107,286	20,714	20	5.1
<i>Hill Tippura</i>	4,086	71,596	65,346	137,442	...	33	...
III.—WESTERN BENGAL—							
(a) The Presidency Districts—							
<i>The 24 Parganas District</i>	2,101	943,589	878,009	1,821,608	320,785	867	5.6
<i>Nadia</i> "	2,794	802,147	841,961	1,644,108	332,107	588	4.9
<i>Jessor (excluding Magura and Narail Subdivisions)</i>	2,013	620,412	616,597	1,237,009	240,136	614	5.1
<i>Murshidabad District</i>	2,144	605,665	645,281	1,250,946	282,122	583	4.4
Total Presidency Districts	9,052	2,971,823	2,981,848	5,953,671	1,175,160	653	5.0
(b) The Bardwan Districts—							
<i>Bardwan District</i>	2,697	682,872	709,008	1,391,880	327,219	516	4.2
<i>Howrah (excluding the Metropolitan Suburbs of Howrah and Bali)</i>	465	284,898	303,007	587,905	116,665	1,264	5.0
<i>Midnapur District</i>	5,145	1,308,100	1,323,416	2,631,516	535,482	511	4.9
<i>Bankura</i> "	2,621	525,941	543,727	1,069,668	215,007	408	4.9
<i>Birbhūm</i> "	1,753	389,639	408,194	797,833	187,956	455	4.2
<i>Hugli</i> "	1,223	529,139	547,571	1,076,710	284,590	880	3.7
Total Bardwan Districts	13,904	3,720,589	3,834,923	7,555,512	1,666,919	543	4.5
Total Western Bengal	22,956	6,692,412	6,816,771	13,509,183	2,842,069	588	4.7

TRACT.	Area.	POPULATION.			Occupied houses.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per house.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
The Metropolitan Towns—							
<i>Calcutta and Suburban municipalities</i>	27	486,881	258,967	745,848	77,677	27,624	9.6
<i>The towns of Howrah and Ball ...</i>	11	79,992	53,314	133,306	29,470	12,118	4.5
Total Metropolitan area ...	38	566,873	312,281	879,154	107,147	23,135	8.2
TOTAL BENGAL PROPER ...	79,068	20,461,274	19,906,533	40,368,265	7,696,898	510	5.2
IV.—NORTH BIHAR—							
(a)—Sub-Himalayan Zone—							
<i>Champaran district ...</i>	3,531	936,135	923,330	1,859,465	297,559	527	6.2
<i>The Sitamarhi subdivision of Muzaffarpur district ...</i>	1,014	459,201	465,195	924,396	163,559	912	6.0
<i>The Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga district ...</i>	1,349	499,415	515,285	1,014,700	192,703	752	5.2
<i>The Supul subdivision of Bhagalpur district ...</i>	1,197	322,613	321,957	644,570	103,023	538	6.2
<i>The Araria subdivision and Bahadurganj thana of Purnea district ...</i>	1,469	329,368	318,047	647,415	129,803	440	4.9
Total of the Sub-Himalayan Zone ...	8,560	2,546,732	2,543,814	5,090,546	876,444	594	5.8
(b)—The Gangetic Zone—							
<i>Saran ...</i>	2,653	1,133,996	1,333,551	2,467,477	446,268	930	5.5
<i>Muzaffarpur (excluding Sitamarhi subdivision) ...</i>	1,989	846,173	940,876	1,787,049	307,143	898	5.8
<i>Darbhangha (excluding Madhubani subdivision) ...</i>	1,986	871,570	915,685	1,787,255	265,510	899	6.7
<i>The Madhepura subdivision of Bhagalpur ...</i>	913	207,644	204,853	412,497	68,640	452	6.0
<i>The head-quarters subdivision of Purnea, excluding thana Balarampur ...</i>	2,248	575,978	362,026	738,004	133,760	329	5.5
<i>The Begusarai subdivision of Monghyr ...</i>	789	291,728	326,469	618,197	111,582	804	5.5
Total of the Gangetic Zone ...	10,558	3,727,019	4,083,460	7,810,479	1,332,192	739	5.8
Total North Bihar ...	19,118	6,273,751	6,627,274	12,901,025	2,209,336	674	5.8
V.—SOUTH BIHAR—							
(a).—The Gangetic Zone—							
<i>The Buxar and Arrah subdivisions of Shahabad ...</i>	1,571	563,353	622,727	1,186,079	191,082	758	6.2
<i>The Patna district ...</i>	2,076	965,732	903,272	1,769,004	290,246	852	6.0
<i>The Jahanabad subdivision of Gaya ...</i>	608	195,886	197,931	393,817	67,419	650	5.8
<i>The head-quarters subdivision of Monghyr ...</i>	1,559	420,609	443,298	863,907	147,629	554	5.8
<i>The head-quarters subdivision of Bhagalpur ...</i>	934	267,783	284,496	552,279	100,267	591	5.4
Total of the Gangetic Zone ...	6,748	2,313,363	2,451,724	4,764,086	797,333	706	5.9
(b)—The Southern Area—							
<i>The Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions of Shahabad ...</i>	2,794	423,447	449,811	873,258	169,096	314	5.1
<i>Gaya (excluding Jahanabad subdivision) ...</i>	4,108	849,125	895,389	1,744,514	315,236	424	5.5
<i>The Jamui subdivision of Monghyr ...</i>	1,593	274,735	279,189	553,917	99,963	348	5.5
<i>The Banka subdivision of Bhagalpur ...</i>	1,182	206,825	216,525	423,350	78,088	358	5.4
Total of the Southern Area ...	9,675	1,759,132	1,840,907	3,600,039	662,378	372	5.4
Total South Bihar ...	19,421	4,071,494	4,392,631	8,364,125	1,469,711	509	5.7
TOTAL BIHAR ...	35,539	10,345,245	10,919,905	21,265,150	3,679,047	598	5.7

TRACT.	Area.	POPULATION.			Occupied houses.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per house.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
VI.—ORISSA—							
Cuttack	3,633	940,567	997,114	1,937,681	377,989	533	5.1
Puri	2,473	474,530	470,468	944,998	177,703	382	5.3
Balasor	2,086	481,638	512,987	994,625	183,736	481	5.4
Angul	1,681	85,768	84,290	170,058	18,840	101	9.0
Total Orissa districts ...	9,853	1,982,493	2,064,859	4,047,352	758,268	410	5.3
The Orissa Tributary States ...	14,387	840,450	847,960	1,688,410	338,710	118	5.0
VII.—CHUTIA NAGPUR—							
Hasaribagh	7,021	566,984	597,357	1,164,321	194,727	166	5.9
Lohardaga	7,140	551,873	577,019	1,128,885	225,505	158	5.0
Manbhum	4,147	593,199	600,129	1,193,328	218,912	288	5.4
Singbhum	3,753	271,417	274,071	545,488	102,139	145	5.3
Palamau	4,905	294,320	309,450	593,770	101,387	121	5.8
Total Chutia Nagpur ...	26,966	2,277,773	2,351,019	4,628,792	842,670	171	5.4
The Chutia Nagpur Tributary States ...	16,054	440,683	433,676	883,359	164,703	55	5.3
The Santal Parganas ...	5,469	870,587	883,629	1,754,216	286,302	321	6.1
TOTAL LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL ...	187,336	37,236,485	37,406,881	74,643,324	13,756,598	398	5.4

56. Northern Bengal is a vast plain, appreciably larger than Denmark or Egypt (exclusive of the desert), and slightly exceeding in area half of Ireland. Although the least thickly populated of the three divisions of Bengal Proper, its average population to the square mile surpasses that of any country in Europe, except Belgium. The distribution of its inhabitants is, however, very uneven; more so in fact than in any other of the great regions into which the Lower Provinces are divided. Although the average pressure of the population is 510 to the square mile, it varies in different rural police circles from 235 in the Gajol *tháná* of Malda to 1,136 in the Shahzadpur *tháná* of Pabna district. The principal cause of this wide variation is found in the existence in the centre of this tract of a large area of comparatively unfertile land, known as the Barind. The greater part of Northern Bengal consists either of a light sandy and highly friable soil, where the surface of the country has been subjected to the action of great rivers, or of a black loam, where the stagnant waters of vast marshes have thrown down a deposit, in most part due to vegetable decay.

THE BARIND. The Barind, however, which covers the southern third of Dinajpur, the eastern half of Malda, the western half of Bogra, and the north-western quarter of Rajshahi district, is formed of a stiff red clay, which presents many of the characteristics of the older tertiary formations of the more western parts of the Bardwan Division. Like the Madhupur jungle in Maimansingh, it is an island of quasi-laterite, raised slightly above the surrounding sea of recent alluvium. Although peculiarly fitted for the cultivation of mulberry and bearing rich crops of oilseeds, it is far less fertile in cereals than the whitish or black countries around it, and in Bengal population is found to be in exact proportion to the productive power of the soil measured in rice. There is reason to believe that during the period of Musalman supremacy, and whilst the two Muhammadan capitals of Gaur and Pandua were at their zenith, the Malda section of the Barind carried a considerable population. It is equally probable that in far earlier times its eastern verge in Bogra was the site of a great city,

the remains of which, known as Mahasthan, are visible over several square miles of country. Still, far the greater part of the Barind was in very recent times very sparsely inhabited, its surface being covered by thick brushwood, an abode for tigers, well known to sportsmen. The country has, however, during the past twenty years been opened up principally by parties of Santals, who make clearings, rent-free for the first few years. These immigrants are rarely permanent, and merely act as the pioneers of cultivation. They move from plot to plot, their place being usually taken by resident Bengalis, who, though unwilling to undertake the arduous labour of forest clearing, are quite ready to pay rent for the cleared land. At the present time the population to the square mile is only 359 and 389 in the Panchbibi and Khetlal *thánás* of Bogra, against a district average of 563. It, however, was only 313 and 327 in 1872 in these two police circles, the increase in twenty years being 61 and 46 persons to the square mile. In Rajshahi the Barind *tháná* of Manda has only 381 persons to the square mile, but ten years ago it was 346. In South Dinajpur the *thánás* of Patnitola and Patiram have still only 301 and 258 persons to the square mile. Twenty years ago the density was 268 and 228.

57. South of the Barind country lie three-fourths of the district of Rajshahi and the whole district of Pabna, the latter consisting of two portions. The Sirajganj subdivision, like the eastern half of Bogra, shares in very large part in the prosperity and fluvial characteristics of Eastern Bengal, and has a teeming population of 796 to the square mile, which would be much greater, but that one of its *thánás*, Raiganj, contains a portion of the Chalan Bil, the largest sheet of inland waters, half lake half marsh, in the Lower Provinces, and consequently has a density of only 448 persons. The remainder of this lake, which is 21 miles long by 10 wide, and covers an area of 150 square miles, lies in *tháná* Singra of Rajshahi district, which in consequence shows an average population of only 379 to the square mile. The west of Pabna, like the greater part of the Rajshahi district, is a purely agricultural country, with only petty local trade, and no great industrial and commercial activity, such as centre in the great jute mart of Sirajganj. The average population of 681 to the square mile in the headquarters subdivision of Pabna and of 564 in Rajshahi is, however, a large one for a country dependent entirely on agriculture. In the Barind *thánás* it averages about 350, and rises in the central and most densely-peopled police circles to 810 and 838. As will appear, however, in the following chapter, this pressure is more than even a very fertile country can bear, and these *thánás* are rapidly losing a large part of their population.

58. The district of Rangpur, two-thirds of Dinajpur, the *thánás* of Purnea east of the Mahananda, the *thánás* of Jalpaiguri west of the Tista, and the independent State of KARATOYA. Kuch Bihar form Northern Bengal in its real sense, lying in a depressed basin between the Himalaya and the undulating uplands of the Barind, and almost entirely peopled by a race of non-Aryan origin. Down almost to the beginning of our rule in India it seems to have been separated from the rest of Bengal by a great river of the first magnitude, the Karatoya, the early importance of which may be judged from the fact that it gained a reputation for holiness, as we learn from the *Puránás*, scarcely second to the Ganges. In Van den Brouck's map of Bengal, which dates from about A.D. 1660, the Karatoya is distinctly marked as a very great river, and as connected with the Brahmaputra. As his chart is very accurate as regards the roads and towns in this quarter of Bengal, he may be trusted with reference to this fact also. The Karatoya in the days of its real greatness was the bed not only of the Tista, but of the Kusi and of the numerous hill streams which now unite to form the Mahananda. It is well known that the Kusi formed the eastern and not, as now, the western boundary of the Bihar portion of Purnea. A mermaid goddess, named Kausika, was the tutelary deity of the Karatoya, and was worshipped all over the Matsya Desh or Land of the Fish, the earliest Hindu name of the country, which lay between the Karatoya and the old bed of the Brahmaputra to the east of Maimansingh. Her image, half woman half fish, has been found amongst the ruins of Mahasthan. This great river formed a further obstacle, behind the forest of the Barind, to Hindu immigration, and although Aryan adventurers, soldiers and priests, are stated in Hindu tradition to have founded dynasties beyond the Karatoya,

they had little influence on the mass of the people except along the Dinajpur frontier. The last so-called Hindu sovereign, Nilambhar, was seized by the Musalmans under Husain Shah of Gaur about A.D. 1505, and his kingdom overrun. This occupation had a permanent effect on the southern part of the country, which in large part adopted the religion of Islam, the northern half being slowly formed into the aboriginal state of Kuch Bihar. The whole of this area was noted for its fertility, and few parts of Bengal produce at the present time richer crops than the district of Rangpur, but the immense changes in its river system have had a most mischievous effect on the climate. The population, which struck Buchanan Hamilton at the beginning of the century as singularly flourishing and numerous (he estimated it at 2,084,000), has been steadily decreasing during the past twenty years, if not from an earlier period. The drainage, in a land of specially heavy rainfall, has been obstructed, and malaria and cholera have worked havoc amongst the people. This, however, is a subject which properly belongs to the following chapter. The average density of the population is still 592 persons to the square mile in Rangpur and about 450 in the north of Dinajpur, the south of Jalpaiguri and the eastern or Bengal *thánds* of Purnea. The State of Kuch Bihar has at the present time 438 persons to the square mile. The census history of the hill district of Darjeeling and of the submountain clearings, which were once the great Tarai jungle and now form the tea tracts of Siliguri and the Western Duars, is one of very recent date, the population having been built up by immigration within the past quarter of a century, and will be dealt with in connection with the movements of the population since 1872. It suffices here to say that whilst Kuch Bihar forms physically a part of the Rangpur basin, with the same ethnical history, Darjeeling and the Western Duars are, so far as their populations are concerned, the creations of British industries, their present inhabitants being in large part Dravidians from Central India and Nipalis and Bhutias from the native states of the Himalayas. The average density of the population of Darjeeling is 165, and of the Western Duars 166 to the square mile.

59. Eastern Bengal is the largest of all the natural divisions of Bengal. **EASTERN BENGAL. GREAT RIVER CHANGES.** Proper, and slightly exceeds in area the province of Oudh and the kingdom of Greece. It is the typical region of the Lower Provinces, a land of plenty, enriched by annual deposits of fertilizing silt from a hundred interlacing rivers, and possessed of an abundant water-supply of, for India, unusual purity, which adds to its prosperity the great blessing of health. It is bounded on the south by the sea, on the east by the Tippera and Lushai hills, outliers of the great Indo-Burmese ranges, and on the north finds a similar frontier in the Garo hills. The Assam district of Sylhet and the plains portion of Cachar in the same province belong properly to Eastern Bengal, but in consequence of their transfer to another jurisdiction cannot be treated of here. To the west the boundary of this tract is in a constant state of change dependent on the movements of the great rivers. In early times it extended up to the Karatoya, and indeed no other frontier could be assigned till the Brahmaputra broke southward in the beginning of the present century. It also then included the greater part of Pabna, which nothing but an arbitrary boundary separated from Dacca and Maimansingh. It is difficult now to imagine that what is in the present day the great waterway to Assam, the mighty Jamuna or Brahmaputra, which in the rainy season is in many places miles wide, had no existence less than a hundred years ago. Yet this strange phenomenon in river development is only a repetition of the great change which, by the formation of the Padma, cut off Nadia and Jessor from the great district of Rajshahi, and reduced the Bhagirathi from a vast river, on which grew up nearly all the capitals of early Hindu Bengal, to a petty stream, barred every few miles by sandbanks, and which only European science now keeps sufficiently open to carry country boats of a few tons burthen. When the Musalman Sarkar or administrative division of Rajshahi was formed, the Padma was still *terra firma*, and this fact explains its vast area extending, when we assumed the revenue administration of Bengal, over 12,909 square miles of country, including large part of the present districts, not only of Bogra and Pabna, but of Nadia and Jessor. Before the Padma channel of the Ganges was formed, South Eastern Bengal must have extended up to the Bhagirathi, but it has since then receded, century by century, the district

of Nadia being first withdrawn, as the rivers, to use the vernacular expression, "diod," and then the western half of Jessor. Eastern Jessor is still a fluvial tract on whose rivers steamers ply, but their channels are rapidly silting up, and the time is not far distant when the Madhumati or Gorai on its eastern edge will be the boundary of Eastern Bengal, and the whole of Jessor will cease to be a part of the true delta.

The formation of the Padma from west to east in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and the formation of the Jamuna from north to south in the nineteenth century, both flowing to a common centre at Goalundo, suggests the existence of an area of depression in the middle of Eastern Bengal. In exactly the same neighbourhood there were severe earthquakes in 1885 and 1888, when the town of Sherpur in the south of Bogra district was greatly injured by seismic motion. Violent shocks were also felt at Sirajganj, and large masonry houses rendered uninhabitable. That the earth's surface in the Delta is not very stable is proved in Mr. Westland's report on the Jessor district, the fact of very appreciable sinking of the soil in the Sundarbans during the past couple of hundred years being well established. Volcanic action of upheaval in the north of Bengal probably gave birth to the upland tract, known as the Barind, and, continued to our own time, is pushing the Kusi farther and farther to the west, whilst it has obliterated the Karatoya and driven the Tista into a bed running east instead of south, as it did last century.

60. Eastern Bengal may be divided into two zones, the northern or inland, and the southern or littoral. The former is the seat of an old civilization, Buddhistic, Brahmanical and Musalman, occupied for centuries by a teeming population, whilst the latter is of much more recent settlement, hardly mentioned in Hindu times, and brought under Muhammadan rule centuries later than the northern part. There is even now a marked difference in the physical characteristics of the two areas. The northern, though intersected by numerous rivers freely navigable at all periods of the year, is practically a dry land, except in the rainy season, well supplied with roads, some of which are known to have been constructed by our Muhammadan predecessors. There is no want of high sites for villages, which spread out as the convenience of the inhabitants require. In the littoral districts, on the other hand, there is little raised land except on the banks of rivers, whose windings the villages must follow. If a peasant desires a home elsewhere, he must patiently build up a mound, often 20 feet high, on which to erect it. Roads hardly exist, and all through the year boats form the vehicles of commerce and transit. The pressure of population in the two areas is also different, the average density in the inland districts being the largest in Bengal Proper, 684 to the square mile, over nearly 15,000 square miles of country, against 580 in the littoral districts. In the inland district of Maimansingh it is, indeed, only 548, but this average is deceptive. The centre of the district is occupied by an upland forest, known as the Madhupur jungle, 45 miles long by 6 to 16 miles wide, and some 500 square miles in area, which is practically uninhabited. The intrusion of a small portion of this forest into the Dacca district reduces the average density of its *tháná* of Kapasia to 338 persons to the square mile. A large part of the north of Maimansingh at the foot of the Garo hills was also a forest which, like the Himalayan Tarai, had an evil repute for malaria, and has only recently been cleared. A part of the extreme north-west corner of the district was devastated by floods in the beginning of this century, when the Brahmaputra was breaking its way southward towards Goalundo. The soil was buried in sand, and the population sought homes less exposed to the destructive powers of a great river, ploughing up the face of the country in search of a new bed. In the two southern subdivisions of Maimansingh, which are not affected by these circumstances, the average population is as high as 706 and 810 persons to the square mile. Dacca, the central of the inland districts of Eastern Bengal, is also the most populous, the population to the square mile reaching in the rural *tháná* of Srinagar the extreme density of 1,532 persons. The other *tháná* of the Munshiganj subdivision, Munshiganj, falls very little short with 1,458 persons to the square mile. In Nawabganj *tháná* there are 1,051, and in the whole Manikganj subdivision 907 persons to the square mile. The district of Faridpur

is hardly less thickly populated, the density of the whole being 793 persons, and of the Sibchar, Bhanga and Palang *thánás* 1,090, 1,074 and 906 to the square mile respectively. A few police circles in the south of the district contain large marshes, and the average density is consequently much reduced. In Tippera district the population is rather evenly distributed, being 767, 719 and 641 in its three subdivisions. The *thánás* of Comilla, Nabinagar and Daudkandi, which lie in the neighbourhood of the Meghna river, show, however, the high density of 877, 858 and 844 respectively. There is less pressure in the police circles to the east bordering on the Tippera hills.

61. Amongst the littoral districts, Noakhali is the most densely peopled, the *thánás* furthest from the Bay of Bengal having generally the largest relative population, Chhagalnaia with 949 and Ramganj with 849 persons to the square mile, whilst Hatia and Sundwip, which are islands separated from the mainland by wide navigable channels or arms of the sea, have only 267 and 392 persons to the square mile. The same fact is noticeable in the Bakharganj district, the inland *thánás* of Jhalokati and Pirojpur having a density of population 1,120 and 1,071 to the square mile, which almost rivals the most populous parts of the Dacca district. On the seaboard, however, the *thánás* of Barhamuddin, Gulachipa and Gulsakhali are, for Bengal, sparsely populated with 323, 269 and 219 persons, respectively, to the square mile. In Chittagong district the converse holds true, the police circles on the seashore being generally markedly the more populous, those near the hills bearing a much lighter population. Thus the littoral *tháná* of Hathazari has as many as 921 to the square mile, whilst the inland *tháná* of Phatikchari has no more than 351. This district, however, in the density of its population, shows a far more marked contrast between its northern and southern subdivisions; the latter, Cox's Bazar, having in its four *thánás* an average population of only 201 persons to the square mile, whilst the police circles in the head-quarters subdivision show the large average of 678 persons. Cox's Bazar, in which the hills approach nearly to the sea, has a large quantity of uncultivable land. It is practically a portion of Burma, and its population is for the most part made up of immigrant Arakanese. At the other or western end of the littoral fringe of districts lies Khulna, a truly fluvial area, which, from its proximity to Western Bengal and its more Aryanized history, contains in its northern *thánás* a less aboriginal population and an older civilization. Its average density is 567 persons to the square mile, but this varies, according to contiguity to the sea, from 896 in the inland police circle of Kalarooa, on the borders of Nadia, to 350 in Rampal, most of which has been recently reclaimed from the mangrove jungles of the Sundarbans.

62. There are three special tracts attached to Eastern Bengal, of which the great forest swamp of the Sundarbans is the largest. THE SUNDARBANS. It covers an area of at least 5,500 square miles, whilst some official estimates makes its surface 2,000 square miles larger. It spreads out along the seaface of the Bay of Bengal from the Hugli river to the Meghna, some 165 miles, and in places is 80 miles wide. It may be described as an interlacing network of estuaries, rivers and watercourses, enclosing a vast number of islands of various shapes and sizes, which are themselves often half swamp. It seems to have been formed in part at least by the subsidence of the land, and is protected towards the sea by a bank of sand, which stands above high flood tide. The Sundarbans have scarcely any permanent population, except along a narrow belt, which abuts on the mainland and is practically part of the neighbouring districts. A few fishermen and hunters live in its southern fastnesses, but they are very insignificant in number, and it would be impossible to census them. The inhabitants of the narrow cultivated belt above mentioned were included in the police circles, to which they lie nearest, both in 1891 and in the two previous enumerations. The floating population, recorded in the manner described in Chapter I, paragraph 16, amounted in 1891 to 5,544 males and 593 females censused at registering stations in the 24-Parganas, and 6,651 males and 36 females similarly counted in Khulna district. The Sundarban area in Bakharganj has been practically all cleared, an interesting fact in this connection being the active part taken in the early reclamations by Magh immigrants from Arakan. They were the pioneers in the work and still hold their own, though now surrounded by Bengali Musalmans of Chandali origin.

63. The Hill Tracts of Chittagong is the second special tract in Eastern Bengal. It is a "tangled mass of hill, ravine and cliff, covered with dense tree, bush and creeper jungle," divided into four valleys by four rivers, along which the mass of the population resides. Its area is 5,419 square miles, and its density of population, which was 19 to the square mile in 1881, has increased to 20. The third special tract is formed by the independent State of Hill Tippera, a region of low mountains rising in altitude from west to east, 3,867 square miles in area and with a sparse population, which gives an average density of only 33 to the square mile. The greater part of the population is massed along its western and northern frontiers on the borders of the British districts of Tippera and Sylhet, in valleys running into the hills and little above the level of the neighbouring plains. The inner hills, which in a few cases rise to a height of 2,000 feet, are practically uninhabited, a rare clearing showing where a small group of Kuki or Riang families have found a temporary home.

64. Western Bengal forms the west of Bengal Proper, but is the core of the whole province, containing the capital city of Calcutta, and largely made up of districts whose civilization is as old as that of the Aryan occupation of the country. Round the metropolis, which with its suburbs on both sides of the Hugli river has a population of 879,154 souls, are grouped the districts of the 24-Parganas, Howrah, and Hugli with populations which press on the soil with the great density of 867, 1,515 and 880 persons to the square mile. Beyond them lie four other districts, Jessor, Nadia, Bardwan and Midnapur, which are withdrawn from metropolitan influence, and have for many years suffered almost beyond experience from epidemics of fever and cholera. Their density of population is 646, 588, 516 and 511 to the square mile.

65. The division of Western Bengal in the table at the beginning of this chapter into the Presidency and Bardwan districts is based on the separation of these two groups by the river Hugli or Bhagirathi. As mentioned above, the distinction was a few centuries ago a very real one, this river being then a mighty stream, all to the east of it being true delta. It was then also a great ethnical boundary, dividing Lower Bengal into the Rarh and Bárendra countries, whose names have left their indelible mark on the subdivisions of so many castes, the people on opposite sides of the river, though in fact and name of the same caste, refusing to intermarry. This great social barrier has now dwindled to a minor river, but the effects of its former importance still survive, and the *jus connubii* does not yet exist even between Brahmans of the Rarhi and Bárendra clans. At the present time there is little or no physical distinction between the two abovementioned areas, but their inhabitants are of very different origin. The Bauri, Bagdi and Kaibartta, who form the mass of the population west of the Hugli, are nearly allied to the races of Chutia Nagpur, which we now-a-days often call aboriginal; whilst on the east of the old ethnical frontier of the Bhagirathi we find the Chandals and Pods and their Musalman congeners forming the rank and file of the people. The true ethnic difference between these two peoples is discussed at length in the Chapter on Castes and Tribes. Omitting even the manifest fact that there is more Aryan blood to the west than to the east of the river, it is certain that the tall, large-limbed Chandal is not the same in race as the short, compactly built Bauri or Bagdi. The former was the active and successful enemy of the Aryan invader, and there is little trace of actual conquest by the early Hindu kings beyond the Bhagirathi, except in the riparian districts along its east bank. The Brahmans used the name of Chandal to express everything that was vilest, and when at last the Musalmans in the time of Akbar finally broke down the resistance of the eastern peoples, only a remnant accepted the religious supremacy of Hinduism, the vast majority finding salvation in the faith of Islam. The Delta continued to that time to be ruled by aboriginal princes, long known as the Bara Bhuiyas, or the twelve Native Chiefs, so called from *Bhui*, land, Bhuiya in Hindu terminology being synonymous with our term autochthon. To the north-west of the second ring of districts mentioned above are Birbhum and Bankura, which, lying on the high road from Upper India, fell early conquests both to Hindu and

Musalman. Their population seems to have received an appreciable Aryan admixture, but the immigration of Santals in the past quarter of a century has greatly increased the aboriginal element. Both districts are geologically of a double formation, the west being formed of an infertile laterite clay, whilst the east has been built up of rich recent alluvium. The consequence is that the head-quarters subdivisions of these districts, which form their western halves, have a density of population of only 424 and 360, whilst their eastern moieties bear 539 and 508 persons to the square mile.

66. The main natural divisions of the great Bihar Province, which nearly equals England in area and exceeds Austria in population, have already been described, and it only remains to observe how population follows their physical characteristics. The first striking fact is the great density in the Gangetic zones both to north and south of the sacred river, which reaches the extreme pressure in the district of Saran of 930 persons to the square mile. The south of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur is hardly less populous with 899 and 898 to the square mile. In purely rural areas the highest pressure north of the Ganges is 1,100 in Manjhi and 1,037 in Sonpur *thánás*, both in Saran district, 940 in Mahua and 905 in Lalganj *thánás* of Muzaffarpur, and 1,031 in Samastipur and 961 in Dalsingsarai *thánás* of Darbhanga. The crowded city of Patna raises the density in that district to 852, but the extra-urban pressure exceeds 800 only in *thánás* Fatuha (911) and Bihar (886). In the submontane zone lying under the Himalayas, density varies extremely, being very high in the centre (912) and gradually declining to a low average to the west in the Betia subdivision of Champaran (349) and to the east in the Araria subdivision of Purnea (372). The former area is still to a large extent under forest, and in the latter the sand-laden floods of the Kusi and the movements of that river have greatly reduced the fertility of the soil. The Sitamarhi subdivision of Muzaffarpur, forming a rich rice plain in the centre, carries a population of 912 persons to the square mile, which almost equals the most thickly peopled areas in the Gangetic zones. To the west of it the head-quarters subdivision of Champaran, and to the east the Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga and the Supul subdivision of Bhagalpur with 624, 752 and 490 persons respectively to the square mile, hold a position intermediate between this highly fertile tract and the half-cleared forests of Betia farther west and the sandy plains of Araria farther east. The southern strip touching on the hills of Chutia Nagpur and the Santal Parganas, presents a low density of unbroken continuity from the frontier of the North-Western Provinces to the western confines of Bengal Proper, being highest, as in the sub-Himalayan zone, in the centre round Gaya city, with 424 persons to the square mile, and lowest at its western and eastern extremities, with 265 persons to the square mile in the Bhabua subdivision of Shahabad, and 215 in the Katuria police circle of South Bhagalpur.

67. The subprovince of Orissa is divided into two main areas: the plains, which form three regulation districts, and are in area about equal to the kingdom of Saxony, and the hills, covering an area slightly smaller than Switzerland, and which still remain the dominions of a number of minor tributary chiefs. The plains, again, may be divided into three lesser tracts: the littoral, forming the sea-face of the Bay of Bengal, the submontane, under the western hills, and between them a wide zone of highly fertile land, intersected by a network of great rivers. Density of population very closely follows the physical characteristics of these areas. In the maritime police circles the pressure of population, *e.g.*, 261 persons to the square mile in the Aul *thánás* of Cuttack district, and 242 in the head-quarters *thánás* of Puri district, is greatly reduced by a belt of saline soil, in places as much as thirty miles wide, which runs along the sea and is covered by sand, coarse grass or scrub, agriculture being almost unknown. In the submontane strip a large part of the surface consists of a series of low ranges, ten or fifteen miles in length, spreading out into unfertile table-lands of ferruginous clay and laterite. The density of inhabitants here is higher than in the salt tract, but is still comparatively low, being 342 persons to the square mile in the Dharamsala police circle of Cuttack, and 269 in the Bhanpur *thánás* of Puri. The intermediate plains, known as the Mughalbandi, from their having been of old prosperity and assessed to land

revenue by our Musalman predecessors, form a dead level of rice fields and carry a population which, considering that it is entirely agricultural, may be described as very dense. The pressure is greatest, 946 persons to the square mile, in the Salepur *tháná*, which lies in the heart of the Cuttack district between the two principal branches of the Mahanadi river, nearly every field in its whole area being reached by the canals and distributaries of the great irrigation system developed by Government after the famine of 1866. The density in the neighbouring *thánás* of Jajpur and Kendrapara is 805 and 731. The central police circle of Pipli in Puri district, which is watered by the Bhargavi branch of the Mahanadi, has 743 persons to the square mile. Every *tháná* in the Balasore district, which at its greatest width is only thirty-four miles broad from east to west, contains considerable areas of saline soil or uncultivable laterite, there being no police circle which is not either littoral or submontane. The density varies from 618 and 594 persons to the square mile in *thánás* Bhadrakh and Dhamnagar, which contain only a little hilly country and march with the fertile central plain of Cuttack district, to 298 in the maritime police circle of Chandbali, most of whose area is a prairie of high grass, merging on the sea-coast into a mangrove forest, like the Sundarbans of Eastern Bengal. Population in the Tributary States is very sparse, being only 118 to the square mile on an average over their whole area. In the little State of Tigaria, which lies within some thirty miles of the town of Cuttack, there are as many as 447 persons to the square mile, but this density is quite exceptional. It is, however, considerable in nearly all the States which abut on the plains, being 271 in Kandhpara, 243 in Baramba, 218 in Athgarh, and 202 in Nilgiri. On the western frontier towards Sambalpur and the Central Provinces, the density is 43 in Athmalik and 44 in Lal Pahara, rising to 71 in Bod and 132 in Talcher. In the two great States of Moharbhaj and Keonjhar, which together include half of the feudatory area, it is 125 and 80 respectively.

68. The division of Chutia Nagpur, including its Tributary States to the west and its eastern projection towards Bengal, known as the Santal Parganas, forms a subprovince of mountain and valley nearly twice the size of Scotland, whilst its population is less dense than that of Switzerland. The five districts which make up Chutia Nagpur Proper, carry only 171 persons to the square mile, the greatest density (288) being found in the Manbhum district, which forms its eastern area and touches on Western Bengal. In Hazaribagh it is 166, almost the same as Darjeeling, in Lohardaga 158, in Singhbhum 145, and in Palamau 122 persons to the square mile. Along their western frontier the pressure of population is only 48 persons to the square mile in the Manoharpur *tháná* of Singhbhum, and 52 and 53 in the Mahuadanr and Ranka *thánás* of Palamau. It may be generally said that, following the natural configuration of the country, the density progresses from west to east as the hills decrease in altitude, and the valleys grow more wide till it reaches its highest average in the Chas *tháná* of Manbhum with 424 persons to the square mile. In the Tributary States large areas are practically unpopulated, there being only 55 persons to the square mile in the whole of this land of mountains, whilst in the States of Chang Bhakar and Korea, which jut out westwards into the Rewa territory, there are only 20 and 22 respectively. The largest densities, 245 and 214, are found in Kharsawan and Saraikela, which are wedged in between Singhbhum and Manbhum, and share in the thicker population of the latter district. The Santal Parganas are the most thickly peopled section of the hill area, there being 321 persons to the square mile, whilst in the Pakaur *tháná*, which touches on Murshidabad, the density is 615, and in Mahagama and Godda on the borders of Bhagalpur it is 613 and 525 respectively. The thick population in Rajmahal, 640 to the square mile, having been only 452 ten years ago, is due to the town, which gives its name to the police circle, becoming a great centre of mercantile activity.

69. In the recent census the number of occupied houses was equivalent, as explained in paragraph 8 of Chapter I, to the number of commensal families, and the adoption of the definition of a household given therein has been completely justified by the result. The last column in the statement at the beginning of this chapter, shows that large families are found in prosperous areas, and small ones in those which have passed through a period of disease or other calamity. In Northern

HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

Bengal, as will appear in the following chapter, most districts are recovering from the fatal fever which preceded 1881. Children are more numerous, and the average family counts 5·5 members. Only in the Rajshahi district has there been a very marked mortality, with the result that the average family is the smallest in the Division and consists of 5·2 persons. The universality of marriage amongst women of marriageable age, both single and widowed, and the consequent foundation of numerous households, would render a small family natural in Eastern Bengal, but the average for this great and prosperous area is 5·4 members to a family. On the other hand, in Western Bengal, where widow marriage is rare and numerous dependents swell the family total, fever has reduced the average family of Nadia to 4·9 persons, of Murshidabad to 4·4, and of Bardwan and Birbhum to 4·2 members. Similarly, in Bihar the family is larger to the north of the Ganges, where the population is progressive, whilst it is markedly smaller in the strip at the foot of the Chutia Nagpur hills, where the increase of inhabitants has been very small. Averages based on a whole district are, however, of little value, because there are few districts which do not contain progressive as well as retrograde areas. The value of the more scientific definition of house in use in 1891 can only be appreciated when the several *thánás* of one district are intercompared. It would be impossible to do so at any length in these pages, but a few instances will illustrate the point. In the Bardwan district the police circles of Satgachhi, Bud-bud, and Ausgram have suffered cruelly from fever since 1881, and their average family consists only of 3·4, 3·6, and 3·8 members respectively. Asansol and Raniganj, on the other hand, which are highly progressive centres of industry, have 5·4 and 5·5 persons to each family. In Bankura district the head-quarters subdivision has gained 6·8 per cent. of population since 1881, whilst the Bishnupur subdivision has lost 4·4 per cent. The size of the family exactly follows these variations, the fecund household of 5·4 members being found in the former area and the hardly self-sustaining family of 4·3 persons in the latter. In Bogra the prosperous eastern *thána* of Shariakandi has 6·5 persons to each family, whilst in Sherpur police circle, where the increase of population has been comparatively small since 1881, each family counts only 4·7 members. In the Arrah subdivision of Shahabad district, with an increase of 8·5 per cent. since 1881, the family averages 6·7 members, while Sasaram, which was swept by fever in the last five years of the decade and increased only 2·5 per cent., has only 4·4 persons to each family.

CHAPTER VII.

Increase and Decrease of Population.

70. This chapter is essentially the most important one in this report, but before entering into on a discussion of the variation of population in the several districts, which, as I observed at the beginning of last Chapter, are delimited and grouped according to administrative convenience, it seems useful to consider the increase or decrease of population in the great natural divisions of the Lower Provinces described and defined in that Chapter. The following table presents the results of the census of 1881 and 1891 for both sexes, with the percentages of their variation :—

TRACT.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Percentage of variation for both sexes.	
	1891.	1881.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.		
I.—NORTHERN BENGAL—										
Rangpur district	1,061,812	1,067,701	— 5,889	— 0·5	1,003,652	1,030,263	— 26,611	— 2·5	— 1·6	
Dinajpur „	812,047	782,292	+ 29,755	+ 3·8	743,788	732,064	+ 11,724	+ 1·6	+ 2·7	
Bogra „	418,916	372,863	+ 46,053	+ 12·3	392,578	361,888	+ 30,690	+ 10·1	+ 11·2	
Pabna „	677,911	646,311	+ 29,600	+ 4·5	664,461	663,417	+ 21,064	+ 3·1	+ 3·9	
Malda „	399,917	347,508	+ 52,409	+ 15·0	415,002	363,979	+ 51,023	+ 14·0	+ 14·4	
Rajshahi „	654,338	656,427	— 2,089	— 0·3	668,998	674,744	— 15,746	— 2·3	— 1·2	
Krishnaganj, Kallaganj, and Balarampur thands of Purnea district ...	288,150	283,997	+ 4,153	+ 1·4	271,089	269,496	+ 1,603	+ 0·5	+ 1·0	
Cis-Tistan portion of Jalpaiguri ...	200,547	206,558	— 5,011	— 2·4	183,841	192,851	— 9,010	— 4·7	— 3·5	
Total Northern Bengal ...	4,513,638	4,364,657	+ 148,981	+ 3·4	4,359,429	4,288,682	+ 70,747	+ 1·6	+ 2·5	
The Darjeeling Hills	81,178	54,371	+ 26,807	+ 49·3	69,139	38,909	+ 30,230	+ 78·1	+ 61·3	
The Western Duars of Jalpaiguri and the Darjeeling Terai	205,980	134,574	+ 71,406	+ 53·0	163,961	110,578	+ 53,403	+ 48·2	+ 50·9	
Kuch Bihar	302,457	311,678	— 9,221	— 2·9	276,411	290,946	— 14,535	— 4·9	— 3·9	
II.—EASTERN BENGAL—										
(a) The Inland Districts—										
Dacca district	1,200,583	1,032,118	+ 168,465	+ 16·3	1,220,073	1,080,987	+ 139,186	+ 12·8	+ 14·5	
Faridpur „	893,081	808,569	+ 84,522	+ 10·4	904,229	828,216	+ 76,013	+ 9·1	+ 9·8	
Maimansingh „	1,788,616	1,555,005	+ 233,611	+ 15·0	1,683,570	1,500,232	+ 183,338	+ 12·2	+ 13·4	
Tippura „	911,799	789,450	+ 122,349	+ 18·6	871,136	745,911	+ 125,225	+ 16·7	+ 17·9	
Magura and Narail subdivisions of Jessor district	330,922	301,512	+ 19,410	+ 6·4	330,896	319,963	+ 10,933	+ 3·4	+ 4·8	
Total Inland Districts ...	5,115,011	4,465,654	+ 649,357	+ 14·5	5,009,904	4,475,209	+ 534,695	+ 11·9	+ 13·2	
(b) The Littoral Districts—										
Khulna district	611,330	568,402	+ 42,928	+ 7·5	559,635	511,546	+ 48,089	+ 9·4	+ 8·4	
Bakarganj „	1,104,443	973,479	+ 130,964	+ 13·4	1,040,622	927,410	+ 123,112	+ 13·1	+ 13·2	
Noakhali „	508,727	415,248	+ 93,479	+ 22·5	500,966	405,524	+ 95,442	+ 23·5	+ 23·0	
Chittagong „	615,888	531,649	+ 84,219	+ 15·8	674,299	600,692	+ 73,607	+ 12·2	+ 13·8	
Total Littoral Districts ...	2,840,388	2,468,778	+ 351,590	+ 14·1	2,784,422	2,445,172	+ 339,250	+ 13·8	+ 14·0	
Sundarbans	12,196	...	...	...	629	...	...	...	...	
Total Eastern Bengal ...	7,955,379	6,954,432	+ 1,000,947	+ 14·3	7,794,326	6,920,381	+ 873,945	+ 12·6	+ 13·5	

TRACT.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Percentage of variation for both sexes.
	1891.	1881.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.	
<i>Hill Tracts of Chittagong</i>	59,586	56,546	+ 3,040	+ 5.3	47,720	45,051	+ 2,669	+ 5.9	+ 5.2
<i>Hill Tippera</i>	71,596	51,468	+ 20,128	+ 39.1	65,846	44,179	+ 21,667	+ 49.0	+ 43.7
III.—WESTERN BENGAL—									
(a) The Presidency Districts—									
<i>The 24 Parganas district</i>	943,690	823,325	+ 115,374	+ 13.9	878,009	790,198	+ 87,811	+ 11.1	+ 12.5
<i>Nadia</i> "	802,147	809,392	- 7,245	- 0.8	841,961	853,403	- 11,442	- 1.3	- 1.1
<i>Jessor district (excluding Magura and Narail subdivisions)</i>	630,413	657,759	- 27,347	- 5.6	616,597	660,141	- 43,544	- 6.5	- 6.1
<i>Murshidabad district</i>	605,635	586,483	+ 19,152	+ 3.2	645,281	640,307	+ 4,974	+ 0.7	+ 1.9
Total Presidency districts ...	2,971,823	2,881,869	+ 89,954	+ 3.1	2,981,848	2,944,046	+ 37,802	+ 1.2	+ 2.1
(b) The Bardwan Districts—									
<i>Bardwan district</i>	682,872	669,455	+ 13,417	+ 2.0	709,008	724,765	- 15,757	- 2.1	- 0.1
<i>Howrah district (excluding the Metropolitan Suburbs of Howrah and Ball)</i>	234,898	252,473	- 17,575	- 6.9	303,007	270,666	+ 32,341	+ 11.9	+ 12.3
<i>Midnapur district</i>	1,308,100	1,243,195	+ 64,905	+ 5.2	1,323,416	1,272,370	+ 51,046	+ 4.0	+ 5.3
<i>Bankura</i> "	525,941	507,136	+ 18,805	+ 3.7	543,727	534,616	+ 9,111	+ 1.7	+ 2.7
<i>Birbhum</i> "	389,639	380,403	+ 9,236	+ 2.4	408,194	411,623	- 3,429	- 0.8	+ 0.6
<i>Hugli</i> "	539,139	460,031	+ 79,108	+ 17.2	547,571	524,974	+ 22,597	+ 4.3	+ 6.0
Total Bardwan District ...	3,720,589	3,542,682	+ 177,907	+ 5.0	3,834,923	3,739,019	+ 95,904	+ 2.5	+ 3.7
Total Western Bengal ...	6,692,412	6,424,551	+ 267,861	+ 4.1	6,816,771	6,683,065	+ 133,706	+ 2.0	+ 3.0
(c) The Metropolitan Towns—									
<i>Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities</i>	436,881	436,022	+ 859	+ 0.2	258,967	248,636	+ 10,331	+ 4.1	+ 8.9
<i>The towns of Howrah and Ball</i> ...	79,992	64,007	+ 15,985	+ 24.9	53,314	48,236	+ 5,078	+ 10.5	+ 18.7
Total Metropolitan Area ...	506,873	500,029	+ 6,844	+ 1.3	312,281	296,872	+ 15,409	+ 5.1	+ 10.3
TOTAL BENGAL PROPER ...	90,461,974	18,852,296	+ 1,608,978	+ 8.5	19,906,533	18,718,563	+ 1,187,970	+ 6.3	+ 7.4
IV.—NORTH BIHAR—									
(a) The Sub-Himalayan Zone—									
<i>Champaran district</i>	936,135	870,627	+ 65,508	+ 7.5	923,330	850,961	+ 72,369	+ 8.5	+ 7.9
<i>The Sitamarhi subdivision of Musaffarpur</i>	459,201	420,544	+ 38,657	+ 9.1	465,195	417,350	+ 47,845	+ 11.4	+ 10.4
<i>The Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga</i>	469,415	446,778	+ 22,637	+ 5.0	515,285	457,776	+ 57,509	+ 12.5	+ 12.0
<i>The Supul subdivision of Bhagalpur</i> ...	323,613	284,061	+ 39,552	+ 13.9	321,957	292,518	+ 29,439	+ 10.0	+ 9.7
<i>The Araria subdivision and Bahadurganj thana of Furnea district</i> ...	329,368	300,820	+ 28,548	+ 9.4	318,047	296,055	+ 21,992	+ 7.4	+ 8.4
Total of the Sub-Himalayan Zone ...	2,546,732	2,332,830	+ 213,902	+ 9.1	2,543,814	2,314,680	+ 229,134	+ 9.8	+ 9.5
(b) The Gangetic Zone—									
<i>Saran district</i>	1,133,926	1,091,522	+ 42,404	+ 3.8	1,333,551	1,206,144	+ 127,407	+ 10.5	+ 7.3
<i>Musaffarpur district (excluding Sitamarhi subdivision)</i>	846,173	845,187	+ 986	+ 0.1	940,876	898,979	+ 41,897	+ 4.6	+ 2.4
<i>Darbhanga district (excluding Madhubani subdivision)</i>	871,570	847,551	+ 24,019	+ 2.8	915,685	878,391	+ 37,294	+ 4.2	+ 3.5
<i>The Madhipura subdivision of Bhagalpur district</i>	207,644	206,993	+ 651	+ 0.3	204,853	208,230	- 3,377	- 1.6	- 0.8
<i>The head-quarters subdivision of Furnea district, excluding thana Balarampur</i>	375,978	353,603	+ 22,375	+ 6.3	362,026	346,112	+ 15,914	+ 4.5	+ 5.6
<i>The Begusarai subdivision of Monghyr district</i>	291,728	280,479	+ 11,249	+ 4.0	326,469	302,947	+ 23,522	+ 7.7	+ 5.9
Total of the Gangetic Zone ...	3,727,019	3,624,334	+ 102,685	+ 2.8	4,083,460	3,840,803	+ 242,657	+ 6.3	+ 4.6
Total North Bihar ...	6,273,751	5,957,164	+ 316,587	+ 5.3	6,627,274	6,155,483	+ 471,791	+ 7.6	+ 6.5

TRACT.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Percentage of variation for both sexes.
	1891.	1881.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.	
V.—SOUTH BIHAR—									
(a) The Gangetic Zone—									
The Buxar and Arrah subdivisions of Shahabad district	562,352	532,654	+ 29,698	+ 5.5	622,727	578,550	+ 44,177	+ 7.6	+ 6.6
The Patna district	865,732	856,620	+ 9,112	+ 1.0	903,272	895,214	+ 8,058	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
The Jahanabad subdivision of Gaya district	195,886	191,859	+ 4,027	+ 2.0	197,951	193,330	+ 4,621	+ 2.3	+ 2.3
The head-quarters subdivision of Monghyr district	420,609	413,026	+ 7,583	+ 1.8	443,298	421,526	+ 21,772	+ 5.1	+ 3.5
The head-quarters subdivision of Bhagalpur district	267,783	270,511	- 2,728	- 1.0	284,496	275,120	+ 9,376	+ 3.4	+ 1.1
Total of the Gangetic Zone ...	2,312,362	2,264,670	+ 47,692	+ 2.1	2,451,724	2,363,740	+ 87,984	+ 3.7	+ 2.9
(b) The Southern Area—									
The Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions of Shahabad district	422,447	411,802	+ 10,645	+ 4.0	449,811	429,641	+ 20,170	+ 4.6	+ 4.3
Gaya district (excluding Jahanabad subdivision)	849,125	851,582	- 2,457	- 0.3	895,369	887,911	+ 7,458	+ 0.8	+ 0.2
The Jamui subdivision of Monghyr district	274,735	275,733	- 998	- 0.3	279,182	276,239	+ 2,943	+ 1.0	+ 0.5
The Banka subdivision of Bhagalpur district	206,825	208,141	- 1,316	- 0.6	216,525	212,062	+ 4,463	+ 2.1	+ 0.5
Total of the Southern Area ...	1,759,132	1,747,258	+ 11,874	+ 0.6	1,840,907	1,805,853	+ 35,054	+ 1.9	+ 1.3
Total South Bihar ...	4,071,494	4,011,928	+ 59,566	+ 1.4	4,292,631	4,169,593	+ 123,038	+ 2.9	+ 2.2
TOTAL BIHAR ...	10,345,245	9,969,092	+ 376,153	+ 3.7	10,919,905	10,325,076	+ 594,829	+ 5.7	+ 4.7
VI.—ORISSA DISTRICTS—									
Cuttack	940,567	877,702	+ 62,865	+ 7.1	997,114	917,363	+ 79,751	+ 8.6	+ 7.8
Puri	474,530	446,060	+ 28,470	+ 6.3	470,468	441,932	+ 28,536	+ 6.4	+ 6.4
Balasor	481,638	461,461	+ 20,177	+ 4.3	512,967	483,819	+ 29,148	+ 6.0	+ 5.0
Angul	85,768	81,850	+ 3,918	+ 4.7	84,200	79,012	+ 5,188	+ 6.6	+ 5.2
Total Orissa Districts ...	1,982,493	1,867,073	+ 115,420	+ 6.1	2,064,859	1,922,126	+ 142,733	+ 7.4	+ 6.7
The Orissa Tributary States	849,450	712,535	+ 136,915	+ 19.2	847,200	697,618	+ 149,582	+ 21.4	+ 20.4
VII.—CHUTIA NAGPUR DISTRICTS—									
Hasnabidh	566,964	544,903	+ 22,061	+ 4.0	597,357	559,839	+ 37,518	+ 6.7	+ 5.7
Lohardaga	551,873	523,346	+ 28,527	+ 5.4	577,012	534,823	+ 42,189	+ 7.8	+ 6.7
Manbhum	593,199	525,328	+ 67,871	+ 12.9	600,129	532,900	+ 67,229	+ 12.6	+ 12.9
Singbhum	271,417	226,681	+ 44,736	+ 19.7	274,071	227,094	+ 46,977	+ 20.6	+ 19.8
Palamau	294,320	273,311	+ 21,009	+ 7.6	302,450	277,704	+ 24,746	+ 8.8	+ 8.9
Total Chutia Nagpur Districts ...	2,277,773	2,093,569	+ 184,204	+ 8.7	2,351,019	2,132,420	+ 218,599	+ 10.2	+ 9.5
The Chutia Nagpur Tributary States ...	449,683	345,238	+ 104,445	+ 30.2	433,676	332,764	+ 100,912	+ 30.3	+ 30.9
The Santal Parganas	870,567	785,239	+ 85,328	+ 10.8	883,629	782,727	+ 100,902	+ 12.8	+ 11.8
TOTAL LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL ...	37,236,485	34,825,642	+ 2,410,843	+ 7.5	37,406,881	34,911,324	+ 2,495,557	+ 7.1	+ 7.3

71. It thus appears that throughout the whole of Northern Bengal there has been a small increase of 2.5 per cent., which would be changed into an appreciable reduction of its inhabitants but for the great growth of population in its central area, made up of the Barind country in Bogra and Malda districts, and in the eastern *thānds* of Pabna, which share in the jute industry and general prosperity of Eastern Bengal. The western half of Pabna, as will appear hereafter, and most part of Rajshahi on the south of the Barind, have lost population to the extent of about 2 per cent., whilst in the basin between the Barind and



the Himalayas, and between the Mahananda and the Tista rivers, consisting of the districts of Rangpur, North Dinajpur, Kuch Bihar, Purnea east of the Mahananda, and Jalpaiguri west of the Tista, there has been a very similar decrease of population. It would be difficult to suggest a better test of the accuracy of the census of 1891 than may be obtained from a consideration of the figures of Northern Bengal in the above table. It will be observed that the decrease of population in Kuch Bihar, which attracted considerable notice, when first published, and was possibly attributed to local causes, is almost precisely similar in degree to the reduction in the Cis-Tistan *thánás* of Jalpaiguri, which not only lie beside, but are partially intermixed with those of Kuch Bihar. On the opposite frontier the three Bengáli *thánás* of Purnea show an increase of one per cent., the variation being very like that in the Dinajpur police circles, which march with them, Thakurgaon and Pirganj, with increases of 1·8 and ·9 per cent., respectively, and Birganj and Hemtabad with decreases of 1·3 and ·8 per cent.

72. There is nothing to mar the general progress of the population of Eastern Bengal, every district and tract showing a great, and in most cases a very great increase.

IN EASTERN BENGAL.
This fact is true of both the inland and littoral areas, and its cause will be examined in detail in the district analyses which follow. It is greatest in the district of Noakhali and the State of Hill Tippera, but in the latter tract certainly due to improved enumeration. It is also hardly to be doubted that the census of 1891 must have been better taken than that of 1881 in Noakhali. This district consists in large part of great alluvial banks and islands, which jut out into the Bay of Bengal, and present extreme difficulties to the operations of the enumerator. The increase is least in the Narail and Magura subdivisions of Jessor, which touch on the fever-stricken districts of Western Bengal.

73. Western Bengal has a very unsatisfactory census record to show after the past ten years. It has increased only 2·9 per cent., but if we exclude the districts of the 24-Parganas and Howrah, the Middlesex of Bengal, which owe their progressive population to the vicinity of the metropolis of Calcutta, there has been an increase of only 0·5 per cent., a result due to the persistent and virulent fever, which takes its name from the Bardwan district, and partly to heavy floods in recent years in the districts of Nadia and Western Jessor. The Census Officer for Calcutta has been unable to ascertain whether the population of the town has increased or decreased in the past ten years. In 1888 a considerable area, which had been formerly included in the group of townlets, known as the Suburbs, was added to Calcutta, the remainder being relegated to the jurisdiction of the district of the 24-Parganas. After a careful enquiry, Mr. Maguire has found himself compelled to admit that it is impossible now to say with certainty what the population of this added area was in 1881, and consequently what the increase or decrease has been since that year. It is known that deaths greatly exceed births, but, on the other hand, the stream of immigration is nowhere stronger than into Calcutta. Fortunately we are able to intercompare the population of Calcutta in 1881 *plus* that of the suburbs in the same year with the population of the extended Calcutta of 1891 *plus* that of the old suburban towns, now transferred to the 24-Parganas, the increase thus ascertained being 8·9 per cent. The true metropolis, however, is larger than this group of municipalities, and the towns of Howrah and Bali, on the west of the Hugli river, are as much a part of it as Lambeth and Southwark are inseparable from London. The whole metropolitan area, which in 1881 had a population of 500,029 males and 296,872 females, now carries as many as 566,873 males and 312,281 females, there being an increase of 13·3 per cent. in males and 5·1 in females, or 10·3 for both sexes. The opening of the pontoon bridge across the Hugli, free of toll charges, and the extension of steam tram lines into the suburbs, has enabled a large number of workpeople, who spend their days and earn their livelihood in that city, to reside outside of the municipal limits of Calcutta.

74. The increase in Bihar has been comparatively small, except along the foot of the Himalayas and in the district of Saran, the average increase north of the Ganges being 6·5 per cent. and 2·2 south of that river. It is remarkable that in

the zone running along the Santal and Chutia Nagpur hills it is as low as 1·3 per cent. In the true Gangetic area, that is in the two strips of country lying near the banks of the river, it is 4·6 per cent. on the north and 2·9 on the south. The large advance in population in the Sub-Himalayan zone is due to improved enumeration, and to the movement of the people from the crowded *thánás* near the Ganges, to the comparatively sparsely-peopled tracts at the foot of the mountains. The rest of Bihar, particularly to the south of the Ganges, shows a less progressive population, partly on account of great emigration, which the improved railway communication, with both North and South Bengal, has done so much to stimulate, but chiefly in consequence of the prevalence during the decade of a very fatal type of fever, which seems to have advanced northward from its original habitat in the Presidency and Bardwan Divisions. It has wrought absolute havoc in nearly every district south of the Ganges, and is beginning to pierce its way into the southern *thánás* of North Bihár. Its incidence and the effects of emigration are treated in detail in the district analyses.

75. The province of Orissa shows an increase in population of 6·7 per cent., being greatest in the Cuttack district, and least in Balasor. The latter district has suffered

IN ORISSA.

from an invasion of Bardwan fever from Midnapur, and the whole province, and especially Puri district, have been visited by repeated outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The great increase in the Tributary States is due to more careful enumeration.

76. There has been an increase of 9·5 per cent. in Chutia Nagpur, but a large part of it must be attributed to more careful

IN CHUTIA NAGPUR.

censusing, particularly in the Singhbhum district. This whole area has lost a very considerable part of its population by emigration, chiefly from Lohardaga and Hazáribágh to Assam and the tea districts of Northern Bengal. Hazáribágh has also been markedly affected by the splenetic fever, which has prevailed in South Bihár. Manbhum owes part of its increase to immigration from other parts of Chutia Nagpur, whilst the Tributary States derive probably two-thirds of their increase from greatly improved census work.

The total increase in the Lower Provinces has been 7·3 per cent., but, if we exclude that part of it due to more accurate enumeration, it probably does not exceed 6 per cent., and may be less. Unfortunately it is impossible to approximate more nearly. Even if each individual district is examined with the view of determining the share better counting has in the local increase, the result can only be guess work, pure and simple.

77. The four following tables examine the movements of population between the Lower Provinces and the other great administrative divisions of the Empire :—

INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION.

IMMIGRANTS INTO BENGAL.

FROM—	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES.		
	1881.	1891.	Variation.	1881.	1891.	Variation.	1881.	1891.	Variation.	1881.	1891.	Variation.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	214,498	223,487	+ 8,989	137,435	88,712	— 48,723	351,933	312,199	— 39,734	39·0	28·4	— 10·6
Assam ...	22,851	30,568	+ 7,717	18,156	22,088	+ 3,932	40,807	52,656	+ 11,849	44·5	41·9	— 2·6
Central Provinces...	22,718	60,751	+ 38,033	17,770	43,583	+ 25,813	40,488	104,334	+ 63,846	43·8	41·7	— 2·1
Madras ...	12,041	8,080	— 3,961	9,460	7,363	— 2,097	21,501	15,443	— 6,058	43·9	47·6	+ 3·7
Panjab ...	8,118	11,500	+ 3,382	1,988	4,023	+ 2,035	8,106	16,312	+ 8,206	24·5	28·5	+ 4·0
Bombay and Sindh	2,826	2,833	+ 7	1,486	1,228	— 258	4,312	4,061	— 251	34·4	30·1	— 4·3
British Burma ...	772	1,019	+ 247	368	500	+ 132	1,140	1,519	+ 379	32·2	32·9	+ 0·7
Total ...	281,622	338,328	+ 56,706	188,663	168,095	— 19,568	469,285	506,423	+ 36,138	36·8	33·1	— 3·7

EMIGRANTS FROM BENGAL.

INTO—	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES.		
	1881.	1891.	Variation.	1881.	1891.	Variation.	1881.	1891.	Variation.	1881.	1891.	Variation.
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>	76,909	73,948	— 2,961	138,720	132,070	— 6,650	213,629	206,018	— 7,611	63·9	64·1	+ 0·2
<i>Assam</i>	128,856	237,280	+ 110,423	94,400	181,071	+ 86,671	221,256	418,360	+ 197,104	42·6	43·3	+ 0·6
<i>Central Provinces</i>	27,648	29,637	+ 1,989	24,081	26,104	+ 2,023	51,709	55,741	+ 4,032	46·5	46·8	+ 0·3
<i>Madras</i>	3,589	5,723	+ 2,134	2,046	5,200	+ 3,154	5,615	10,923	+ 5,308	36·4	47·6	+ 11·2
<i>Punjab</i>	5,158	4,686	— 472	3,045	2,968	— 77	8,203	7,654	— 549	37·1	39·5	+ 2·4
<i>Bombay and Sindh</i>	8,426	7,380	— 1,046	3,587	3,888	+ 301	12,013	11,218	— 795	29·8	34·6	+ 4·8
<i>British Burma ...</i>	79,746	90,123	+ 10,377	23,115	31,961	+ 8,846	102,861	122,084	+ 19,223	22·4	19·5	— 2·9
Total ...	328,312	448,736	+ 120,424	286,974	373,263	+ 86,288	615,286	821,998	+ 206,712	46·6	45·4	— 1·2

LOSS (—) OR GAIN (+) TO BENGAL BY MIGRATION TO AND FROM OTHER PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>	+ 137,589	+ 149,509	+ 715	— 43,358	+ 138,304	+ 106,151
<i>Assam</i>	— 104,305	— 206,721	— 76,244	— 158,983	— 180,449	— 377,656
<i>Central Provinces</i>	— 4,932	+ 31,144	— 6,291	+ 17,479	— 11,223	+ 46,693
<i>Madras</i>	+ 8,472	+ 2,357	+ 7,414	+ 2,169	+ 15,886	+ 4,519
<i>Punjab</i>	+ 960	+ 6,904	— 1,067	+ 1,654	— 97	+ 8,558
<i>Bombay and Sindh</i>	— 5,600	— 4,497	— 2,101	— 2,660	— 7,701	— 7,157
<i>British Burma</i>	— 78,974	— 89,104	— 23,747	— 21,461	— 101,721	— 110,568
Total ...	— 46,690	— 110,408	— 100,311	— 205,167	— 147,001	— 327,527

MIGRATION TO AND FROM CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.

PROVINCES.	IMMIGRANTS.				EMIGRANTS.			
	FROM CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.		TO CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		TO OTHER DISTRICTS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i>	45,531	32,877	177,936	55,835	52,073	109,293	21,875	22,777
<i>Assam</i>	17,310	18,143	13,258	3,945	42,631	25,715	194,658	155,356
<i>Central Provinces</i>	25,834	24,569	34,947	19,014	26,187	23,976	3,450	2,298
<i>Madras</i>	6,673	5,246	1,407	1,516	2,292	1,857	3,316	3,318
<i>British Burma</i>	444	330	575	170	58,740	16,273	31,383	5,688
Total ...	96,788	81,765	228,123	80,480	181,923	177,114	264,683	189,967

78. From the third table it appears that whilst before 1881 Bengal lost 147,001 persons by the interchange, the deficit between emigrants and immigrants was still more unfavourable in 1891, 821,998 persons having left Bengal to 506,423 persons, who came in, the balance against the Lower Provinces being 327,527, or more than double the loss of population in 1881. The excess of emigrants is shown by the second table to be due to the immense migration into

Assam, principally labourers for the tea gardens from the districts and states of Chutia Nagpur, 190,774 persons born in them having been enumerated in Assam.

79. There is little change in the number of males, who migrate between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the inflow to Bengal and principally to the metropolis and its neighbourhood greatly exceeding the out-goings, but there has been a very great falling off in the number of female immigrants into Bengal. The fourth table explains this singular fact. The number of women who come from the North-Western Provinces into the contiguous districts of Bihar is comparatively small, being only 32,877 as against 109,293 Bihari women who find homes in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces. Marriage is the motive cause of both migrations, but whilst in the North-Western Provinces there is a great deficiency of women, there being only 923 females to 1,000 males, in Bihar women are markedly in excess, with 1,055 of that sex to 1,000 males. Young marriageable women in the North-Western Provinces have no inducement to cross the frontier in search of husbands, when in the Saran district alone they are confronted by a phalanx of women, who exceed the males of the district by nearly two hundred thousand.

80. There has been a complete change in the tide of migration between Bengal and the Central Provinces. Whilst before 1881 we lost 11,223 persons, in the ten years since then Bengal has not only recovered this loss, but has found homes for 48,623 of her neighbours, principally in the under-populated States of Chutia Nagpur. Immigration from Madras since 1881 has greatly decreased, one of the Madras regiments, with its numerous followers, stationed at Cuttack, having been withdrawn. Moreover, the great reduction of population in Orissa, caused by the terrible famine of 1866, invited immigrants from Southern India for many years after that disaster, but the province has recovered and the inducement no longer exists. The extension of the railway systems of Upper India is affording increased facilities for the unemployed of the Panjab to find work in the great metropolitan labour market, there being 16,212 Panjabis in Bengal, mostly round Calcutta, in 1891, against 8,106 in 1881, or precisely double the total of ten years ago. The few Bengalis found in the Panjab are mostly clerks in Government and railway employ, and are diminishing in number, being probably pushed out as the local standard of education advances.

81. Burma is remarkable for the extreme paucity of emigrants it sends to Bengal, and even of this small number a very appreciable section consists of life-convicts interned for safer custody in the jails of the Lower Provinces. On the other hand, the low density of population in Burma and its great fertility, which give to all its indigenes abundant room to live and thrive without resorting to emigration, attract a great multitude of immigrants from Bengal, and chiefly from the Chittagong Division. As many as 75,013 persons born in the Chittagong district alone were enumerated in the Burma province, the majority being, however, very temporary immigrants, who go annually for a few months in the cold weather to aid the Burmese to harvest their great rice crop.

The marked similarity of the percentage of female migrants into and from Bengal as returned at the two census under review, allowance being made for the great decrease of women entering Bihar from the North-Western Provinces, is a clear proof of the admirable accuracy of enumeration both in 1881 and 1891. The practical equality of the return of migration to and from Bombay and Sindh is another evidence of the same satisfactory fact. The fourth table above, by segregating migration between contiguous and other districts, roughly divides immigrants and emigrants into those, whose motives in changing their residence is marriage, and those, who seek new fields of labour more remunerative than their natal districts afford.

DISTRICT ANALYSES.

82. In the following examination of the progress of their populations during the past twenty years the districts are arranged, not by revenue divisions, but, as far as possible, in their natural groups as given in the table at the beginning of this chapter. In order to arrive at a correct appreciation of the increase or decrease of the

GREAT DECREASE OF FEMALE
IMMIGRANTS FROM THE NORTH-
WESTERN PROVINCES.

LARGE IMMIGRATION FROM THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

EMIGRATION FROM CHITTAGONG
TO BURMA.

NET POPULATION.

inhabitants of every tract, it is necessary to examine in much detail the statistics of birth-place, and thus ascertain, as nearly as may be, the number of immigrants into it, and the number of persons born in it, and found elsewhere, or, in other words, the emigrants from it. The statistics of birth-place are based on the unit of the district, and consequently, although it would often be valuable to ascertain the movements of population in smaller areas, it is impossible to do so.

In order to facilitate and illustrate the discussion of the increase or decrease of population in the seven great natural divisions of the Lower Provinces, three tables have been prepared for each. The first, A, intercompares the population of every district in 1891 with that returned in 1881, the actual number of inhabitants in both years being reduced by the number of immigrants from other districts and provinces, and increased by the number of persons born in the district under consideration, but found elsewhere on the night of the census. The second and third, tables B and C, are supplementary to the first, and show the one what are the sources, from which the immigrant population is derived, whilst the other records the localities, to which emigrants from the district mostly betake themselves. Birth-place was not included in the Census Schedule of 1872, and no statistics of migration exist for that year.

83. I have made much use in the following pages of the returns of mortality registered by the police, although they are generally admitted by the sanitary authorities to be highly unreliable. It would probably be more accurate to describe them as very defective. Still they have a relative value, and when the death-rate derived from them is *for them* comparatively high, a serious mortality may be presumed. Their error is no doubt excessive in the case of infant life, the death of probably not more than one child in three, dying within the first twelve months of existence, being recorded. We know that infant mortality does not fall short of 30 per thousand annually, so that if the death-rate returned is increased by 20 we arrive at the approximate fact. Thus a death-rate of 16 per *mille* really represents the average of about 36, and one of 29 records a high mortality of 49 per thousand. This is no doubt very rough calculation, but I believe that general experience will support it as the nearest approximation possible. However that may be, few will deny that the death registration affords a relative guide to the public health, and that a return of 16 per *mille* means an average or low death-rate, and 29 a decidedly high one. I may in this connection draw attention to the remarks of the Magistrate, Mr. Wace, quoted in the analysis of the Bhagalpur district.

THE DISTRICTS OF NORTHERN BENGAL AND ITS DEPENDENCIES;—

RANGPUR, KUCH BIHAR, JALPAIGURI, DINAJPUR, MALDA, BOGRA, RAJSHAHI, PABNA, AND DARJEELING.

84. The three tables requisite for this large and important tract are printed on pages 54 and 55.

85. The population of Rangpur as ascertained at the last census, with the percentage of variation between it and the census of 1881, and between those of 1881 and 1872, is

TWO DECADES OF DECREASE.

RANGPUR.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Rangpur	132,081	+ 6.1	—14.9
Kaliganj	149,096	— 4.1	— 5.9
Mahiganj	110,134	—14.9	+ 4.6
Badarganj	87,720	— 1.1	— 4.7
Mitapukur	99,341	+ 0.2	—11.7
Pirganj	68,016	— 1.6	— 9.0
Total	646,388	— 2.9	— 7.0

noted on the margin, *tháná* by *tháná*. It thus appears that there has been a steady falling off amounting to over 4 per cent. in 19 years. Still the rate of decrease has markedly diminished, and the *thánás* of Rangpur and Mitapukur, which showed the heaviest decrease before 1881, are beginning to gain population. In fact in the central subdivision of Rangpur, the rapid decrease of 7.0 per cent. in

NORTHERN

Table A.—VARIATION OF

DISTRICTS.	1891.							
	TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.		NET POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH BENGAL.								
<i>Rangpur</i>	1,061,812	1,003,652	43,070	14,188	38,659	36,063	1,057,401	1,025,597
<i>Dinaipur</i>	812,047	743,788	66,012	46,024	16,808	16,807	769,837	714,371
<i>Bogra</i>	418,916	398,578	36,663	17,921	6,160	5,803	388,423	386,400
<i>Pabna</i>	677,911	684,481	37,710	15,790	44,739	27,660	684,940	696,351
<i>Malda</i>	389,917	415,009	49,793	36,331	16,788	15,803	366,912	394,474
<i>Rajshahi</i>	654,338	658,998	42,710	28,034	18,920	19,171	620,548	630,135
<i>Total</i>	4,024,941	3,904,499	205,254	103,365	71,374	66,184	3,891,061	3,867,318
<i>Darjeeling</i>	123,046	100,268	78,978	58,079	2,939	1,290	47,007	43,479
<i>Jalpaiguri</i>	364,669	316,698	87,914	60,613	9,651	11,016	286,376	267,096
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	302,467	276,411	27,990	19,219	24,011	20,639	298,478	277,831

Table B.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.		IN BIHAR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Rangpur</i>	1,018,742	989,464	9,560	9,247	7,423	2,791	22,549	1,490
<i>Dinaipur</i>	746,035	697,764	22,670	18,819	9,308	5,894	13,000	5,563
<i>Bogra</i>	382,263	380,657	13,030	11,030	6,372	1,545	6,737	880
<i>Pabna</i>	640,201	668,691	19,013	11,805	3,253	951	5,316	758
<i>Malda</i>	380,124	378,671	28,247	23,164	3,616	3,204	10,417	5,254
<i>Rajshahi</i>	611,628	630,964	27,557	18,917	2,627	2,083	4,007	2,485
<i>Darjeeling</i>	44,068	42,189	8,368	6,640	1,688	691	8,060	1,394
<i>Jalpaiguri</i>	276,745	256,080	30,920	27,835	12,431	7,641	12,629	4,216
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	274,467	257,192	12,997	15,192	3,262	1,901	6,494	529

Table C.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT							
	THE DISTRICT.		CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		OTHER DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.		BIHAR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Rangpur</i>	1,018,742	989,464	20,625	23,750	956	1,114	195	394
<i>Dinaipur</i>	746,035	697,764	10,052	9,931	1,271	1,130	97	21
<i>Bogra</i>	382,263	380,657	5,467	5,375	610	403	6	...
<i>Pabna</i>	640,201	668,691	35,684	23,665	8,968	3,773	27	34
<i>Malda</i>	380,124	378,671	18,080	15,091	1,478	613	249	86
<i>Rajshahi</i>	606,476	630,964	16,870	17,879	1,916	1,939	114	51
<i>Darjeeling</i>	44,068	42,189	1,674	1,184	338	131	918	39
<i>Jalpaiguri</i>	276,745	256,080	8,343	10,076	120	95	700	730
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	274,467	257,192	22,774	19,857	269	170	1	14

BENGAL.

NET POPULATION.

1881.								VARIATION OF NET POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.	
TOTAL POPU- LATION.		IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.		NET POPULATION.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,067,701	1,030,963	35,874	16,007	29,467	29,945	1,061,281	1,043,501	— 3,880	17,974	— 0'3	— 1'7
782,292	739,054	54,104	40,061	16,155	17,929	744,343	709,929	+ 18,494	+ 4,449	+ 2'4	+ 0'6
372,863	361,888	26,837	15,790	8,042	8,978	354,068	355,146	+ 34,355	+ 31,314	+ 9'7	+ 8'8
646,511	663,417	28,613	16,501	36,931	25,009	656,629	671,925	+ 28,311	+ 24,426	+ 4'3	+ 3'6
347,508	363,979	41,149	29,510	14,197	14,836	320,556	349,305	+ 46,356	+ 45,169	+ 14'4	+ 12'9
656,487	674,744	36,780	26,151	22,651	21,134	642,298	669,727	— 21,750	— 19,599	— 3'3	— 2'9
3,875,102	3,896,345	167,434	91,710	71,520	64,891	3,779,188	3,799,596	+ 111,873	+ 67,799	+ 2'9	+ 1'7
89,351	66,294	48,713	33,138	981	770	41,619	33,926	+ 5,388	+ 9,553	+ 12'9	+ 28'1
305,152	275,944	48,144	47,975	13,194	14,313	270,202	252,982	+ 26,174	+ 14,814	+ 9'6	+ 5'8
311,678	290,946	27,522	22,963	511	805	284,667	269,488	+ 13,811	+ 8,343	+ 4'8	+ 3'0

IMMIGRANTS, 1891.

IN ORISSA.		IN CHUTIA NAGPUR, INCLUDING SANTAL PARAGANAS.		IN OTHER PROVINCES OF INDIA.		IN OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL IMMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANT TO TOTAL POPULATION.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
165	7	468	306	2,773	400	132	17	48,070	14,188	4'0	1'4	2'7
208	159	15,395	12,410	5,454	3,171	77	15	66,012	46,024	8'1	6'1	7'1
80	1	4,874	3,739	5,458	716	102	10	36,653	17,921	8'7	4'4	6'5
340	5	2,182	775	7,488	1,478	118	18	37,710	15,790	5'5	2'3	3'8
130	8	1,569	2,113	5,802	2,582	12	6	49,793	36,331	12'4	8'7	10'5
221	5	3,778	2,759	4,456	1,774	64	11	42,710	28,034	6'5	4'2	5'3
65	4	2,818	2,192	5,340	3,162	52,630	44,066	78,978	58,079	64'1	57'9	61'0
171	154	11,500	10,954	5,242	1,492	15,121	8,321	87,914	60,613	24'1	19'1	21'6
68	2	54	106	4,879	2,149	236	40	27,990	19,219	9'2	6'2	18'0

EMIGRANTS, 1891.

AND FOUND IN—						TOTAL EMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION BORN IN DISTRICT.		
ORISSA.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.		OTHER PROVINCES OF INDIA.						
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
57	20	22	5	16,804	10,850	38,659	36,063	3·7	3·6	3·7
7	...	5,375	5,525	...	...	16,802	16,607	2·2	2·3	2·2
20	...	57	25	...	...	6,160	5,303	1·5	1·5	1·5
26	184	9	4	...	...	44,739	27,660	6·5	3·9	5·2
...	...	1	10	...	...	16,788	15,803	4·5	4·0	4·2
5	...	15	9	...	...	18,920	19,171	3·0	2·9	2·9
...	...	9	3	...	...	2,939	1,290	6·2	2·9	4·6
...	9	214	66	124	47	9,631	11,016	3·3	4·1	3·6
23	38	3	...	951	560	24,011	20,639	7·9	7·4	7·7

RANGPUR—concluded.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.			Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Nilphamari Subdivision.					
Dimla	...	...	136,697	— 1·5	+ 0·6
Jaldhaka	...	...	164,630	+ 0·6	— 2·7
Nilphamari	...	...	146,537	+ 2·2	+ 14·6
Total			447,764	+ 0·4	+ 3·0
Kurigram Subdivision.					
Barabari	...	...	120,521	— 6·2	— 5·2
Kurigram	...	...	58,911	Nil	} — 5·0
Nageswari	...	...	141,094	— 8·1	
Ulipur	...	...	187,185	— 3·4	— 4·8
Total			507,711	— 5·0	— 2·0
Gaibanda Subdivision.					
Gobindganj	...	...	201,915	+ 6·6	+ 4·2
Sadullapur	...	...	175,079	— 2·8	7·2
Sundarganj	...	...	86,607	— 5·3	— 2·1
Total			463,601	+ 2·8	— 1·5
District Total			2,065,464	— 1·6	— 2·6

1881, has been reduced to one of only 2·9 per cent. The whole of the southern subdivision of Gaibanda, bordering on the flourishing district of Bogra, has changed a decrease of 1·5 per cent. into an increase of 2·8 per cent. On the other hand, the decadence of population in the Kurigram subdivision in the north-east, bordering on Kuch Bihar, has progressed from a loss of 2·0 per cent. to one of 5·0 per cent. Nilphamari subdivision also on the north-west has barely maintained its population, though it showed an increase of 3·0 per cent. in 1881. In attempting to find an explanation of this state of things, a recent Magistrate, Mr. E. W. Collin, wrote:—

“The change in the character of the district is remarkable. It has a far larger population than the districts which surround it. There has, in fact, always been a large population, but, if Dr. Buchanan Hamilton’s estimate was correct, there has been little increase since the beginning of the century. Since 1872 there has been a positive falling off. What, then, has changed the character of the district? Why was it more populous than its neighbours before the present century, and why has it now begun to decline, and this, too, in spite of better communication by rail, road, and river, and of the extension of two important industries, tobacco and jute cultivation? The reason why the district was more populous than its neighbours in the past is undoubtedly the superiority of the soil, which is fitted for a variety of crops, added to the large area of grazing ground on the banks of the big rivers, which also gave easy means of communication. The peculiarity of the situation now is that while these conditions remain the same, or have improved, the district is becoming less populous. The reason for this is undoubtedly the unhealthiness of the climate, but this only removes the inquiry one stage further back, and it is necessary to ascertain what are causes of this deterioration of climate.

“The district is almost entirely composed of light loam, and appears to lie in a basin, between the Brahmaputra on the east, and the belt of red clay soil, which passes down Dinajpur through the south-west corner of Rangpur into Bogra. The district has a heavy rainfall of 75 inches, but has no proper system of drainage. The Tista runs across the north in a south-easterly direction. The Dharla river further to the east drains a corner of the Kurigram subdivision. The Karatoya drains the extreme west. For all the centre of the district there is no drainage system. There is a small and tortuous river, the Ghagat, which is of little service, and on either side of it are vast swamps and many channels clogged with vegetation. There is a tradition that before 1787 A.D. the Tista ran directly through the district in a southerly direction, and if this was the case, it must have been of great value as a drainage channel, and might account for the healthy character of the district before the beginning of the present century. I find it difficult to credit this change in the course of the Tista. Old inhabitants have no information of it. The palace of the Raja of Kakina stands now on its bank, as it has done for over two centuries. There are no signs of the bed of a large river, such as the Tista, to the west of its present course. It appears, however, undoubted that in time of flood the Tista used to spill over in a southerly direction, and thus flushed all the low lands in the centre of the district. The mouths of these southerly channels have been closed up since the great flood of 1787, and the climate of the district has proportionately deteriorated.

“This change in the drainage system has been intensified by the gradual raising of old drainage channels, due to many causes, natural and artificial. The improvements in communications and embankments of roads have had their effect in blocking drainage. The introduction of jute which is steeped in the beds of streams has contributed to the same result. It is in fact not difficult to understand how the district, unprovided with any natural system of drainage, has been clogged with moisture, overgrown with jungle, and infested with malaria.”

The tradition of a great change in the rivers of these parts is a fact that has already been described in paragraph 58 of this report. Not only has the

Tista worked eastward, but the Karatoya, which is described as draining the west of the district, is so silted up in the Bogra district as to be practically useless for that purpose. That no trace of the southern bed of the Tista should now be visible is easily explained. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, writing in 1809, felt the same difficulty. "Since," he observes, "the survey was made by Major Rennell (about thirty years ago), the rivers of this district have undergone such changes, that I find the utmost difficulty in tracing them. The soil is so light, and the rivers in descending from the mountains have acquired such force, that frequent and great changes are unavoidable. Old channels have been swept away, and new ones are constantly forming. The nomenclature is therefore exceedingly difficult. After tracing the name of a river for some distance, you all of a sudden lose it, and perhaps recover the same name at a distance of twenty miles, while many large rivers intervene, and no channel remains to assist in the discovery of the former connection. The old channels have not only lost their current of water, but have been entirely obliterated by cultivation, or by beds of sand thrown into them, by newly-formed rivers."

86. Mr. Collin's explanation of the decrease of population to the south

FEVER AND CHOLERA.

and west of the Tista is, no doubt, the correct one. In 1874 the Civil Surgeon reported 80 per cent. of the population to be anæmic and exhausted by the perennial fever and its *sequelæ*, spleen and liver complications. Mr. Skrine, who reported on the results of the census of 1891, found another cause of the decrease of population all over the district, and especially in the Kurigram subdivision to the north of the Tista. "The main cause," he wrote, "is, I am persuaded, the prevalence of cholera in the years 1885-1888. Its extent must not be judged by the figures in the Provincial Sanitary reports, for a mere fraction of the deaths which occurred was reported to the police. The district reports for those years place the fact beyond cavil. The registered mortality from this cause in 1886, 1887, and 1888 was 6,127, 3,982, and 1,868 only, but the late Civil Surgeon, Dr. R. L. Dutt, who had studied the subject carefully, informed me that not less than 20,000 deaths had occurred in the head-quarters subdivision alone during 1888, and that the mortality in previous years was much more considerable. Vast tracts in the centre of the district have been depopulated and are now covered with dense jungle, though large tanks and mounds scattered everywhere indicate that they were once thickly inhabited. The disease was imported by coolies travelling by rail to Assam. The *nidus* was Raniganj, where insanitary conditions rendered cholera endemic. It usually developed itself at Kaunia and Kurigram. The bodies of those who succumbed were thrown into the Tista, or buried under a few inches of sand, to be dug up by jackals, and the infection was in the one case caused directly by water, and in the other blown by the high March and April winds into tanks, wells and other sources of water-supply."

The Sanitary Commissioner's reports completely bear out the District Magistrate's statements. In the quinquennium 1885-89, the death-rate from fever was 24·52 per thousand, and from cholera it was higher than in any other district of Northern Bengal, except Rajshahi and Jalpaiguri, and in 1886 was the highest. The earlier years of the decade were less unhealthy than before 1881, but since 1885 a mortality exceeding 30 per *mille* has been very common all over the north and east of the district, and, considering the defective character of rural registration, it must have been far higher.

87. It seems from table A that the real diminution of population in the last decade is slightly less than at first appears, and

LARGE EMIGRATION.

that the true loss is not 1·6 per cent., but 0·3 for men and 1·7 for women. But for the influx, as shown in table B, of 22,549 men from Bihar, mostly temporary cold-weather labourers, the male decrease would be far more marked. On the other hand, there is a very active emigration into Assam (Goalpara), Kuch Bihar and Jalpaiguri, the total emigrants reaching the large total of 55,774 souls. High rates of rent in Rangpur and the destruction of many villages in the east of the district by encroachments of the Brahmaputra have caused very many families to emigrate. It is also a noteworthy evidence of the unhealthiness of the district that the number of female immigrants found in the district has fallen from 29,245 in 1881 to 14,188 in 1891. Men must risk the dangers of climate in pursuit of a livelihood, but

women can share the profits of the emigration of their male relatives, while

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous districts.				
Dinajpur ...	381	377	3,388	4,990
Jalpaiguri ...	398	795	7,361	8,109
Bogra ...	1,432	1,451	880	1,035
Maimansingh ...	3,859	2,312	840	326
Kuch Bihar ...	2,689	3,654	8,166	9,360
Assam ...	801	718	16,804	10,850
Total ...	9,560	9,247	37,429	34,600
Other districts.				
Pabna ...	2,245	1,319	210	74
Muzaffarpur ...	2,831	69	2	5
Dacca ...	1,395	391	63	79
Saran ...	15,701	670	...	...
Champaran ...	1,507	88	...	...

staying in a more healthy home. The table on the margin gives the figures of migration with contiguous districts and with districts which send to or receive from Rangpur more than 1,000 individuals. Female migration to and from neighbouring districts is principally due to the interchange of wives between frontier villages. The numbers of such immigrants and emigrants should nearly balance one another, but, whilst 34,600 females from

Rangpur, have sought homes in neighbouring districts, only 9,247 have entered it.

THE STATE OF
KUCH BIHAR.

88. The conditions of the Feudatory State of Kuch Bihar are so similar to those of Rangpur that it seems advisable to take it up next, and to consider

DECREASE DUE TO EMIGRATION.

KUCH BIHAR.

THANAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Phulbari ...	73,106	+ 3·7	+ 29·51
Kuch Bihar ...	129,243	— 4·0	+ 11·38
Haldibari ...	34,757	— 1·7	+ 15·41
Mekliganj ...	51,004	— 2·2	+ 10·37
Dinhata ...	146,824	— 5·5	
Mathabhanga ...	143,934	— 6·7	
Total ...	578,868	— 3·9	+ 13·15

The great increase in 1881 was, no doubt, chiefly due to more accurate counting, but it is also certain that the State was healthy, prosperous, and an object of attraction to immigrants, which is still the case in the

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous districts.				
Rangpur ...	8,156	9,360	2,689	3,654
Jalpaiguri ...	4,841	5,832	20,085	16,203
Total ...	12,997	15,192	22,774	19,859
Other districts.				
Assam ...	2,544	1,573	951	560
Dacca ...	794	212	84	68
Muzaffarpur ...	1,140	95	...	2
Champaran ...	1,222	60	...	...
Saran ...	2,434	206	...	...

3·9 per cent., there has been an increase in the net population of 4·5 for males and 2·8 for females. Such a result was to be expected, for Kuch Bihar, though subject to occasional invasions of cholera, is a generally healthy well-drained area, intersected by several large rivers flowing from the Himalayas in unobstructed channels, and yielding a pure water-supply. It is a noticeable fact that, whilst the number of immigrants is very little changed, Kuch Bihar, which subscribed only 1,316 individuals to neighbouring districts in 1881, has during the past decade sent forth 44,650 emigrants, whom the equality of the numbers of men and women prove to have permanently left the

Phulbari *thána* in the east. The Diwan, Rai Kalika Das Dutt Bahadur, attributes the decrease in the past ten years to two outbreaks of cholera, one in 1883 and a severe epidemic in 1887-88, and also to emigration into the Duars of Jalpaiguri. Table A for Northern Bengal and the marginal statement show how largely the latter cause is responsible. It appears that instead of a decrease of

State. Of these emigrants 36,288 have settled in Jalpaiguri, presumably in the clearings along the southern fringe of the Duars forests, where the rates of rent are very easy. The Diwan mentions that decrees for debts passed by the civil courts of the State cannot, under a ruling of the Calcutta High Court, be executed in British territory, and that tenants in arrears of rent find in this fact a strong incentive to emigrate. Kuch Bihar itself, however, seems to have a considerable attraction for outsiders, particularly for the people of Rangpur. Bihar contributes 6,494 men and 529 women, the great mass of the former being temporary residents, who come for work only in the cold weather. Assam sends 2,544 males and 1,573 women, many of both sexes being permanent settlers.

89. The marginal table gives the *tháná* populations and their variations for the districts of Jalpaiguri, the police circles on the west of the Tista being distinguished from those

JALPAIGURI.

JALPAIGURI.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
<i>Cis-Tistan Tract.</i>			
Jalpaiguri ...	82,908	+ 10·0	+ 38·46
Rajganj ...	54,078	— 6·0	+ 24·19
Titaliya ...	20,923	— 6·8	+ 26·24
Bodá ...	166,378	— 7·1	+ 11·40
Patgram ...	60,101		
Total ...	384,388	— 3·5	+ 25·21
<i>Trans-Tistan Tract.</i>			
Mainaguri ...	99,122	+ 21·9	} + 948·71
Damdin ...	83,865	+ 157·4	
Total ...	182,987	+ 66·6	+ 948·71
Total Sadar Subdivision ...	567,375	+ 11·8	+ 851·76
Alipur Subdivision.			
Alipur ...	41,640	+ 29·2	} Not available.
Salbari ...	72,337	+ 77·7	
Total ...	113,977	+ 56·1	
District Total ...	681,352	+ 17·3	+ 38·90

situated in the Western Duars. Omitting the head-quarters *tháná*, which includes the town of Jalpaiguri, a growing centre of trade, sharing in the prosperity of the tea tracts to the east of the Tista, all the police circles to the west of that river show a large decrease of population. There is no doubt but this area is affected by the same unhealthy conditions as the neighbouring *thánás* of Rangpur. Its population is also attracted across the Tista by the easy rates of rent in the Government estates of Mainaguri, Alipur and Salbari.

The marginal figures shows how strong this attraction is. Whilst Jalpaiguri

sends only 18,419 persons, mostly women, to contiguous districts, it receives as many as 58,755 from those districts. They are nearly all Bengális, and settle in the agricultural clearings along the southern border of the Duars. Table A for Northern Bengal shows that out of the total district population of 681,357 persons, 148,527, or 24 per cent., are immigrants, of whom the tea-gardens have absorbed about 90,000, the influx of males alone in the past ten years having been over 55,000. Table A also gives an idea of what the progress of the

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous districts.				
Darjeeling ...	1,347	894	2,097	1,808
Dinajpur ...	2,127	2,629	1,007	1,701
Rangpur ...	7,361	8,109	898	735
Kuch Bihar ...	20,085	16,203	4,841	5,832
Total ..	30,920	27,835	8,343	10,006
Other districts.				
Santal Parganas ...	2,832	239	...	...
Saran ...	3,430	158	...	...
Darbhanga ...	920	181	2	2
Muzaffarpur ...	2,508	209	4	...
Bhágálpur ...	1,145	547	...	...
Purnea ...	2,537	2,273	528	700
Lohardaga ...	8,093	10,715	314	66
Nipal ...	13,449	7,063	...	...
Bhutan ...	911	856	...	...
North-Western Provinces ...	2,363	606	...	...
Panjab ...	1,205	135	...	...

net local population has been, there being an increase of 9·6 in males and 5·8 in females.

90. Since 1872, when the population was 418,665 persons, there has been an increase of 262,687, or 62·7 per cent. Of this increase 173,556 are found in the two great tea tracts of Damdin and Mainaguri, the population in 1872 having been

THE TEA TRACTS.

only 9,431. The first tea-garden was opened in this area in 1874, and the number is now 176. On an average each garden gives employment to a thousand persons, including the wives and children of the labourers. As in Darjeeling, the gardens are found at two levels. Those on the uplands at the foot of the Himalaya are cultivated chiefly by Nipalese coolies, whilst Chutia Nagpur and the Santal Parganas supply labourers to those in the plains. The 16,745 immigrants from Bihar are employed in the tea-gardens only to a limited extent as messengers and door-keepers, the great mass of them being common labourers on the railway and roads of the district.

DINAJPUR.

91. Like its neighbour, Rangpur, the district of Dinajpur has suffered cruelly from persistent and virulent fever, and like it shows signs of slightly improving health. Table A, however,

A SLOW ADVANCE OF POPULATION.

DINAJPUR.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1872 and 1881.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Dinajpur ...	208,598	— 1·8	— ·17
Hemtabad ...	84,551	— 0·8	— 2·1
Kaliganj ...	100,646	+ 6·0	+ ·16
Bansihari ...	83,288	+ 1·5	+ 4·6
Birganj ...	138,002	— 1·3	— 6·8
Patnitala ...	78,927	+ 14·0	+ 5·9
Mahadebpur ...	73,265	+ 8·9	+ 17·4
Parsa ...	50,634	+ 4·1	— ·44
Patiram ...	75,226	+ 6·6	+ 5·7
Gangarampur ...	79,594	+ 7·0	— ·94
Chintaman ...	54,164	+ 4·3	+ 2·1
Parbatipur ...	69,159	+ 3·7	+ 6·0
Nawabganj ...	66,375	+ 7·7	— 3·2
Total ...	1,162,429	+ 3·4	+ 0·9
Thakurgaon Sub-division.			
Thakurgaon ...	224,620	+ 1·8	+ ·24
Ranisankail ...	74,042	— 1·2	— 4·6
Pirganj ...	94,744	+ 1·0	+ 5·1
Total ...	393,406	+ 1·1	+ 0·5
District Total ...	1,555,835	+ 2·7	+ ·82

have found homes in that district. Bihar, particularly the districts of Saran and Bhágalpur, sent 13,000 men and 5,563 women. The immigration of 3,006 persons from Nadia and 4,584 from Murshidabad is explained by the great facilities afforded by the Northern Bengal Railway. They are found in the Barind *thánas* in the south of the district.

CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Purnea ...	10,529	5,185	1,670	2,299
Rangpur ...	3,388	4,920	381	377
Malda ...	3,080	2,166	1,695	2,082
Jalpaiguri ...	1,007	1,701	2,127	2,629
Bogra ...	972	841	1,086	1,127
Rajshahi ...	3,694	4,006	3,143	1,417
Total Contiguous Districts ...	22,670	18,819	10,052	9,931
Other districts.				
Muzaffarpur ...	1,603	324	1	...
Manbhum ...	847	419	...	...
Saran ...	4,059	207	...	...
Murshidabad ...	2,572	2,012	31	22
Monghyr ...	1,492	2,203	...	...
Nadia ...	2,156	850	44	40
Faridpur ...	516	591	23	12
Hazáribágh ...	1,012	902	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	11,643	10,593	5,374	5,525
Pabna ...	1,097	317	45	23
Bhágalpur ...	3,546	1,872	13	16
Chutia Nagpur ...	1,429	257	...	...
North-West Provinces ...	2,791	947	...	...
Central Provinces ...	1,144	1,620	...	...

thánas, which have lost population, or show only

proves that the increase of the past ten years is less than at first appears. Excluding migration, the increase of males has been 2·4 per cent. and not 3·8, and of females 0·6 instead of 1·6. Immigration into the district has increased since 1881, whilst emigration has been practically stationary. The marginal statement gives particulars of the movements of the people, as ascertained at last census. The most interesting feature in it is the large influx of permanent settlers from the Santal Parganas, and, what was less known, the comparatively considerable number of persons born in Dinajpur, who

It is unnecessary to examine in detail the health conditions of Dinajpur. During the past ten years they have been the same as those of Rangpur, which have been already described in detail. The death-rate in the latter district was 24·52 per thousand in the quinquennium 1885—89 and 22·63 in 1890, whilst in Dinajpur the figures for the same periods were 25·05 and 25·10 respectively. During these six years a mortality exceeding 30 per *mille* was almost constantly returned in the a small increase. Before

1885 there had been an appreciable diminution of the disease, which had been very fatal down to 1878, but in 1883 and 1884 the extreme death-rates of 71·94 and 93·52 were recorded in the Dinajpur *tháná*.

The *thánás* which show an increase are those, which in 1881 carried a thin population. The average density of the district in that year was 368 persons to the square mile, whilst that of Patnitala was 264; of Gangarampur, 283; of Patiram, 243; of Nawabganj, 259; and of Kaliganj, 316. The only *tháná*, with a comparatively high density, which has gained population to a large degree is Mahadebpur, with 393 persons to the square mile in 1881. The birth-place statistics clearly prove that the increases are due to a large influx of people from other districts. Thus of the total population of Patnitala, 10·1 per cent. are immigrants; Gangarampur, 6·7; Patiram, 21·3; Nawabganj, 13·6; Kaliganj, 5·8; and Mahadebpur, 11·7. Many of these immigrants came in, no doubt, between 1872 and 1881, particularly into Patiram, which in the former year had a density of only 228 to the square mile.

92. The increase of population, in Malda district, as evidenced by the marginal table, is the largest in any part of Bengal Proper, except in a few districts in Eastern Bengal, and it has been on the whole progressive since 1872, although between that year and 1881 the two great *thánás* of Kaliachak and Sibganj lost 3 per cent. of their inhabitants as "the effect of four years of exceptional mortality." It is a startling fact that in a couple of decades the *tháná* of Nawabganj should have added one-third to its population, and Ratna increased by half; but the latter fact is possibly due in part to transfer of jurisdiction before 1881.

MALDA.

THÁNAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Malda ...	58,868	+ 15·2	+ ·65
Kharba ...	112,096	+ 8·5	+ 12·0
Ratna ...	107,849	+ 33·0	+ 22·1
Gajol ...	63,798	+ 17·5	— 1·8
English Bazar ...	96,463	+ 13·5	— ·77
Kaliachak ...	129,653	+ 12·0	— 3·1
Sibganj ...	114,998	+ 12·5	— 3·3
Gumashtapur ...	56,575	+ 7·0	+ 7·8
Nawabganj ...	74,620	+ 12·3	+ 24·9
District Total ...	814,919	+ 14·4	+ 5·0

Table A shows that great as has been the influx of strangers, the local population has developed at the very high rate of 14·4 for men and of 12·9 for women. The marginal table shows the sources from which Malda draws its immigrants. The Santals take the first place, but the low pressure of population in this district has attracted as many as 15,671 persons from Bihar and as many as 16,239 from the single district of Murshidabad, which touches it only along a very limited boundary. The latter are mostly Musalmans, who take possession of the alluvial banks and islands of the Ganges in *tháná* Kaliachak. The immigrant section is 12·4 per cent. of the total male population and 8·7 of the female. The increase of population in *tháná* Kharba is attributed by the

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Santal Parganas ...	12,088	7,369	3,140	5,273
Murshidabad ...	8,681	7,558	3,264	3,667
Rajshahi ...	1,907	1,975	4,034	2,152
Purnea ...	3,876	4,180	1,542	1,833
Dinajpur ...	1,695	2,082	3,080	2,166
Total ...	28,247	23,164	15,060	15,091
Other Districts.				
Bardwan ...	345	760	207	153
Pabna ...	423	587	34	16
Shahabad ...	1,009	706	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	1,389	375	3	6
Saran ...	1,083	108	9	11
Bhagalpur ...	3,896	2,714	30	...
Monghyr ...	1,760	1,041	30	13
Lohardaga ...	830	1,587	1	1
North-Western Provinces	4,768	284	...	...

District Magistrate to the extension of jute cultivation and the wealth that everywhere accompanies it. The only part of the whole district, which shows a decrease, is the municipality of Old Malda, where highly insanitary conditions are said to prevail.

BOGRA.

93. Bogra, like Malda, is a prosperous and progressive district. It, however, owes proportionately more than that district to immigration, the local population having increased only

WIDESPREAD PROSPERITY.

BOGRA.

THÁNÁS.	Popula- tion in 1891.	Percentage of varia- tion with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Bogra ...	254,654	+ 9·3	+ 6·31
Shariatkandi ...	137,135	+ 11·6	+ 5·6
Sibganj ...	67,449	+ 13·9	+ 4·2
Páñchbibi ...	72,936	+ 9·1	+ 3·5
Khetlál ...	46,274	+ 16·1	+ 3·6
Nawabganj ...	44,685	+ 13·6	+ 7·2
Adamdighi ...	109,687	+ 15·2	+ 13·1
Sherpur ...	84,674	+ 7·5	+ 6·5
District Total ...	817,494	+ 11·2	+ 6·5

9·7 for males and 8·8 for females, against a gross actual increase of 11·2 per cent. for both sexes. The compound increase of the past nineteen years, as shown in the marginal table, is very large in all *thánás*, being least in Páñchbibi, with 12·6, and greatest in Adamdighi, with 28·3 per cent. of increase. Bogra received as many as 54,574 immigrants, the declining districts of Rajshahi, Nadia and Western Pabna sending large numbers. Many of them are, however, only temporary visitors, and come merely to reap the rice harvest. Chutia Nagpur and the Santal Parganas contribute 9,613 persons, who as, described before, render valuable service in clearing the scrub forest of the Barind. They bring their women with them and settle down for a few years, returning to their western homes when they have accumulated a competence.

The details of immigration and emigration are given on the margin. Saran

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Rangpur ...	880	1,035	1,432	1,451
Pabna ...	6,300	3,810	712	921
Dinajpur ...	1,036	1,127	972	841
Maimansingh ...	1,081	700	1,339	1,027
Rajshahi ...	3,733	4,358	1,012	1,135
Total ...	13,030	11,030	5,467	5,375
Other Districts.				
Nadia ...	2,929	541	34	46
Murshidabad ...	1,235	332	26	60
Saran ...	3,526	100	—	—
Hazáribágh ...	1,096	445	—	—
Lohardaga ...	1,963	1,634	35	25
Santal Parganas ...	1,388	1,296	—	—
North-Western Provinces	4,809	596	—	—

supplies nearly all the non-agricultural labourers, the road-makers, and tank-diggers. They bring very few women, and return to Bihar nearly every year before the rains begin.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Sharp, reports that the increase of population has been greatest in Khetlál and Adamdighi:—"These *thánás* are not encumbered by jungle and marshes and consist of wide plains, noted for the production of the finer kinds of rice, which is very largely exported, chiefly by the railway which runs through the Adamdighi *tháná*, and is within easy distance of Khetlál. These facilities have enabled the inhabitants to make better use

of the fertility of the land, and their numbers have naturally increased. Khetlál is immediately north-east of Adamdighi, and the physical conditions and features of the two *thánás* are very similar. Next in order comes Sibganj to the east of Khetlál, the greater part of which resembles Khetlál, though the soil of the former is damper. Nawabganj, north-west of Adamdighi, contains a good deal of jungle, but has the advantage of the railway, which crosses it. Land is being reclaimed and cultivation is prospering."

"The *thánás* showing the least increase in population are Páñchbibi and Sherpur, and this result is just what might have been anticipated. In each there is much jungle, and the original inhabitants are averse to the exertion of reclaiming the forest tracts. It is in these two *thánás*, and also in parts of Nawabganj, that Bunás from Chutia Nagpur and the Santal Parganas do excellent work in clearing jungle, in digging tanks, and in opening the way for others. They get leases rent-free for a few years, and when their landlords begin to demand rent they take down their thatched roofs and mat walls, and move on

to fresh fields." The Shariakandi *tháná* owes its prosperity to an extensive cultivation of jute and oilseeds; besides that, from its excellent water-supply, it is the healthiest part of the district.

94. The district of Rajshahi was exceptional in the whole province, both in 1881 and 1891, for an extraordinary variation of population, both censuses showing

RAJSHAHI.

RAJSHAHI.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Boalia	98,874	— 2·0	— 8·5
Tanor	86,952	+ 1·6	— 5·9
Godagari	46,780	+ 6·7	+ 26·3*
Putiya	95,748	— 21·0	— 15·2
Charghat	124,224	+ 6·1	+ 16·8
Baghmara	119,000	— 2·1	— 2·6
Total ...	571,578	— 3·1	— 2·2
Naugaon Subdivision.			
Naugaon	96,262	+ 12·1	+ 11·3
Manda	113,848	+ 10·1	+ 11·9
Panchupur	88,137	+ 11·7	+ 65·8*
Total ...	298,247	+ 11·2	+ 23·5
Nator Subdivision.			
Nator	142,039	— 7·5	+ 1·00
Singra	117,494	+ 4·1	— 2·1
Burigram	116,580	— 4·1	— 5·8
Lalpur	67,398	— 20·7	— 15·2
Total ...	443,511	— 6·2	— 2·0
District Total ...	1,313,336	— 1·2	+ 2·1

* It seems that these and perhaps other figures in this column are doubtful, though extracted from the report of 1881. Allowance has not been made for internal changes of jurisdiction.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Dis-				
tricts.				
Bogra	1,012	1,135	3,784	4,367
Pabna	7,865	3,588	3,924	3,473
Nadia	4,432	2,335	3,057	3,321
Murshidabad	7,071	8,280	504	737
Malda	4,034	2,162	1,907	1,975
Dinajpur	3,143	1,417	3,694	4,006
Total ...	27,557	18,917	16,870	17,879
Other Districts.				
Santal Parganas	1,763	1,528	...	...
Purnea	1,242	1,322	82	29
Lohardaga	1,427	857	...	...
North-Western Pro-	3,003	1,071	...	...
vinces.				
Central Provinces	902	584	...	...

and Western Pabna seem to have driven many thousands to emigrate from these districts into Rajshahi.

extreme increases and decreases in different *thánás*. It is also noticeable that, with the exception of Nator and Singra, the increase or decrease has been continuous during the past nineteen years. Thus Putiya, which lost 15·2 per cent. between 1872 and 1881, has fallen 21·0 per cent. in the past decade. Lalpur shows an almost exactly similar decrease in each of the two periods amounting to 35·9 per cent. in nineteen years. On the other hand, the three *thánás* of the Naugaon subdivision, which had increased 23·5 per cent. between 1872 and 1881, have further advanced 11·2 per cent. in the past ten years. Godagari and Charghat have increased 33·0 and 21·9 per cent., respectively, since 1872. The marginal table of immigration and emigration, taken with the variation of net population in table A, shows that the decrease of population is not due to persons leaving the district. In fact the contrary is the case, 75,941 having come in as against 38,091 persons who have gone out. The net local population has decreased 2·6 per cent. for men and 2·9 for women, the variation in the actual population being a decrease of only 1·2. Over 3,000 Santals have come in as settlers into the Barind *thánás* in the north-west of the district, and the unsatisfactory conditions of Nadia, Murshidabad

95. The great variation of population in different *thánás* must be in large part attributed to a movement of population within the district, which, as observed hereafter, is paral-

INTERNAL MOVEMENTS.

THÁNÁS.	Persons to square mile.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.
Boalia	968	827	810
Godagari	213	263	270
Putiya	1,022	866	684
Manda	352	346	381
Lalpur	743	739	586

lled in some other districts where similar conditions exist. The marginal statement gives the pressure of population to the square mile in 1872, 1881 and 1891 in a few *thánás*, whose area has not varied since 1872, when several police circles, especially Putiya, carried excessive population. A transfer of inhabitants has certainly taken place from these to the underpeopled *thánás*.

96. The action of disease has, however, had a still more marked influence on the population. I was so struck by the immense decrease in Putiya that I asked the District Magistrate, Mr. Price, in June 1891 to recensus, by means of a responsible officer, five considerable villages, which were widely scattered over the *tháná*, no two being less than six miles apart. The results are given on the margin, and they were

VILLAGES RECENSUSED.

VILLAGE.	POPULATION.		
	1881.	1891.	
		February.	June.
Kundapura	469	230	231
Alipur	1,648	902	927
Bhangra	655	220	217
Barhampur	552	265	264
Raghunathpur	312	43	41

obtained by a Deputy Magistrate visiting the villages and himself counting the inhabitants. The *tháná* of Putiya was assessed to the road cess tax in 1876 and in 1891, and the comparison of the returns of the two years show in the latter a decrease of rental amounting to over

20 per cent. Mr. Price, who went into the whole question in much detail, attributes the decrease of population to the extreme unhealthiness of the district in recent years. The productiveness of the soil has also diminished in consequence of floods from the Ganges, which deposit sand in great quantities. The district has always been subject to floods, and the head-quarters station is with difficulty protected against the overflow of the Ganges by high embankments. These protective works were maintained also along a great part of the river bank further south, in order to save the valuable mulberry crop from inundation. The silk industry has of recent years decayed greatly, and very many factories have been closed, one of the incidental results being the neglect of the embankments, which have been breached in many places.

97. A reference to the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner shows how

THE FEVER EPIDEMIC.

terribly severe have been the ravages of malaria, and the Deputy Magistrate above mentioned describes whole families in Putiya as having been carried off by fever. In 1881 Rajshahi stood third on the list of districts in which fever prevailed most virulently. In 1882 its position had not improved, and "the spectacle of whole villages depopulated by a brooding mortality" was almost universal. But things had not reached their worst, for both in 1883 and 1884 Rajshahi held the first place in the province as the most fever-stricken. The recorded death-rate from fever alone was 30·4, and reached 41·9 in Putiya *tháná*, but according to a generally accepted rule in Bengal mortuary statistics the true figure was probably fifty per cent. more than that returned by the indolent village police. There was a slight improvement after 1884, but there was a recrudescence of the disease in 1887, and the district continues to the present day notoriously unhealthy. The floods, which are covering the fields with sand, are also silting up the drainage channels. There are no large rivers in the district, and the medical authorities declare that suitable drinking-water is hardly to be obtained over the greater part of the district. An inevitable result of this state of things has been repeated outbreaks of cholera of extreme severity. The mortality from this disease alone was 7·37 per thousand in Boalia *tháná* in 1881 ;

6·67 in Lalpur *tháná* in 1882 ; in 1884, 13·74 in Lalpur, 9·90 in Boalia, and 6·96 in Putiya. In 1885 cholera assumed the form of a widespread epidemic, the mortality from it being 5·78 per thousand in the whole district, 18·64 in *tháná* Tanor, 13·31 in Baghmara, and 7·9 in Putiya. This was the worst year, but the cholera death-rate in the quinquennium 1885—89 was higher than in any other district of the Rajshahi Division.

98. The district of Pabna showed between 1872 and 1881 a general average increase in population of 8·3 per cent., the head-quarters subdivision having advanced as much as 10·3, and Sirajganj 6·6 per cent. This state of

PABNA.

DIVIDED INTO AREAS OF MARKED
PROSPERITY AND DECADENCE.

PABNA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Pabna	186,227	—1·8	+ 5·3
Chatmohar	134,414	+0·6	+ 5·4
Dulai	184,145	+0·9	+21·1
Mathura	96,702	—6·6	+ 8·5
Total ...	600,488	—1·1	+10·3
Sirajganj Subdivision.			
Sirajganj \... ..	238,153	+8·6	+ 3·9
Shahzadpur	240,766	+9·2	+ 7·6
Raiganj	98,910	+7·1	+12·1
Ulapara	184,085	+7·1	+ 6·1
Total ...	761,904	+ 8·3	+ 6·6
District Total ...	1,362,392	+ 8·9	+ 8·3

tively varied since 1881 and do not affect the district population as a whole.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Dis- tricts.				
Faridpur	2,822	1,385	6,987	6,394
Dacca	2,272	763	3,945	2,206
Maimansingh	2,503	1,570	7,502	4,705
Nadia	6,780	3,693	3,085	2,962
Rajshahi	3,924	3,473	7,865	3,588
Bogra	712	921	6,300	3,810
Total ...	19,013	11,805	35,684	23,665
Other Districts.				
Jessor	1,308	240	415	265
Hazáribágh	1,653	488	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1,515	160	7	...
Saran	1,666	136	...	...
Malda	34	15	423	587
Calcutta	144	94	1,186	406
Khulna	40	8	1,099	6
Dinajpur	45	23	1,097	317
Rangpur	210	74	2,245	1,319
North-Western Pro-	6,738	1,368	...	...
vinces.				

quarters subdivision points to it as the source from which it came. This is precisely what has been already observed in the analysis of the Rajshahi population, and the cause is no doubt the same. The west of Pabna marches with the fever-stricken *thánás* of Rajshahi, and is precisely like them in physical characteristics. The course of the great fever of 1881 to 1884 was the same in both districts. In the first year it was noticeably fatal in the Dulai *tháná*. In the following year, Chatmohar and Pabna are reported to have suffered

things has been reversed in the past decade, the former area having lost 1·2 per cent. of its population, and Sirajganj having grown 8·3 per cent. That this change in the past ten years is due to internal causes, as in the case of Rajshahi district, is proved by table A, which shows that there has been an increase of net population of 4·3 for men and 3·6 for women, whilst the actual resident population shows an increase of 3·8 for both sexes, or almost exactly the same proportion. Emigration and immigration have not relatively varied since 1881 and do not affect the district population as a whole. At the same time it is noticeable, as the marginal statement proves, that a very much greater number of persons have sought homes in neighbouring districts, particularly Maimansingh, Faridpur, Bogra, and Rajshahi, than have been attracted from them to Pabna. The great excess of emigrant (23,665) over immigrant (11,805) females in this movement of population makes it certain that numbers of families have left the district. The prosperity of the Sirajganj subdivision renders it improbable that much of the emigration emanated from it, whilst the striking decadence of the head-

severely, and the District Magistrate wrote "many villages are relapsing into complete jungle," and attributed the great unhealthiness to "changes in the courses of the rivers, interfering with the drainage of the country. Large streams, which formerly passed through it, cleaning the surface and preventing the stagnation of the subsoil water, have now retired to many miles distant." In 1883 the mortality in the three above-mentioned *thánás* varied from 30·5 to 34·4 per *mille*. In 1884, though the east of the district was still not very severely affected by the prevailing malady, the whole district stood third on the list of fever-stricken districts in the province. The recorded mortality from fever rose from 9,401 deaths in 1880 to 36,014 in 1884. The Civil Surgeon reported in the latter year that the Ichhamati, which twenty years before was a large navigable river, and passed for fifty miles through a very crowded portion of the district, had silted up in many parts, and was "reduced to a series of stagnant pools." The District Magistrate commenting on the results of the census of 1891, partly explains the great decrease in the Mathura *tháná*, by the fact that, during the revision of the village registers in the previous year, it appeared that several villages with a total population of 7,838 persons had disappeared in consequence of encroachments by the river Ganges. He added:—"The effects of the change in the course of the Ganges do not stop here. Having cut away its northern bank, it now spreads over the country, leaving in many places such a deposit of sand as has ruined the fertility of the land, and has during the last two years caused distress in the south of Pabna, Dulai, and Mathura, which last year necessitated relief works. A sharp attack of cholera in each year also followed the floods, and it is pretty certain that many cultivators have left their lands and gone north."

DARJEELING.

99. The growth of the Darjeeling district in the past twenty years is the most remarkable expansion of population of which we have any record in the Lower Provinces. The population in 1872 was 94,712, whilst at the recent census it amounted to 223,314, showing an increase of 136 per cent. Great as this growth of inhabitants is in the whole district, it is very much more marked in the hills area than in the Tarai, or submontane tract, which is conterminous with the Siliguri *tháná*. In the latter police circle population has increased from 47,985

DARJEELING.

THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Darjeeling	60,963	+ 61·1	96·7
Kalimpong	26,631		
Jor Bangala	18,078		
Kurseong	44,645	+ 58·5	31·8
Siliguri	72,997	+ 17·0	
District Total ...	223,314	+ 43·2	2·86

to 72,997, or by 52 per cent. in nineteen years. In the Himalayan *thánás* the advance in the same period has been from 46,727 to 150,317, or 222 per cent., an increase equalled only by the tea tracts of the Western Duars. Table A shows that the increase of the net population has been 12·9 per cent. for men and 28·1 per cent. for women. The latter figure is an impossible one, and proves what was already more than suspected, that there was an immense concealment of females in 1881. Many of them fled on the census night over the frontier into Nipal.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Jalpaiguri	2,097	1,808	1,347	894
Purnea	6,271	4,832	327	230
Other countries.				
Sikkim	3,110	2,946	...	...
Nipal	47,799	40,222	...	...
Bhutan	540	571	...	...
Total ...	59,817	50,379	1,674	1,124
Other Districts.				
Lohardaga	1,871	1,726	...	1
Chutia Nagpur	732	309	1	2
Darbhanga	845	193	...	1
Musaffarpur	2,045	315	6	8
Saran	3,191	272	2	3
North-Western Provinces	1,565	414	...	...

The marginal statement shows that 88,021 persons now resident in Darjeeling,

were born in Nipal. They are almost all found in the tea gardens in the hills. The 5,010 immigrants from Chutia Nagpur form a large section of the tea garden coolies of the Tarai, whilst the 11,103 persons from Purnea are mostly settlers on the Government farms, known as the Tarai *jots*, in the same quarter. Kalimpong is a vast Government estate, consisting mainly of forest. It contains only two tea gardens and two cinchona plantations, the remainder being divided in agricultural plots amongst settlers from Nipal, Sikkim and Bhutan, as well as amongst the original Lepcha inhabitants. It was annexed from Bhutan in 1865, and was then estimated to have a population of 3,536 souls. This number increased in 1881 to 12,683 and to 26,631 in 1891, or by 109·4 per cent. in the past decade. The following quotations are from an excellent report by Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Deputy Commissioner:—

“The administrative history of the district is well known, and it is only necessary here to recapitulate it very briefly. In 1835 its nucleus was created by the cession of a portion of the hills by the Rajah of Sikkim to the British as a sanitarium.” “In 1850, the Tarai (or the present Siliguri *tháná*) was annexed from Sikkim, and the hill territory was extended to the present Nipal frontier on the west and to the Tista river on the east.”

“Under British rule native cultivation increased, but in the western half of the district has given way to tea. The tea industry was started in 1856, and has gone ahead with great strides, until the greater part of the culturable portion of the district in the hills and at the foot of the hills, outside the Kalimpong subdivision, is under tea. The returns for 1890 show 177 gardens, and an examination of the acreage contained in tea grants shows that 242 square miles are comprised in tea estates. ‘In the Tarai ordinary cultivation is carried on by the aboriginal Rajbansis with an admixture of Muhammadans and other castes. Reclamation of land goes on steadily, but it is still estimated that 45 per cent. of the land is uncultivated.’ ‘The census of 1872 was not synchronous, being taken throughout the cold weather, and the results cannot, therefore, be considered very accurate. In 1881 the census was synchronous, but in consequence of coolies absconding from tea gardens from panic and other causes, it is probable that the figures were below the mark. It is believed that the present census represents very fairly the present population of the district. Taught by previous experience, the people viewed the enumeration without apprehension, and the managers of tea gardens co-operated satisfactorily in the work, and took care to secure an accurate census of their gardens.’ ‘With the great increase of tea cultivation in the last ten years, a large increase of population was expected, but the results exceed the most liberal forecasts. The last annual return of tea cultivation is for the year 1890. Compared with the year 1881, there were 177 gardens against 153, and 45,585 acres actually under tea, against 30,515 on the previous date.’

“A curious feature in the figures is the large proportional increase of the female population in the Sadar and Kurseong charges. One probable explanation of part of the increase is that at the 1881 census many females were purposely omitted from enumeration through unreasonable apprehensions. The smallest increase appears in the Siliguri *tháná*. In 1881 the population, exclusive of tea gardens, that is to say practically the population of the Tarai *jots*, was 52,840, while the corresponding population in the present census is 59,763, giving an increase of 13 per cent. Much land has been cleared in the last ten years, and the increase would no doubt have been larger but for the great unhealthiness of climate. The preponderance of males over females in this *tháná* is noticeable, the males forming 57 per cent. of the population. In the Tarai *jots* they are 55 per cent.”

100. The following table intercompares the population of tea estates, Government farms and forest in the whole district, excluding the two municipal towns. It shows that omitting forest the population is denser than is ordinarily supposed, and that the tea industry employs nearly half the population of the district:—

DIFFERENT HEADS.	Area in square miles.	Occupied houses.	PERSONS.			Number of persons per square mile.	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
			Males.	Females.	Total.			
Tea estates	242	20,256	47,135	42,449	89,584	370·1	83·7	4·4
Government farms	382	19,018	52,741	44,971	97,712	255·7	49·7	5·1
Forests	439	752	3,805	1,586	5,391	12·2	1·7	7·1

The small size of the household amongst the garden labourers, whose families include few dependents, except children, is noticeable.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

- (a) THE INLAND DISTRICTS, DACCA, FARIDPUR, MAIMANSINGH, TIPPERA, AND JESSOR. (b) THE LITTORAL DISTRICTS, KHULNA, BAKHARGANJ, NOAKHALI, AND CHITTAGONG. THE HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG. HILL TIPPERA.

101. The three tables on pages 70 and 71 give the net population of the districts of Eastern Bengal and the statistics of immigration and emigration. There is a small error, which is most probably confined to the districts of Noakhali, Tippera, and Bakharganj, due to the census tables of Burma not giving the district of birth-place for persons born in Bengal except in the case of Chittagong. Excluding immigrants from Chittagong, 37,071 persons born in Bengal were found in Burma. It is now impossible to distribute them, but it is known that the majority come from the three above-mentioned districts, and chiefly from Noakhali. This fact would add considerably to the increase of their net population, and emphasises the opinion that the increase in Noakhali, and probably in the south of Tippera, is in part attributable to improved enumeration. Table A is incomplete for Khulna and Jessor, in consequence of large changes in their area since 1881, and for the Hill Tracts of Chittagong and Hill Tippera, because migration statistics were not obtained for them before the census under report. Excluding these special tracts the net increase in Eastern Bengal is 15·6 per cent. for males and 14·0 for females. It is impossible to determine with accuracy how far better census work has contributed to this result, but it may be roughly estimated to be about three per cent. for each sex.

DACCA.

102. The marginal table shows that the population of this great district owes more than one-fourth of its number to the growth of nineteen years. This large development

DACCA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THANÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Lalbagh	83,633	+ 4·8	+16·3
Kapasia	142,598	+18·9	+12·5
Sabhar	207,474	+18·3	+13·4
Nawabganj	170,697	+ 9·7	+16·1
Keraniganj	186,534	+13·7	(a)
Total	790,936	+13·8	+14·8
Narainganj Subdivision.			
Narainganj	138,205	+33·2	+11·9
Rupganj	197,052	+20·2	+19·3
Raipura	239,259	+18·0	+30·7
Total	574,516	+22·0	+22·1
Manikganj Subdivision.			
Manikganj	200,038	+ 8·4	+ 9·7
Jafirganj	148,753	+ 8·4	+ 5·7
Harirampur	100,308	Nil.	+ 4·9
Total	449,099	+ 4·6	+ 7·2
Munshiganj Subdivision.			
Munshiganj	292,847	+20·2	+25·2
Srinagar	313,258	+13·7	+ 8·8
Total	606,105	+16·7	+12·8
District Total	2,420,856	+14·5	14·2

(a) Included in Lalbagh.

is due to two main causes: the extension of jute cultivation and the comparatively great healthiness of the country, which is annually submerged and purified by the floods of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. Nearly all the rivers,—and they are very numerous,—flow throughout the year and afford an ample and pure water-supply. Table A shows that, although the number of emigrants is large, a more considerable number of persons, as compared with 1881, enter the district, and the local net population gives an increase in the past ten years of 13·3 for males and 12·1 for females. The second marginal statement also shows that the movements of population between Dacca and contiguous districts fairly balance one another for men. As to more distant areas, although the district receives 17,063 persons from Bihar and 13,702 from

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Faridpur ...	7,268	4,731	8,782	5,751
Maimansingh ...	16,790	15,990	14,822	6,285
Pabna ...	3,945	2,206	2,272	763
Tippera ...	6,459	4,183	12,053	4,795
Total ...	34,462	27,110	37,929	17,594
Other Districts.				
Bakharganj ...	1,043	351	12,236	1,314
Nadia ...	1,757	251	700	735
Patna ...	1,287	317	164	89
Muzaffarpur ...	2,106	143	57	44
Saran ...	3,315	193	3	1
Shahabad ...	885	337	...	...
Monghyr ...	6,317	378	113	19
24 Parganas ...	63	76	1,464	397
Calcutta ...	369	555	10,370	2,950
Khulna ...	26	19	1,373	102
Rangpur ...	63	79	1,395	391
Noakhali ...	536	38	2,153	607
Kuch Bihar ...	84	68	794	212
North-Western Provinces.	6,681	1,056	...	...
Assam ...	4,030	416	7,576	1,340

other provinces, principally in Upper India, it sends out 13,320 persons to Calcutta and 13,550 to Bakharganj, besides large contingents to Noakhali and Assam. There is, however, a great difference in the classes, by which the two streams are fed. The immigrants are mostly low-born labourers, whilst a considerable portion of the emigrants are members of the better castes, who travel into nearly every district of Bengal Proper in pursuit of employment, either professional or clerical. Very few reach Bihar or Orissa, but as many as 42,885 persons are found in Bengali districts, other than contiguous, against

9,771 received by Dacca from those districts. Dacca imports labourers from the Hindi-speaking provinces of Northern India and exports pleaders, doctors, clerks, and traders to other parts of Bengal Proper. A large section, probably the largest, of persons born in Dacca and found elsewhere is contributed by boatmen, whose craft find their way to every riverside market east of Calcutta. The greater number, however, of this class were censused in contiguous districts.

103. Mr. Jenkins, the District Magistrate, makes the following remarks on the increase of population in the several *thánás* of the district :—

THE INCREASE EXPLAINED.

“The largest increase has been in Narainganj *tháná* and then in Munshiganj. The Subdivisional Officer of Narainganj reports that all over the subdivision the population has considerably increased since the census of 1872, owing to the fact that during the last twenty years the tenants have had a succession of plentiful years, partly caused by the extension of the jute crop, and partly by favourable weather. The increase is not, he thinks, due to immigration in any material degree. Further, he is of opinion that the recent census may have been more efficient and included many persons in remote and jungly tracts, who escaped the census of 1881. But without even supposing this, the country with its considerable area of waste and jungly lands had room for natural extension of cultivation, and the great development of the jute trade has facilitated this increase. The Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj reports that the cause of increase in his subdivision is that there is no malaria in that part of the country, and the annual floods flush the country clean. So he thinks the general health of the people being good, the population has been increasing. This, however, would not sufficiently explain the increase, for this subdivision is very subject to cholera. It is the home of a very prolific class, the *bhadralók*, who fill the clerkships and supply educated officers for Government and private appointments. These people are not directly dependent on the soil, but draw their maintenance from a very wide area. Kapasia, Sabhar, and Rupganj show the next largest increase. This is due to reclamation of jungle and increase of cultivation. There is still room for extension in these *thánás*. The Manikganj subdivision and Nawabganj *tháná* show the smallest increase. That part of the Manikganj subdivision which lies south and west of the Dhaleswari seems to be deteriorating, and much land is out of cultivation or grows very poor crops. Harirampur *tháná*, where there is an actual decrease of population, has lost much land by diluviation. The Nawabganj *tháná* has also lost some lands.”

Although free to a great extent from malarial fever, Dacca district suffers much from cholera, an outbreak occurring nearly every year in some part of its area. In 1881 cholera carried off 7·24 per thousand of the population of Narainganj town and rather more in the following year, when Manikganj town lost 9·55 per mille of its inhabitants from the same disorder. The mortality from cholera in 1884 in Harirampur *tháná* was 8·28 per thousand, in Munshiganj *tháná* 8·27, and 3·85 in the whole district. The average for the district for the quinquennium 1885—89 was 2·11, rising in 1890 to 4·31 per thousand, being 9·79 in Narainganj town, 7·61 in Sabhar *tháná*, and 5·31 in Munshiganj *tháná*. These

Table A.—VARIATION OF

DISTRICTS.	1891.							
	TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.		NET POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
EASTERN BENGAL.								
<i>Inland Districts—</i>								
<i>Dacca</i>	1,300,583	1,220,073	68,908	32,938	72,855	26,528	1,204,585	1,213,664
<i>Faridpur</i>	893,091	904,229	41,637	31,695	62,753	28,409	914,207	900,943
<i>Maimansingh</i>	1,788,616	1,683,570	78,783	23,207	32,271	24,710	1,742,104	1,685,073
<i>Tippura</i>	911,799	871,136	27,965	18,697	20,828	12,898	894,069	865,337
<i>Jessor</i>	941,334	947,493	24,083	27,837	51,075	53,852	908,286	973,508
<i>Littoral Districts—</i>								
<i>Khulna</i>	617,961	559,571	51,872	28,007	13,694	13,518	579,808	545,189
<i>Bakharaganj</i>	1,104,443	1,049,522	51,725	12,528	28,944	14,967	1,081,663	1,051,901
<i>Noakhali</i>	508,727	500,966	10,976	7,743	21,093	7,613	518,844	500,836
<i>Chittagong</i>	615,868	674,229	7,824	3,572	18,753	7,390	626,797	677,817
Total	7,023,127	6,903,795	74,953	46,717	78,251	32,573	7,026,285	6,889,651
<i>Hill Tracts of Chittagong</i>	59,566	47,720	7,594	285	287	222	52,450	47,017
<i>Hill Tippura</i>	71,596	65,846	19,202	14,666	433	378	52,767	53,158

Table B.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.		IN BIHAR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Inland Districts—</i>								
<i>Dacca</i>	1,131,680	1,187,135	24,462	27,110	6,324	9,447	15,484	1,579
<i>Faridpur</i>	851,454	872,534	26,798	25,653	8,079	4,616	4,382	440
<i>Maimansingh</i>	1,709,833	1,660,363	34,176	18,227	5,106	1,062	15,626	977
<i>Tippura</i>	873,824	852,439	20,180	17,675	1,324	353	3,974	125
<i>Jessor</i>	917,251	919,656	17,619	23,126	2,081	3,940	1,883	322
<i>Littoral Districts—</i>								
<i>Khulna</i>	566,109	531,664	44,398	26,827	3,872	630	1,790	153
<i>Bakharaganj</i>	1,052,719	1,036,934	29,553	8,828	17,895	3,148	2,161	223
<i>Noakhali</i>	497,751	493,223	6,439	6,509	3,969	1,112	140	20
<i>Chittagong</i>	608,044	670,427	2,671	1,436	2,042	1,047	754	169
<i>Hill Tracts of Chittagong</i>	51,972	46,735	6,064	625	591	37	76	7
<i>Hill Tippura</i>	52,334	51,780	17,730	13,226	685	271	80	43

Table C.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT							
	THE DISTRICT.		CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		OTHER DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.		BIHAR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Inland Districts—</i>								
<i>Dacca</i>	1,131,680	1,187,135	27,929	17,594	24,293	8,592	516	220
<i>Faridpur</i>	851,454	872,534	46,066	21,323	16,010	7,051	42	18
<i>Maimansingh</i>	1,709,833	1,660,363	25,717	22,385	6,428	2,267	74	49
<i>Tippura</i>	873,824	852,439	18,878	11,967	1,825	879	22	38
<i>Jessor</i>	917,251	919,656	31,019	28,636	19,910	25,136	88	23
<i>Littoral Districts—</i>								
<i>Khulna</i>	566,109	531,664	11,721	12,756	1,918	749	8	6
<i>Bakharaganj</i>	1,052,719	1,036,934	29,083	12,951	8,809	1,975	24	4
<i>Noakhali</i>	497,751	493,223	15,277	6,078	5,729	1,525	...	4
<i>Chittagong</i>	608,044	670,427	9,100	2,428	9,542	4,942	23	7
<i>Hill Tracts of Chittagong</i>	51,972	46,735	287	222	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill Tippura</i>	52,334	51,780	75	46	325	242	...	...

BENGAL.

NET POPULATION.

1881.								VARIATION OF NET POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.	
TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.		NET POPULATION.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1,032,118	1,080,887	44,008	29,760	74,955	30,805	1,063,065	1,081,939	+141,470	+151,739	+ 13.3	+ 12.1
808,589	828,916	41,803	38,661	72,399	30,044	825,184	819,592	+ 89,043	+ 81,344	+ 10.7	+ 9.9
1,556,005	1,500,939	63,303	36,618	24,438	20,725	1,516,140	1,484,339	+235,964	+200,734	+ 14.9	+ 13.5
768,450	745,911	20,174	12,091	15,106	11,185	768,379	745,065	+131,383	+120,339	+ 17.2	+ 16.1
959,371	980,104	Not available.				...	...	...	...	...	...
568,402	511,546	Not available.				...	...	...	...	...	...
973,479	927,410	47,115	15,184	27,654	19,355	964,018	939,481	+127,644	+121,490	+ 13.3	+ 13.0
415,248	405,534	9,087	5,669	13,471	6,027	419,633	405,959	+ 99,213	+ 94,884	+ 23.6	+ 23.3
581,649	600,699	5,358	3,194	9,041	4,120	536,333	601,658	+ 91,465	+ 76,129	+ 17.0	+ 12.7
6,084,518	6,068,879	87,733	46,809	79,302	19,329	6,076,087	6,041,939	+950,338	+848,959	+ 15.6	+ 14.0
56,546	45,051	Not available.				...	...	...	...	...	...
51,453	44,179	Not available.				...	...	...	...	...	...

IMMIGRANTS, 1891.

IN ORISSA.		IN CHUTIA NAGPUR.*		IN OTHER PROVINCES OF INDIA.		IN OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL IMMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
339	89	55	38	12,063	1,840	177	49	68,943	32,938	5.7	2.6	4.2
191	17	144	115	2,043	839	100	90	41,637	51,695	4.6	3.5	4.0
163	29	231	25	23,312	2,769	150	69	78,783	25,207	4.4	1.3	2.9
175	9	68	9	1,862	479	52	8	37,965	18,697	2.6	3.9	2.9
300	25	179	135	1,152	907	100	10	24,083	27,937	2.5	2.9	2.7
359	31	461	173	936	117	56	1	51,972	28,007	8.3	5.0	6.7
484	90	17	4	1,426	267	189	28	51,725	12,588	4.6	1.1	2.9
50	4	3	...	359	81	17	10	10,976	7,743	2.1	1.5	1.8
109	36	690	476	1,379	700	40	6	7,824	3,879	1.2	0.5	0.9
5	...	324	55	516	84	218	107	7,594	985	12.7	2.0	7.9
11	...	12	11	647	371	97	79	19,262	14,066	26.9	21.3	24.2

EMIGRANTS, 1891.

AND FOUND IN—

ORISSA.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.*		OTHER PROVINCES.		TOTAL EMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION BORN IN DISTRICT.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
96	29	21	31	7,576	1,340	80,431	27,869	6.6	2.2	4.4
10	9	25	15	...	...	62,753	28,409	6.8	3.1	5.0
47	3	5	6	11,306	6,493	43,577	31,903	2.5	1.8	2.1
13	19	...	...	5,389	5,999	26,197	18,890	2.8	2.1	2.5
8	36	50	21	...	...	51,075	53,859	5.2	5.5	5.4
3	...	45	7	...	...	13,694	13,518	2.3	2.4	2.4
18	36	10	1	...	...	28,944	14,967	2.6	1.4	2.0
86	6	1	...	...	...	21,093	7,613	4.0	1.5	2.8
46	1	43	19	53,740	16,273	77,493	23,663	12.5	3.5	7.9
...	...	...	...	...	...	287	282	0.5	0.5	0.5
...	...	33	83	471	433	904	811	1.2	1.2	0.7

losses are, however, more than counterbalanced by the very high birth-rate described in Chapter X, principally amongst the Musalman inhabitants.

FARIDPUR.

104. The figures on the margin give evidence of a steady progress in the

Faridpur district during the two past decades. Table

LARGE AND CONTINUOUS INCREASE.

A shows that the real increase was somewhat larger

FARIDPUR.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Faridpur	96,985	+ 5·8	+ 6·9
Bhusna	102,182	— 4·8	— 5·9
Awanpur	102,948	+ 2·6	— 1·8
Bhanga	187,889	+ 11·4	+ 16·1
Maksudpur	176,418	+ 12·4	+ 16·4
Total	666,422	+ 6·6	+ 7·3
Madaripur Subdivision.			
Madaripur	193,548	+ 16·6	(a) — 29·7
Gopalganj	96,634	+ 13·4	— 3·3
Kotalipara	79,129	+ 19·5	+ 10·9
Palang	279,084	+ 8·8	+ 45·2
Sibchar	181,852	+ 12·9	+ 62·8
Total	780,447	+ 13·0	+ 9·2
Goalundo Subdivision.			
Goalundo	126,088	+ 18·8	+ 7·4
Baliakandi	97,798	+ 50·2	+ 8·4
Pangsa	126,615	— 15·8	+ 12·6
Total	350,451	+ 9·0	+ 9·9
District Total	1,797,320	+ 9·8	+ 8·9

(a) The great variations of population between 1872 and 1881 in the *thánás* of Madaripur subdivision were due to transfer of jurisdiction.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Dacca	8,782	5,751	7,268	4,731
Pabna	6,987	6,394	2,822	1,385
Jessor	6,258	7,876	5,192	6,156
Khulna	758	578	6,367	2,141
Tippera	450	904	3,451	890
Bakharganj	3,563	4,152	21,566	6,020
Total	26,798	25,655	46,666	21,323
Other Districts.				
Nadia	5,271	3,039	1,903	2,626
24-Parganas	194	180	2,554	847
Calcutta	152	222	4,182	1,109
Dinajpur	23	12	516	591
Maimansingh	627	265	2,029	319
Noakhali	399	48	1,516	308
Saran	1,398	71	...	...
Monghyr	1,279	35	17	2
North-Western Provinces.	1,271	439	...	...

rice export trade. The District Magistrate explains the decrease of population in *tháná* Bhusna as due partly to the silting up of the river Barasia, which is no longer navigable. The considerable market of Saidpur and other villages on its banks have consequently declined in population. He adds:—“*Tháná* Bhusna is comparatively thickly wooded and covered with jungle, which gives cover to wild boars: a large number of cultivators have been obliged to shift their residence to the neighbouring *tháná* Baliakandi. The decrease of 15·8 per cent. in Pangsa *tháná* is also due to similar causes.” It appears that the latter area has suffered from the inroads of the Ganges in the same manner as the Mathura *tháná* of Pabna district on the opposite bank. The soil has also been overlaid with sand and lost much of its productiveness. The immense increase in Baliakandi is attributed to refugees from the two above-mentioned

police circles settling in it. It is to be observed that the loss of population in them, some 25,000, added to a 12 per cent. local increase, would account for the 50 per cent. growth of Baliakandi.

105. The census returns show that the population of Maimansingh has increased by over a million in nineteen years, but there is no doubt but the returns of 1872 were very deficient, and that probably hundreds of thousands were omitted in that year. Judged by the increase in the neighbouring districts of Dacca and Tippera, the increase of 13·4 per cent. since 1881 may, however, be accepted as real, and it seems certain that it was still greater in the preceding period, probably half of that recorded, or about 15 per cent. Still any advance beyond this percentage, such as appears in the 1891 figures for *thánás* Phulpur, Gafargaon, Phulbaria, Netrakona, Jamalpur, Diwanganj, Nalitabari, &c., must be regarded as very probably due to more accurate enumeration. This vast growth is accounted for by the fact that even now the density of population is for Eastern Bengal low, except in the southern *thánás* bordering on the Dacca district. The average pressure per square mile in the north half of the district is little more than 400 to the square mile, and there is still room for settlers. The marginal statement shows that, whilst the interchange of men with contiguous districts is pretty equal on both sides, 22,385 women came in, against 12,404 who went out in search of new homes. Bihar also sends 15,626 men, of whom 13,118 come from the single district of Saran. Table A proves that, on the whole, female emigrants exactly balance female immigrants, but male emigrants, counting

MAIMANSINGH.

MAIMANSINGH.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Nasirabad ...	231,425	+ 10·4	+ 28·0
Phulpur ...	139,039	+ 22·1	+ 18·0
Gafargaon ...	140,605	+ 19·1	+ 40·8
Iwarganj ...	249,232	+ 8·6	+ 35·1
Phulbaria ...	92,729	+ 26·0	*
Total ...	853,020	+ 14·6	+ 30·3
Netrakona Subdivision.			
Netrakona ...	249,550	+ 20·2	+ 34·2
Durgapur ...	115,727	— 0·6	+ 3·1
Kendua ...	289,070	+ 9·2	†
Total ...	654,347	— 11·3	+ 26·6
Jamalpur Subdivision.			
Jamalpur ...	243,631	+ 16·2	+ 19·6
Diwanganj ...	129,589	+ 28·0	+ 18·9
Sherpur ...	120,883	+ 1·6	} + 21·3
Nalitabari ...	85,639	+ 24·5	
Total ...	579,742	+ 16·2	+ 20·1
Tangail Subdivision.			
Tangail ...	422,950	+ 18·2	+ 48·5
Gopalpur ...	306,886	+ 4·4	+ 71·5
Kalihati ...	129,639	+ 28·3	— 23·3
Total ...	859,475	+ 14·2	+ 40·6
Kisorganj Subdivision.			
Kisorganj ...	152,311	+ 12·3	+ 23·5
Nikli ...	139,042	+ 13·5	+ 26·2
Bajitpur ...	234,249	+ 9·4	+ 34·4
Total ...	525,602	+ 11·1	+ 28·9
District Total ...	3,472,186	+ 13·4	+ 29·9

* Included in Nasirabad *thánás*. † Included in Netrakona.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Dacca ...	14,822	6,285	16,790	15,990
Patna ...	7,502	4,706	2,603	1,570
Bogra ...	1,839	1,027	1,081	700
Rangpur ...	840	326	3,859	2,312
Tippera ...	3,939	61	1,484	1,813
Total ...	28,442	12,404	25,717	22,385
Other Districts.				
Faridpur ...	2,029	319	627	265
Saran ...	13,118	500	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	1,350	29	...	...
Calcutta ...	200	...	2,464	286
Assam ...	5,734	5,893	11,306	6,493
North-Western Provinces.	18,161	2,081	...	...

32,271 in 1891, are not half the number of male immigrants, 78,783, in the same year. The increase of the net male population is 14·9 per cent., against an actual increase of 15 per cent. A noticeable feature in the immigration from Dacca is that only 6,285 women come in to 14,822 men. The latter are for

the most part members of the better class from Bikrampur, who leave their female folk behind and devote themselves to professional pursuits. The small number of female immigrants from Tippera is almost certainly an error of compilation, now incorrigible. The only decrease in population is in the Durgapur *tháná*, where the devastation caused by wild pig and other animals in the jungles at the foot of the Garo Hills, have caused many families to retreat to less exposed villages.

TIPPERA.

106. The Tippera district returns the great increase of 18·6 per cent. for males and 16·7 for females, but Table A shows that part of it is due to immigration, the advance of the net male population being 17·2 and of females 16·1 per cent. Still this progress is so great that it is difficult to explain it, except by supposing that better counting in 1891 had much to do with it, particularly in the south of the district in the Chandpur subdivision. The District Magistrate observes that "the largest increase appears along the banks of the Meghna and its main tributaries, vast areas of *char* land, formerly the habitation of pigs, being now under cultivation. The least difference appears in the more densely populated areas, the increase being most marked in tracts, which formerly comprised a large extent of waste lands, or where the subsidence of rivers has opened out new lands for cultivation." The Census statistics of 1891 bear out these opinions only in part. It is true that the average density of the whole district in 1881 was 607 persons to the square mile, whilst in Chandpur subdivision it was only 490, and in the Hajiganj *tháná* 404, both very low figures for Eastern Bengal. The pressure of population has, no doubt, grown in the

TIPPERA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1891.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Comilla ...	157,905	+ 13·3	+ 14·0
Muradnagar ...	176,911	+ 16·1	— 28·6
Daudkandi ...	173,068	+ 20·7	— 06
Chandina ...	93,312	+ 18·8	— 24·2
Chandagram ...	116,688	+ 13·1	+ 42·9
Laksham ...	103,401	+ 19·0	— 2·9
Total ...	821,285	+ 16·7	— 5·5
Brahmanbaria Sub-division.			
Brahmanbaria ...	262,938	+ 11·2	+ 13·7
Kasba ...	127,318	+ 11·5	— 12·3
Nabinagar ...	199,846	+ 13·6	+ 65·8
Total ...	590,097	+ 11·9	+ 18·5
Chandpur Subdivision.			
Chandpur ...	260,688	+ 34·3	— 12·5
Hajiganj ...	110,866	+ 22·5	+ 95·4
Total ...	371,553	+ 30·8	+ 31·3
District Total ...	1,782,935	+ 17·9	+ 7·8

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Noakhali ...	8,149	4,431	2,901	4,061
Hill Tippera ...	75	46	4,320	2,525
Dacca ...	12,053	4,795	6,459	4,183
Faridpur ...	3,451	890	450	904
Bakharganj ...	574	278	809	233
Maimansingh ...	1,484	1,813	3,939	61
Total ...	25,786	12,253	18,878	11,967
Other Districts.				
Chittagong ...	1,132	81	733	226
Saran ...	1,939	29	...	...
Assam ...	4,394	5,422	5,369	5,992

two latter areas to 641 and 495 respectively, the greatest increase being in Chandpur *tháná*, the density in which has risen from 545 to 732—an increase of 187 persons to the square mile or 34·3 per cent. It is also equally true that in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, on the other hand, the pressure of population was as high as 685 in 1881, and that the increase there has been only 12·0 per cent., or 82 persons to the square mile. Table B, however, proves that immigration from outside the district accounts for only 2·6 per cent. of the whole male inhabitants and 3·2 of the female. In fact an examination of the birth-place statistics, *tháná* by *tháná*, does not support the view that new settlers have come in any great number to any of those police circles, which show a large increase, except Chandpur, in which settlers, chiefly from Dacca and Noakhali, form 7·4

per cent. of the inhabitants. Still this leaves a local increase of 26·9 per cent. to be accounted for. It is most improbable that it can be due to movements of the people within the district, as no part of it shows signs of losing population. The percentage of emigrants amongst the inhabitants of Hajiganj is only 3·1 per cent., of Daudkandi 1·6, and of Chandina ·9 per cent. It seems certain that the extreme increases in these and some other *thānds* is due to better census work. The district is fairly healthy, but not to such a degree as to explain the development recorded. The water-supply, except near the great river Meghna, is not good after the rains, and is actually bad in the hot weather, outbreaks of cholera being frequent. If, however, there has been an internal migration it has been, as in Bakharganj, from north to south.

107. The great decay of population in the Jessor and Nadia districts JESSOR.

is the most unsatisfactory fact brought to light EXCEPT IN A FEW EASTERN THĀNĀS. by the recent census. The decrease of inhabitants

JESSOR.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THĀNĀS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Jessor	157,922	— 5·6	+ 8·6
Kaliganj	83,068	— 6·9	+ 1·1
Bagherpara	57,684	— 9·8	+ 8·8
Gadkhali	68,710	— 5·5	+ 9·6
Manirampur	149,611	— 3·8	+ 8·9
Keshabpur	82,840	— 3·0	+ 7
Total ...	594,835	— 5·3	+ 6·5
Jhenidaha Subdivision.			
Jhenidaha	89,915	— 12·3	+ 19·9
Salkopa	180,737	+ 0·4	+ 11·5
Kotchandpur	41,821	— 6·1	+ 12·8
Total ...	311,973	— 4·5	+ 14·1
Magura Subdivision.			
Magura	166,071	+ 4·3	+ 7·2
Muhamadpur	90,767	+ 8·3	+ 2·2
Salikha	46,443	— 8·0	+ 11·3
Total ...	303,281	+ 3·4	+ 6·4
Narail Subdivision.			
Narail	151,514	+ 0·1	+ 14·2
Lohagara	116,486	+ 11·2	+ 4·9
Kalia	81,537	+ 11·7	+ 8·1
Total ...	348,537	+ 6·2	+ 9·7
Bangaon Subdivision.			
Bangaon	55,541	— 7·0	+ 7·9
Mahespur	102,980	— 8·2	+ 11·8
Garapota	56,187	— 8·0	+ 18·6
Sarsa	70,226	— 11·1	+ 19·1
Geighatā	45,267	— 9·7	+ 16·6
Total ...	330,201	— 8·7	+ 13·6
District Total ...	1,888,827	— 2·5	+ 9·5

in Rangpur and Rajshahi had already come to notice in 1881, but it was not anticipated that these two great metropolitan districts had been so stricken by calamity and disease. If we exclude the four *thānds* of Magura, Muhamadpur, Lohagara, and Kalia, which all share, by their good drainage and abundant water-supply, in the fortunate characteristics of Eastern Bengal, the decrease of population in Jessor has been 6·1 per cent. On account of large transfers of jurisdiction, it is impossible to intercompare in Table A the net population of 1881 with that of 1891, but the marginal statement shows that emigration from the district to Khulna, the 24-Parganas, and Calcutta is very active, whilst there is little immigration from these areas. The interchange of population with Nadia and Faridpur leaves little balance on either side, and is probably due to intermarriage between frontier villages. The total number of emigrants recorded in 1891 was 104,927 and of immigrants 51,920, leaving a balance against Jessor of 53,007 persons, or 2·8 of the total population, which almost exactly tallies with the actual decrease recorded, viz., 2·5 per cent. Omitting the favoured eastern *thānds*,

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Khulna	3,707	5,919	17,470	11,258
Faridpur	5,192	6,156	6,258	7,876
Nadia	8,720	11,123	7,291	9,503
Total ...	17,619	23,198	31,019	28,636
Other Districts.				
24-Parganas	462	1,968	9,405	3,120
Calcutta	66	61	7,146	1,695
Bakharganj	451	287	3,055	780
Pabna	415	265	1,308	240

and assuming, as is most probably true, that the excess of emigration came from the depleted western police circles, 5 per cent. more nearly averages the loss by emigration of the latter area.

108. That the number of inhabitants has not increased, as it did in the previous decade, is due to an outbreak of fever in 1881, immediately after the last census, which caused great loss of life, and to two heavy and destructive floods in 1885 and 1890. Both these calamities were still more mischievous in Nadia, and will be described at greater length in the analysis of the population of that district. The fever outbreak commenced in the Jhenidaha subdivision, chiefly in the villages on the banks of the rivers Nabaganga, Kabadak, Bhairab and Chitra, and was reported to be of choleraic type. The district officials attributed the disease to the silting up of the above-named rivers, and the death-rate in 1881 was as high as 28·21 per *mille* from fever alone in the Kotchandpur *tháná*. In the following year the disease pierced into Kaliganj *tháná* in the heart of the district, and in 1883 the Sanitary Commissioner reported that it "prevailed much more extensively and fatally than in the preceding year," the death-rate rising to 31 per *mille* in Jhenidaha. Mortality exceeded 25 per *mille* over the north and west of the district in the two following years. It may be noted here that the highest mortality from fever in the Nadia district in 1880, 41·25 per thousand, occurred in *tháná* Gaighátá, which now forms part of the west of the Jessor district. In Bangaon *tháná* (also then in Nadia) the death-rate was 28·54 in 1881. In 1885 it was 33·89 in the west of Jhenidaha subdivision, and excluding the eastern *thánás*, little less than 25 per thousand from fever alone down to the date of the census. Cholera has also been very destructive, particularly at the beginning of the decade. The death-rate from this disease alone was 17·47 per thousand in *tháná* Jhenidaha and 11·92 in Kotchandpur in 1881. In 1882 it is reported "at Jhenidaha and Salkopa, where the disease prevailed extensively and severely, its special virulence (death-rate in Jhenidaha 10·23 per *mille*) was displayed on the banks of the Nabaganga river, the extremely foul waters of which were at the time rapidly subsiding." In 1883 the death-rate from cholera in Bangaon *tháná* was 10·47, in Gaighátá 7·30, and in Garapota 6·55 per thousand. In 1884 nearly all the northern and western *thánás* returned a mortality from the same disease exceeding 6 per *mille*. In 1885, again, the death-rate from cholera in Bangaon *tháná* was 13·13, in Garapota 7·48, and in Gaighátá 5·45 per thousand. The practice of throwing the corpses of the victims of the disease into the semi-stagnant rivers in the Bangaon subdivision, was said to be the chief cause of its great prevalence. Its ravages diminished in this quarter in subsequent years, but there was much cholera in the east of the district in 1889-90.

KHULNA.

109. Although, on account of Khulna not having existed as a district in 1881, Table A cannot intercompare the net population in that year and in 1891, yet it shows that in the latter year there were as many as 79,879 immigrants, whilst only 27,212 had emigrated into other districts. The difference, 52,667 persons, represents 4·5 of the total populations, or just half the increase since 1881. The great majority of these incomers are no doubt settlers in the Sundarbans, a fact which accounts for the large increase of Paikgachha, Rampal, and Morellganj. The growth of population in Mullahat is explained by large reclamations of swamp land making room for new residents. A similar cause

KHULNA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.			Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.					
Khulna	...	...	142,016	+ 11·5	+ 15·3
Dumuria	...	...	79,008	+ 5·3	+ 2·9
Baitaghata	...	...	37,038	— 1·2	+ 12·8
Paikgachha	...	...	83,437	+ 18·2	+ 5·2
Total	...	...	341,493	+ 10·0	+ 6·3
Bagherhat Subdivision.					
Bagherhat	...	...	151,778	+ 10·1	— 5·4
Mullahat	...	...	59,124	+ 17·1	+ 4·1
Rampal	...	...	55,676	+ 11·8	+ 10·3
Morellganj	...	...	73,981	+ 18·1	— 6·8
Total	...	...	340,559	+ 13·3	+ 4·3

KHULNA—concluded.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNAS.			Population in 1891.	Percentage of varia- tion with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Satkhira Subdivision.					
Satkhira	...	...	103,634	+ 7·2	+ 3·4
Kalaroa	...	...	79,776	— 2·0	+ 2·9
Magura	...	...	91,044	+ 10·7	— 5·5
Asasuni	...	...	71,694	+ 14·6	— 11·2
Kaliganj	...	...	149,453	+ 2·3	+ 10·6
Total	...	...	495,600	+ 5·7	+ 2·7
District Total	...	...	1,177,652	+ 9·0	+ 3·1

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Dis- tricts.				
Jessor	17,470	11,258	3,707	5,919
Faridpur	6,387	2,141	768	578
Nadia	1,791	380	169	62
24 Parganas	4,087	5,079	5,542	4,600
Bakhar-ganj	14,683	8,039	1,545	1,597
Total	44,368	26,897	11,721	12,756
Other Districts.				
Dacca	1,373	102	26	19
Pabna	1,099	5	40	8
Calcutta	92	52	1,070	400
Faridpur...	...	...	758	578

is at work in Khulna *tháná*, besides that the district capital, a developing town, is included in it. The population of Asasuni has only recovered its number in 1872. The marginal statement shows the main sources, from which the immigrants arrive in Khulna, Jessor and Bakhar-ganj being much the most important districts of origin. The large number of women who come from Jessor, point to permanent settlement, and this is what might be expected from the unsatisfactory condition of things, both agricultural and climatic, in that district. The Magistrate, Mr. B. N. Dé, explains the decrease in *thánás* Kalaroa and Baitaghátá in the following manner:—

“It is capable of very simple and satisfactory explanation, being in both cases small but due to very different causes. Kalaroa was in 1881, and still is, the most densely populated *tháná* in the district. In 1881 it supported a population of 915 persons to the square mile. I know by personal experience that all the land in the *tháná* has already been cultivated, and there is no room for any expansion of cultivation,

and also that wages of labour have reached their lowest limit in it. While in the southern and eastern *thánás* of the district wages are as high as five, six, and sometimes even eight annas a day, in Kalaroa they are two annas a day, and only in exceptional seasons they rise to two annas six pies or three annas, or are in some cases supplemented by a meal. The decrease in the case of Baitaghátá is due to less real and permanent causes. This *tháná* consists almost entirely of low and marshy land, except on the banks of some of the rivers which intersect it, where the level of the land has been raised by the deposit of silt. It is accordingly largely cultivated by people, locally known as ‘*doálás*,’ who come from other and more densely peopled *thánás*, erect temporary huts, and after growing and reaping their paddy, go away. This temporary population is increased during the reaping season by a population of a still more temporary character, viz., the reapers, who are locally known as ‘*dowáls*.’ Owing to these circumstances, the population of this *tháná* is largely affected by temporary causes. If a census were to be taken in the hot weather, the population would be found to be much less than what has been returned.”

The medical history of the past ten years, however, suggests another cause. Year after year all the police circles of the Satkhira subdivision and the neighbouring *thánás* of Dumuria and Baitaghátá occupy a prominent place in the death record of Central Bengal. This area touches on the portions of Nadia and Jessor, which have suffered so severely from fever. In 1882 the mortality from fever in Kalaroa was 25·36 per thousand and 23·02 in 1884. It exceeded 20 per *mille* in Dumuria and Baitaghátá in every year of the decade. In 1890, just before the census, the death-rate from fever for the whole district was 24·40 per thousand, rising to 30·10 in Kalaroa and 28·06 in Dumuria.

BAKHARGANJ.

110. The population of Bakharganj district, which was almost stationary between 1872 and 1881 in consequence of the great loss of life caused by the cyclone of 1876 and the terrible outbreak of cholera that followed it, has shared to the full in the great prosperity, which has been universal in Eastern Bengal during the past decade. Table A shows that the tide of immigration from other districts has not appreciably developed since 1881, so that the increase of 18·2 per cent. is entirely a local one, the natural growth of a healthy and well-to-do people.

PROSPERITY AND INCREASE.

BAKHARGANJ.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Barisal	133,356	+ 5·1	— 15·0
Bakharganj	139,661	+ 3·1	— 12·6
Mehndiganj	156,021	+ 7·0	+ 4·5
Gaurnadi	208,148	+12·9	+ 18·5
Jhalakati	168,585	+14·0	— 2·1
Nalchiti	78,406	— 0·7	— 12·5
Total ...	879,177	+ 7·9	— 2·5
Patuakhali Subdivision.			
Patuakhali	194,465	+11·9	— 31·6
Bauphal	111,034	+16·6	— 12·4
Gulsakhali	112,054	+13·4	— 6·2
Golachipa	79,182	+33·8	— 25·3
Total ...	496,735	+16·4	+ 4
Pirojpur Subdivision.			
Pirojpur	124,217	+ 5·6	+108·5
Bhandaria	94,774	+29·2	+ 17·9
Sarupkati	181,259	+12·9	— 3·1
Matbaria	119,353	+24·3	— 21·0
Total ...	519,603	+16·2	+ 10·2
Dakhin Shahbazpur Subdivision.			
Bhola	144,359	+17·2	— 11·1
Barhanuddin	114,091	+28·1	+ 7·9
Total ...	258,450	+21·7	+ 3·9
District Total ...	2,153,965	+13·2	+ 7

THE MUSALMANS MOVING SOUTH-WARDS.

Mr. Savage describes this transfer of population in the following passage:—

“The one governing cause of movement of population in this district is the flow of the surplus population of the northern *thánás* to the waste lands in the south and east. In the case of the Musalman population the movement is most noticeable. Whether it be that the migratory instinct be stronger among them, or they are more possessed with the spirit of enterprise and independence, the fact is that the Musalmans are much more ready to move on, while the Hindus cling to their homes in the north. Thus we find that, in spite of the cyclone of 1876, from which Bhola probably suffered more severely than any other *tháná* in proportion to its population, the Musalmans have increased since 1872 from 90,675 to 126,272, while the Hindus have decreased from 23,563 to 18,052. In Bahramuddin, on the contrary, the Hindus show a large increase:—

	1872.	1891.	Increase.
Hindus ...	14,531	19,973	5,442
Musalmans ...	92,243	94,104	1,861

and this may be due to preference shown by Hindu *ijárádars* in the Government estates to their co-religionists, but this is the only exception to the general rule I have stated, as the figures below will show:—

	1872.	1891.	Increase.
Gulsakhali and } Hindus ...	22,599	25,808	3,209
Golachipa. } Musalmans ...	138,418	159,406	20,988

(I take these two *thánás* together, as it seems to me a mistake as to the boundaries must have been made in 1872, and part of the schedules for Golachipa were probably treated as

belonging to Gulsakhali. Unless this were so the variations in population, as shown in the returns of the census of 1872, 1881, and 1891, are inexplicable.)

			1872.	1891.	Increase.
Patuakhali	...	{ Hindus	26,808	37,496	10,688
		{ Musalmans	107,932	156,789	48,857
Matbaria	...	{ Hindus	30,684	30,031	—653
		{ Musalmans	68,433	89,315	20,882
Mehndiganj	...	{ Hindus	34,083	84,682	599
		{ Musalmans	104,581	121,337	16,756

Taken together, the northern and old settled *thánás* Bauphal, Bakharganj, Barisal, Nalchiti, Jhalakati, Gaurnadi, Surupkati, Pirojpur, and Bhandaria, show an increase of 56,281 or 9·5 per cent. in Musalmans, and an increase of 65,789 or 12·3 per cent. in the number of Hindus; while the *thánás* in which there has been a spread of cultivation since 1872, namely, Bhola, Barhanuddin, Golachipa, Gulsakhali, Patuakhali, Matbaria, and Mehndiganj, show an increase of 144,941 or 24·06 per cent. of Musalmans, and an increase of 13,774 or 9·04 per cent. of Hindus since 1872; the comparatively small increase in the number of Musalmans in the older settled parts being accounted for by migration of surplus Musalman population to the newly cultivated lands."

112. The Magistrate also sees reasons to doubt the accuracy of the census of 1872. If his opinion is correct, the estimates of loss of life by the cyclone wave of 1876 would require modification in as far as they are based on a comparison of the census figures of 1881 with the earlier enumeration.

"That the census of 1872 was not a satisfactory one the following figures will show decisively. The present *thánás* of Pirojpur and Bhandaria were formerly one, Pirojpur, which in 1872 was returned as containing a population of 90,860. In 1881, however, the population of Pirojpur alone was returned as 117,638 and that of Bhandaria as 73,352. The population of the same area, which forms the two *thánás* of Pirojpur and Bhandaria, is found in 1891 to be 218,991. There was no such change in cultivation in that area between 1872 and 1881 as would account for the population being more than doubled. The figures of the neighbouring *thánás* of Jhalakati and Matbaria (the former showing an increase of 5,986, and the latter a decrease of 3,096 between 1872 and 1881) throw no light on the subject. Bakharganj according to the census of 1872 had 192,388 inhabitants, who in 1881 had dwindled down to 135,396 without any physical cause, while Pirojpur showed an equally improbably large increase; and in the absence of any other explanation, I can only surmise that the figures for Bhandaria, which was in 1872 an outpost, were by some curious mistake mixed with those of Bakharganj (the similarity of the name might lead to this error), and Bakharganj was credited with 60,000 more inhabitants than it possessed and Pirojpur deprived of that number. If the surmise be correct, the figures for the three *thánás* would be in round numbers—

		1872.	1881.	1891.
Bakharganj	...	132,000	135,000	139,000
Pirojpur and Bhandaria	...	150,000	189,000	218,000

Whether the above is the true explanation of the discrepancy or not, it is evident the figures for 1872, as they stand, must be wrong, and it is useless to comment upon them as far as Bakharganj, Pirojpur, and Bhandaria are concerned."

The marginal statement proves that the low density of population in the

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Faridpur	21,566	6,020	3,563	4,152
Khulna	1,545	1,597	14,683	8,039
Noakhali	5,633	978	1,263	482
Tippura	809	233	574	278
Total	29,553	8,828	20,083	12,951
Other Districts.				
Dacca	12,236	1,314	1,043	351
Jessor	3,055	780	451	287
Calcutta	138	202	4,812	687

south of the district attracts emigrants not only from the northern *thánás*, but in large numbers from Dacca and Faridpur on the north, and in a less degree from Jessor and Noakhali on the west and east. Bakharganj itself sends a large body of emigrants to Khulna, principally as permanent settlers in the Eastern Sundarbans. Those found in Calcutta are mostly the crews of boats, employed in the rice trade.

NOAKHALL.

113. The district of Noakhali shows the largest increase of any Regulation district in the province, that is, excluding Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, whose development has been almost entirely industrial, and due to the import and immigration of labour. Noakhali rather loses than gains by the movement of population, and as a matter of fact it sends out in Bengal to Bakharganj, Calcutta, Tippera, and Hill Tippera many thousands more than it receives. It also suffers a depletion of male population in the cold weather, large numbers going to Burma in search of work and to harvest the winter rice. Noakhali is also the home of a large section of the *laskars* or native seamen found in nearly every ship or steamer trading with India. The late Magistrate, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, makes the following comments on the increase of population :—

NOAKHALI.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THANÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Sudharam	120,332	+ 18·7	+ 5·0
Hatia	49,346	+ 22·4	— 25·6
Bamni	49,172	+ 17·7	+ 22·8
Ramganj	99,860	+ 23·0	+ 27·2
Lakshmipur	139,996	+ 23·3	+ 7·9
Begamganj	159,946	+ 24·0	— 15·5
Sundwip	101,011	+ 39·6	— 16·7
Total	719,163	+ 24·2	— 2·3
Fenny Subdivision.			
Fenny	166,242	+ 25·4	— 0·18
Chhagalnaia	124,288	+ 13·7	— 4·7
Total	290,530	+ 20·0	— 2·3
District Total	1,009,693	+ 23·0	2·3

trate, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, makes the following comments on the increase of population :—

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Tippera	2,901	4,061	8,149	4,431
Chittagong	2,275	1,966	1,495	669
Bakharganj	1,263	482	5,633	978
Total	6,439	6,509	15,277	6,078
Other Districts.				
Dacca	2,153	607	536	38
Faridpur	1,516	308	399	48
Calcutta	55	80	1,633	72
Hill Tippera	...	...	2,279	1,252

ordinary fertility of the soil and the immunity of the district from scarcity caused by the vicissitudes of season. Generally speaking, the increase of population in the tracts unaffected by the cyclone of 1876 may be attributed to the prevalence of early marriage throughout the Muhammadan and Hindu community, combined, of course, with the capability of the soil to support the increase. In spite of the density of the population the peasantry appear to be in a most prosperous condition, which is largely due to the income they derive from the dense groves of betelnuts and cocoanuts surrounding their homesteads. The island of Hatia has not yet recovered from the effects of the cyclone of 1876, and its population is still less than it was in 1872. The density is less here than in any other part of the district, being only 267 to the square mile, but a great part of the *char* land is cultivated by temporary immigrants chiefly from Bakharganj, who do not bring their families with them. In Sundwip the population is 14,000 more than it was in 1872, so that it has fully recovered from the effects of the cyclone, which left it in 1881 with a population of 14,549 less than at the earliest census. In Chhagalnaia a number of the male inhabitants were away at the time of the census, working in the forests of Hill Tippera, and nevertheless the density of the population there reaches the extraordinary figure for a rural tract in Bengal Proper of 947·6 to the square mile."

The present District Magistrate suggests that this police circle, which contains a good deal of hilly country, is larger in area than is officially supposed.

A recent survey of Midnapur district has given an increase of more than one hundred square miles over the previously accepted area.

114. After making every allowance for the great fecundity of a prosperous Musalman peasantry, and remembering that the district loses rather than gains by immigration, it is impossible not to think that a large part of the increase of population must be attributed to a more thorough counting of the inhabitants than was had in 1881. Noakhali is a very difficult tract to census, and this fact was thoroughly appreciated by the District Magistrate, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, who made elaborate arrangements that no part of the large island and floating population should escape enumeration. It is very improbable that a growth of population, which is not due to immigration and exceeds 15 per cent. over a whole district, is possible.* Noakhali is far from a healthy district. The mortality from fever in the quinquennium 1885—89 was as high as 19·36, being 25·77 in 1889 and 27·07 in 1890. During the same five years the death-rate from fever in the three neighbouring districts of Tippera, Chittagong, and Bakharganj was only 12·55, 13·57, and 16·00 respectively. Noakhali also suffers much from cholera. As late as 1890, 6·70 per *mille* of the people of Chhagalnaia *tháná* died from this disease. In 1884 cholera carried off 4·29 per thousand of the inhabitants of the headquarters town of Sudharam, the disease being almost entirely confined to Hindus, who were decimated.

115. Table A shows that the district of Chittagong receives few immigrants, but sends out a very large number of emigrants. In fact, judging by emigration to

CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Chittagong ...	89,666	+19·3	— 1·0
Mirserai ...	93,552	+21·8	— 8·7
Kumira ...	67,394	+15·0	— 6·9
Phatikohari ...	109,632	+ 4·7	+ 3·1
Hathazari ...	89,372	+ 9·1	— 1·2
Raujan ...	159,843	+10·6	— 7
Patia ...	206,564	+14·5	— 2·9
Banskhali ...	127,792	+25·4	— 7·5
Saikania ...	158,346	+ 7·3	+ 7·3
Total ...	1,102,161	+13·5	— 1·5
Cox's Bazar Sub-division.			
Cox's Bazar ...	69,105	+10·2	+ 6·1
Chakaria ...	46,584	+20·3	+12·1
Maikal ...	37,691	+29·5	+ 2·2
Teknaf ...	34,626	+13·3	+62·2
Total ...	188,006	+ 16·8	+14·3
District Total ...	1,290,167	+ 13·8	+ 4

seamen employed in ships lying in the Hugli. The great predominance of females in the Chittagong population, 674,299 to 615,868 males, or 1,094 women to 1,000 men, is supposed to be chiefly due to the very large number of Chittagonese men found in sea-going vessels on every trade route in Asia and between India and England. There is unfortunately no means of estimating their number. The greatest drain on the Chittagong population is, however, in the partly permanent but chiefly temporary overflow into Burma. All through the cold weather thousands of reapers travel overland to harvest the great rice crop of Arakan. These emigrants accumulate large savings, and usually can afford to return by steamer from Akyab. The Burma census tables for 1891 show as many as 58,740 men and 16,273 women, who were

born in Chittagong, living in that province. Of this multitude 40,760 men

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Dis- tricts.				
Chittagong Hill Tracts	287	282	5,693	381
Noakhali ...	1,495	669	2,275	1,966
Tippera ...	733	226	1,132	81
Total ...	2,515	1,177	9,100	2,428
Other Districts.				
Calcutta ...	...	...	2,029	337
Hill Tippera ...	...	...	5,064	4,209
Burma ...	607	395	58,740	16,273

and 13,974 women were found in Akyab district, 7,831 men and 598 women in Rangoon town, 2,147 men and 404 women in Amherst district, and 1,721 men and 641 women in Bassein district. The large number of women points to considerable permanent emigration, and is probably the measure of it. The figures of 1881 are not available, and consequently emigration to Burma could not be considered in Table A. It is, however, very prob-

able that the net increase is more than 17·0 per cent. for men and 12·7 for women, and this fact raises a presumption that part of it is due to more careful census work. The District Magistrate, Mr. Manisty, observes that the increase of population since 1881 is largest in the sea-board *thánás*, which are recovering from the ravages of the cyclone of 1876, when 12,000 persons were drowned and 14,788 died from the succeeding cholera epidemic in the villages along the coast. The increase is largest in Maiskal, which includes the island of Kutabdia, which the storm-wave swept across from west to east. The tea gardens attract a few labourers from Western Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, 773 from Bankura, 600 from Hazaribagh, 342 from Birbhum, and 240 from Manbhum.

CHITTAGONG
HILL TRACTS.

116. The Hill Tracts of Chittagong show an increase of 5·2 in their population since 1881, but the absence of statistics of emigration in that year renders it impossible to determine what the net increase is. The total number of immigrants found in 1891 was 8,579, against only 569 emigrants recorded. It is in fact probable that the local indigenous population in the Hill Tracts is declining. The great variations of population in the different territories are so large that it is difficult to believe that they are really accurate, but all the tribes are migratory in a very exceptional degree, rarely remaining more

INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS SEEM-
INGLY DECREASING. EXTREME
FLUCTUATIONS.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Population in 1881.	Percentage of variation.
Chakma Circle ...	41,633	26,843	+55·0
Mong Raja's Circle ...	22,610	37,989	-40·7
Bhomong Circle ...	37,724	19,511	+93·3
Sangu Khas Mahal ...	1,093	1,374	-20·2
Head-quarters Khas Mahal	3,727	15,880	-72·7
Forest Reserve ...	696		
District Total ..	107,286	101,597	+ 5·2

than a couple of years in one place. Their system of cultivation is that known as *juming*, under which patches of forest are roughly cleared and often changed. The Deputy Commissioner makes the following remarks on the results of the census of 1891:—

“Chakma Circle.—The noticeable increase here is traceable to the following causes:—Some 156 families of Jumias from the head-quarters Khas Mahal and some 300 Chakma families from the Upper Chengri Valley, or Mong Raja's Circle, returned to this Circle in consequence of the Lushai raids. With the assistance of the Jum Register, which had no existence either in 1881 or 1872, the census has been taken much more accurately.

“Mong Raja's Circle.—The decrease is due entirely to the emigration of some 2,000 families or over 10,000 persons to Hill Tippera and into the Chakma Circle, chiefly on account of raids in the Upper Chengri Valley in 1889, and partly to avoid coolly labour in connection with the subsequent Chin-Lushai Expedition. Some of these people have, however, returned since the census, and it is expected that the majority of them, if not all, will return and resettle in the Fenny and the Upper Chengri Valleys.

"Bohmong Circle.—The enormous increase in this area is due to more careful counting and only partially to increased population. It was in fact impossible for the Bohmong, even with the best intentions, to return even approximately correct figures, as his village headmen, from the nature of their settlements with the chief, have a direct personal interest in concealing real numbers. In 1881 he returned his population as 19,511. This year he has returned the results of his preliminary counting as 24,543, which on careful enumeration by a properly organized agency proved to be 37,932.

"Sangu Khas Mahal.—The decrease is small and due to migration into the Bohmong Circle.

"Head-quarters Khas Mahal (including the Forest Reserve).—The decrease may be traced to the following causes:—The raids already committed and fear of further attack from more powerful hostile tribes drove a good many of the Sylus and Thangloa families on the border to transfrontier tracts, a number of Chakma Pankhos and Banjugi families to the Chakma Circle, and about 200 families of Riang Tipperas to Hill Tippera."

CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
In Bengal.				
Chittagong ...	5,661	377	287	282
Hill Tippera ...	325	249	Not available.	
Total ...	5,986	626	287	282
In Burma.				
Arakan ...	78	69	Not available.	

The marginal table shows, as far as the census recorded them, the migrations of people between the Hill Tracts and neighbouring areas. Unfortunately the emigration from them into Hill Tippera and Burmah, though probably the largest movement out of the district, is not available.

117. The population of the Hill Tippera State has increased 43·7 per cent. in the past ten years, being 39·1 for males and 49·0 for females. There is no question as to the fact that far the greater part of this increase is the result of more thorough enumeration. The recent census may be regarded as the first carried out with efficiency and yielding reliable results. Still immigration has had a great deal to do with it, Table A showing that of the entire population of 137,442 persons, 33,328, or 24·1 per cent., are immigrants. It is very possible also that the disturbances in the Lushai country in recent years may have induced many

HILL TIPPERA.

HILL TIPPERA.

CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
In Bengal.				
Chittagong ...	5,064	4,209	...	...
Noakhali ...	2,279	1,252	...	...
Tippera ...	4,320	2,525	75	46
Total ...	11,663	7,986	75	46
In Assam.				
Sylhet ...	6,024	5,267	} 471	438
Cachar ...	43	45		

Tracts. This State is likely to long continue to attract settlers, its density of population being only 33 to the square mile.

WESTERN BENGAL.

THE 24-PARGANAS, NADIA, MURSHIDABAD, BARDWAN, MIDNAPUR, HOWRAH, HUGLI, BANKURA, AND CALCUTTA.

118. The tables on pages 84 and 85 compare the net population of the above districts in 1891 and 1881, and show the number of migrants amongst their inhabitants. The total of Table A excludes the districts of Nadia and 24-Parganas, the areas

WESTERN
Table A.—VARIATION

DISTRICTS.	1891.							
	TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
THE PRESIDENCY DISTRICTS.								
<i>24-Parganas</i>	989,278	909,755	108,881	55,290	40,982	46,548	932,879	894,013
<i>Nadia</i>	802,147	841,961	35,498	37,447	76,587	56,640	463,236	861,154
<i>Murshidabad</i>	605,665	645,281	44,843	35,429	39,781	41,679	600,603	651,531
BARDWAN DISTRICTS.								
<i>Bardwan</i>	682,872	709,008	51,050	52,349	64,242	56,009	669,684	712,678
<i>Howrah</i>	364,890	356,321	68,071	42,131	12,332	7,035	309,151	321,225
<i>Midnapur</i>	1,308,100	1,323,416	20,405	21,950	58,938	56,414	1,343,633	1,357,890
<i>Bankura</i>	525,941	543,727	17,194	25,459	40,808	45,219	558,555	563,490
<i>Birbhum</i>	339,639	408,194	20,744	25,694	14,164	21,151	383,069	403,451
<i>Hugli</i>	529,139	547,571	49,662	50,332	84,063	71,313	563,540	568,559
<i>Total Western Bengal</i> ...	4,406,246	4,533,518	205,694	107,487	230,846	164,034	4,431,398	4,590,045
<i>Calcutta</i>	446,746	234,814	342,114	131,758	6,944	6,570	111,576	109,626

Table B.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.		IN BIHAR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
THE PRESIDENCY DISTRICTS.								
<i>24-Parganas</i>	882,897	847,465	26,029	17,027	22,127	10,966	12,271	9,870
<i>Nadia</i>	766,649	804,514	23,388	29,928	4,144	4,992	3,839	936
<i>Murshidabad</i>	560,822	609,852	27,383	24,516	2,201	2,018	6,589	4,290
BARDWAN DISTRICTS.								
<i>Bardwan</i>	631,822	656,666	33,813	42,630	2,315	2,227	2,513	3,633
<i>Howrah</i>	296,819	314,190	26,661	28,649	5,600	3,008	13,942	4,049
<i>Midnapur</i>	1,287,695	1,301,466	12,528	18,799	889	435	1,909	618
<i>Bankura</i>	508,747	518,268	14,612	24,118	546	500	789	194
<i>Birbhum</i>	368,895	382,300	15,105	23,363	1,245	1,122	2,368	834
<i>Hugli</i>	479,477	497,239	35,121	44,016	2,704	2,061	4,463	1,677
<i>Calcutta</i>	104,632	103,056	35,433	27,241	126,022	54,906	94,345	24,789

Table C.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT							
	THE DISTRICT.		CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		OTHER DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.		BIHAR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
THE PRESIDENCY DISTRICTS.								
<i>24-Parganas</i>	882,897	847,465	10,132	13,492	36,063	20,477	1,567	545
<i>Nadia</i>	766,649	804,514	54,982	45,810	16,848	6,492	1,053	577
<i>Murshidabad</i>	560,822	609,852	26,066	32,215	9,040	5,298	1,508	241
BARDWAN DISTRICTS.								
<i>Bardwan</i>	631,822	656,666	32,376	36,182	25,907	18,261	5,231	1,026
<i>Howrah</i>	296,819	314,190	10,751	6,180	872	631	691	201
<i>Midnapur</i>	1,287,695	1,301,466	24,042	33,045	18,067	12,377	498	574
<i>Bankura</i>	508,747	518,268	32,240	35,135	9,973	5,912	349	81
<i>Birbhum</i>	368,895	382,300	9,623	15,069	3,169	3,038	690	1,470
<i>Hugli</i>	479,477	497,239	71,083	52,125	3,387	2,488	2,070	1,307
<i>Calcutta</i>	104,632	103,056	632	820	3,280	3,620	2,357	1,605

**BENGAL.
OF NET POPULATION.**

1881.								VARIATION OF NET POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.	
TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
828,325	790,195	} Not available.									
809,302	853,403										
583,483	640,307			44,522	40,473	40,642	39,895	582,003	639,729	+ 18,000	+ 11,809	+ 3'0	+ 1'8
609,455	794,765	46,787	55,613	61,501	70,594	684,100	739,746	+ 11,895	- 27,071	+ 1'7	- 3'6
316,479	318,909	65,705	49,859	10,738	7,137	261,512	276,187	+ 47,630	+ 45,038	+ 18'2	+ 16'3
1,248,195	1,279,370	27,948	27,714	68,671	69,533	1,284,618	1,307,189	+ 50,015	+ 50,691	+ 4'5	+ 3'8
507,138	534,616	20,895	31,691	40,218	39,119	526,459	549,044	+ 33,096	+ 21,426	+ 6'0	+ 3'9
380,403	411,698	14,747	19,220	26,038	35,926	391,094	428,334	- 8,635	- 24,893	- 2'2	- 5'8
490,031	524,974	40,391	46,126	82,640	80,866	537,780	559,714	+ 25,780	+ 8,838	+ 4'7	+ 1'5
4,193,182	4,427,559	120,350	84,549	182,490	142,900	4,255,322	4,485,890	+ 176,076	+ 104,925	+ 4'1	+ 2'3
406,022	243,636	367,490	157,639	7,275	6,515	95,817	97,519	+ 15,759	+ 12,107	+ 16'4	+ 12'4

IMMIGRANTS, 1891.

IN ORISSA.		IN CHUTIA NAGPUR.*		IN OTHER PROVINCES OF INDIA.		IN OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL IMMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
11,771	3,790	6,004	4,968	18,889	9,175	1,710	194	106,381	55,290	10'7	6'1	8'5
254	55	746	608	3,027	901	100	27	35,498	37,447	4'4	4'4	4'4
230	54	4,835	3,109	3,469	1,400	116	59	44,843	35,429	7'4	5'5	6'4
459	77	1,928	1,179	3,006	2,162	414	241	51,050	52,349	7'4	7'3	7'4
3,899	984	1,793	389	15,828	5,646	350	113	68,071	42,131	18'6	11'8	15'3
2,463	791	944	839	1,543	455	111	18	20,405	29,930	1'6	1'6	1'6
175	25	360	357	677	263	37	...	17,194	25,459	3'3	4'7	3'9
128	19	253	271	1,563	275	82	17	20,744	25,894	5'3	6'3	5'8
1,028	829	3,094	596	2,217	1,141	135	19	49,682	50,332	9'4	9'2	9'3
22,895	2,623	3,062	833	54,248	18,573	6,124	2,100	342,114	131,758	76'5	56'1	66'3

EMIGRANTS, 1891.

AND FOUND IN—				TOTAL EMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		
ORISSA.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.*						
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
106	44	2,114	1,990	40,968	46,548	5'6	5'4	5'5
95	273	3,669	3,488	76,587	56,640	9'9	7'0	8'4
185	155	2,982	3,070	39,781	41,679	7'0	6'8	6'9
156	148	672	399	64,242	56,000	10'1	8'5	9'3
15	11	3	19	12,332	7,035	4'1	2'2	3'2
8,131	7,708	5,200	2,710	55,988	56,414	4'3	4'3	4'3
39	10	6,507	4,074	46,808	45,212	9'7	8'7	9'2
4	...	678	274	14,164	21,151	3'8	5'5	4'6
389	134	7,184	3,259	84,063	71,313	17'5	14'3	15'9
473	259	223	157	6,944	6,570	6'6	6'3	6'5

of which have altered greatly in the period between the two censuses. If they were included, it is probable that the increase in the latter would counter-balance the loss of inhabitants in the former district. The increase of 4.1 per cent. for males and 2.3 per cent. for females may, therefore, be accepted as representing the net variation for the whole of this natural Division, exclusive of Calcutta.

24-PARGANAS.

119. The district of the 24-Parganas, excluding the Suburbs of Calcutta, shows the substantial increase of 12.5 per cent., which would have been greater but for the Barasat

LARGE IMMIGRATION.

24-PARGANAS.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAs.	Population, in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Tollyganj	128,368	+ 29.1	— 19.2
Baruipur	86,768	+ 14.3	+ 16.0
Sonarpur	42,244	— 0.4	+ 10.4
Bishnupur	79,080	+ 10.2	— 3.4
Bhangor	67,937	+ 4.4	— 7.7
Budge-Budge	72,283	+ 15.5	+ 5.7
Canning Town	56,539	+ 18.9	+ 32.8
Jainagar	91,020	+ 19.5	+ 11.4
Baranagar	34,278	+ 14.3	+ 8.6
Total	658,517	+ 15.4	+ 2.6
Barasat Subdivision.			
Barasat	75,576	+ 3.4	— 5.9
Deganga	55,776	+ 4.2	+ 11.1
Habra	71,283	— 5.4	+ 2.4
Naihati	86,076	+ 11.8	— 10.6
Total	288,711	+ 3.3	— 2.4
Dum-Dum Subdivision.			
Dum-Dum	53,905	+ 18.8	— 7.9
Barrackpur Sub-division.			
Barrackpur	27,809	— 9.2	} — 9.0
Nawabganj	18,437	+ 69.2	
Khardaha	24,211	+ 15.9	
Total	70,457	+ 12.9	
Basirhat Subdivision.			
Basirhat	78,549	+ 2.8	+ 5.8
Baduria	126,466	+ 2.1	+ 14.6
Harua	62,785	+ 27.4	+ 14.9
Husainabad	79,338	+ 18.0	+ 70.3
Total	347,138	+ 9.6	+ 20.5
Diamond Harbour Sub-division.			
Diamond Harbour	63,430	+ 20.0	+ 8.1
Kulpi	106,544	+ 18.0	+ 20.2
Bankipur	124,453	+ 16.0	+ 8.9
Debipur	49,815	+ 14.6	+ 69
Mathurapur	58,638	+ 16.1	+ 16.0
Total	402,880	+ 17.0	+ 11.4
District Total (excluding Suburbs of Calcutta).	1,821,608	+ 12.5	+ 5.9

subdivision, which, except the Naihati thana, was invaded by the Nadia fever. In 1881 the Sanitary Commissioner drew attention to the severe mortality in Habra, which has lost 5.4 per cent. of its inhabitants. On account of changes of jurisdiction, the whole Satkhira subdivision having been transferred to Khulna, it is impossible to inter-compare the net populations of 1881 and 1891 in Table A. It appears, however, from Table B that in the latter year there were 161,671 immigrants in the 24-Parganas, against 105,272 emigrants, leaving a balance of 56,399 persons in favour of immigration. But for this large addition the population would have shown an increase of only 9.4 per cent. The marginal statement shows the sources from which this district receives so large a section of its inhabitants. The Bihar Province sends 29,141 persons; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 23,797; Orissa, 15,561, and Chutia Nagpur 10,872 persons. A very large part of these immigrants are met with in the Suburbs of Calcutta, find employment in the metropolis, and are practically portion of its inhabitants. Omitting contiguous districts, in regard to which intermarriage between frontier villages is the principal cause of interchange of population, the districts which send the largest number of

persons to the 24-Parganas are Patna and Saran in Bihar, Jessor in Bengal, and Cuttack in Orissa. A very noticeable feature in emigration from this district is the great number of persons, 58,470, it contributes to Calcutta. The variation

of the population in the Suburban Municipalities has been omitted, as for reasons, explained in paragraph 73 of this chapter, it is impossible to determine their population in 1881.

120. The largest increase of population in the district is found in *tháná* Tollyganj, and is said to be due in most part to a transfer of population from the South Suburban Municipality, where, in

OTHER CAUSES OF VARIATION.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Khulna ...	5,542	4,600	4,087	5,079
Nadia ...	5,492	4,421	1,906	1,844
Hugli ...	9,157	7,586	1,742	2,169
Howrah ...	5,883	240	2,997	4,400
Total ...	26,029	17,027	10,132	13,492
Other Districts.				
Cuttack ...	7,182	2,965	30	24
Gaya ...	2,940	1,355	63	21
Hazaribagh ...	2,148	1,090	74	49
Monghyr ...	1,468	735	208	140
Faridpur ...	2,554	847	194	180
Bankura ...	2,277	1,571	110	116
Darbhanga ...	1,029	510	64	54
Saran ...	4,639	1,274	1	1
Patna ...	5,492	3,074	113	79
Manbhum ...	1,562	1,106	92	63
Lohardaga ...	2,477	1,720	8	1
Murshidabad ...	923	655	217	196
Shahabad ...	651	2,145	548	67
Muzaffarpur ...	2,500	383	38	33
Jessor ...	9,405	3,120	462	1,968
Bardwan ...	3,583	3,300	430	464
Dacca ...	1,464	397	63	76
Balasar ...	4,431	629	27	4
North-Western Provinces.	13,205	5,978	...	...
Oudh ...	2,338	2,226	...	...
Central Provinces ...	1,337	700	...	...
Assam ...	2,028	1,892	...	...
England ...	1,336	119	...	...
Midnapur ...	...	...	739	347
Calcutta ...	...	...	32,330	26,140
Santal Parganas ...	82	51	1,916	1,879

zans and labourers. The increase in all the police circles to the south of the district is due to the much greater salubrity of this area, to the extension of cultivation in the Sundarbans, and to the opening of the Diamond Harbour Railway.

121. Except in the Kushtiá subdivision, the district of Nadia has since 1881 completely lost the character of prosperity which it had before that period. Excluding that

A WIDE AREA OF DECAYING
POPULATION IN CENTRAL BENGAL.

NADIA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Krishnanagar ...	112,274	— 6·1	+16·3
Káliganj ...	46,845	—13·4	+ 7·0
Nákásipará ...	56,385	— 5·6	+ 6·9
Cháprá ...	63,481	Nil.	+15·3
Krishnananj ...	32,658	— 0·1	+10·1
Hánskháli ...	37,864	—17·6	+13·2
Jibannagar ...	36,146	— 9·9	+12·7
Total ...	385,153	— 7·2	+12·3

order to the construction of the Kidderpur Docks, a large and very thickly populated area was cleared of houses and their inhabitants. The increase in the other police circles of the head-quarters subdivision is due to immigration following on the opening of new cotton and jute factories and of the Budge-Budge Railway. The decrease in Sonarpur is attributed by the District Magistrate to the absence of boat population in 1891, in consequence of the early drying up of the marshes and water channels. In 1881 the floating population was as much as 2,254 persons. The Barasat subdivision suffered heavily from the Nadia fever, but a new jute mill was opened at Kankinara in the Naiháti *tháná*. A larger number of troops were stationed at Dum-Dum in 1891 than in 1881, and the local Ammunition Factory employed many more arti-

NADIA.

zans and labourers. The increase in all the police circles to the south of the district is due to the much greater salubrity of this area, to the extension of cultivation in the Sundarbans, and to the opening of the Diamond Harbour Railway. The loss of population has been as great as 3·9 per cent. The analysis of the Jessor district has shown that, excluding four *thánás* on its eastern boundary, a decrease of 6·1 per cent. has been ascertained. To the westward also it appears that, omitting the mining centre of Raniganj subdivision and its immigrant population, there has been a decrease of 2·5 per cent. in the

NADIA—concluded.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Ranaghat Subdivision.			
Ránághát	77,307	— 8·4	+ 5·8
Sántipur	53,964	+ 0·1	+ 6·3
Chákdáhá	63,923	— 1·1	+10·8
Haringhátá	34,842	— 9·0	— 36
Total	230,036	— 4·6	+ 6·2
Kushtia Subdivision.			
Kushtia	33,505	+22·0	+17·7
Naupará	140,883	+ 2·5	+23·6
Daulatpur	84,155	+ 4·2	+ 2·4
Bháddáhá	72,377	+ 6·1	+16·6
Kumarkhali	103,124	+ 4·9	+13·9
Bháluká	48,883	+16·5	+13·0
Total	482,927	+ 6·4	+ 15·1
Mihrpur Subdivision.			
Mihrpur	69,516	— 3·0	+27·8
Karimpur	106,852	+ 3·9	+ 5·5
Gángni	73,227	— 2·3	+13·9
Tehátá	87,121	— 2·2	+ 7·5
Chuádángá	19,760	— 9·3	+ 5·5
Dámurhudá	63,886	+ 0·5	+ 6·9
Alamdángá	89,663	— 0·2	+ 3·0
Kalupol	36,467	— 7·4	—12·9
Total	545,992	— 1·2	+ 7·1
District Total	1,644,108	— 1·1	+ 11·3

Bardwan district. The Bishnupur subdivision of Bankura district has lost 4·4 per cent. of its inhabitants. In fact, in a broad belt of country, spreading out like a fan, with its centre at Calcutta, 150 miles from east to west, with an average depth of 40 miles and an area of 7,439 square miles, it appears, if we consider the disappearance of the natural increase of a population, largely consisting of prolific Musalmans, as well as the actual diminution of the people, that the population, numbering four-and-a-quarter millions in 1881, has been practically decimated in the past ten years. Half the decrease seems to have been caused by death, whilst the other half have emigrated.

122. The outbreak of fever in Nadia began in the rains of 1880 and continued for five years. The following table gives the death-rate in some of the *thánás* which were most severely affected, and which the recent census shows to have lost population most markedly:—

Mortality in—	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Káliganj tháná ...	34·64	74·27	65·52	39·06	29·63
Hánskháli „ ...	41·21	61·07	44·06	37·38	38·83
Mihrpur „ ...	157·88	190·93	32·41	27·16	32·17
Chuádángá „ ...	35·06	69·50	35·97	32·95	38·27
Kalupol „ ...	30·71	50·06	35·40	26·11	39·64
Jibannagar „ ...	28·73	39·21	42·49	31·45	36·56

Even these figures are believed to have greatly understated the fact. In 1881 the Sanitary Commissioner wrote:—

“This district suffered very considerably more from fever than any other district in the entire Province, and its severity was so very great that 73,196 of its inhabitants, or in the proportion of 36·27 per 1,000, fell victims to it, the highest numerically and proportionately to population as compared with the other districts. But it appears that special enquiries have shown that even these figures are below the truth, inasmuch as the police, finding the work of registration irksome, have shirked their duties and in many places registered only a portion of the deaths.”

A Commission was appointed by Government in the end of 1881 to report on the plague. Its conclusions were that the outbreak was not due to the obstruction of drainage by the embankments of roads and railways, a view very generally held, but had its source in the silting up of main rivers and the general insanitary conditions universal in every native village. The minor rivers of the district have shrunk in a still greater degree, and the Sanitary Commissioner wrote of them in 1881:—“These once running streams have become

chains of stagnant pools and hotbeds of pestilence in the dry season." In 1882 the fever mortality was 60,912 persons, or 30·18 per thousand of the district population, but it was 40·46 in the Sadar subdivision and 36·16 in Chuádángá subdivision. In 1883 the death-rate, though high, fell to 27·60, but rose in 1884 to 29·22, the principal acerbation being in Chuádángá subdivision, with a mortality of 35·60 per thousand. It was 38·83 in Hánsháli *tháná*, and 37·72 in Haringhátá in the same year. In 1885 the district average was 26·85 per *mille*, but exceeded 30 in several *thánás*, *e.g.*, Kalupol 37·41. At last in 1886 a district rate of only 21·86 was reached, the quinquennial average for 1885—89 being 20·82 and only 15·77 per thousand in 1890.

123. Sorely tried as this district was by the great fever epidemic, it had still two great calamities to endure. The first was cholera, which was terribly fatal amongst the people exhausted by malarial disorders. In 1881 the cholera mortality rose from ·46 per *mille* in 1880 to 2·92, the death-rate in Kushtíá *tháná* being 12·37, in Kalupol 9·26, in Alamdángá 9·14, in Sántipur 8·44, and exceeded 6·00 in several other police circles. In the following year the casualties from cholera were 11,020, or 5·46 per thousand of the whole population, the excessive mortality of 14·46 being returned in Daulatpur *tháná* and 13·78 in Mihrpur town. The epidemic grew more fatal in 1883, the death-rate due to it being 6·58 per *mille* in the whole district, 15·29 in Haringhátá, 10·97 in Chákdáhá, 10·85 in Hánsháli, 9·82 in Cháprá, and 8·93 in Ránághát. In this year Nadia stood first in the whole Province as the most cholera-stricken district, as in 1881 it had been pre-eminent for fever mortality. In 1884 it occupied the second place, the cholera death-rate being 5·79 for the whole district, 17·27 in Gángni *tháná*, 9·13 in Kushtíá, and 8·84 in Naupará. 1885 brought a decrease of cholera mortality, but it was still 4·25, the fifth highest in the Province, the most fatal records being in *tháná* Ránághát, 11·75, and Hánsháli, 11·71 per *mille*. In 1886 there was no improvement, the district death-rate from cholera being 4·26, the fourth highest in the Province; but at last in 1887 it fell to 1·66 and to ·55 in 1890, or almost exactly the same rate from which it started ten years before.

124. The public health had hardly begun to recover when a new enemy to population presented itself in the form of destructive floods. The first great inundation occurred in September 1885, on the 11th of which month the river Jalinghi rose nearly 29 feet above its lowest hot-weather level. The important Laltakuri embankment, which runs along the left bank of the river in the Murshidabad district, had already given way on the 24th August, and a vast tide swept south-eastward across the centre of the Nadia district and the west of Jessor. It appears that there were simultaneous freshets in both the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, and that the waters of the former, banked up at Goalundo by the latter, were forced to find egress to the sea by the rivers of the Nadia district, which for two centuries have been silting up and were quite inadequate to carry such an immense volume of water as the Ganges was bringing down from Upper India. Some 5,000 square miles of country, half of which lay in Nadia, were flooded to a depth of five to eight feet. The Eastern Bengal Railway was breached in three places, and the mails were carried in steam-launches over a country, which a few weeks before was dry land, covered by a promising rice crop. The resultant distress amongst the people was for a time very great. In villages on anything but very high ground the mudwalls of the houses crumbled away and many cattle were drowned. At first it was feared that three-fourths of the autumn rice and the whole of the growing crop of winter rice had been destroyed, but further enquiries limited this extreme damage to a few *thánás* in the centre of the district, Káliganj and Hánsháli being the worst sufferers, and in a less degree Nákásipará, Haringhátá, Ránághát and Chuádángá. In the north of the district, in the Kushtíá and Mihrpur subdivisions, where autumn rice is the main crop, it was discovered that it had been almost all reaped, and that "the people are said to take a cheerful view of the position and to look forward to an exceptionally fine spring crop on the lands now under water." It was, however, found necessary to take very active steps to relieve the "pitiable" distress in the central police circles. Government made a large grant of money, and a Committee to collect subscriptions

was formed in Calcutta. The district had hardly recovered from this great calamity when it was again in the autumn of 1890 overtaken by a precisely similar disaster, which for a second time destroyed the crops of the central *thánas*. The rivers rose a foot and a quarter higher than in 1885; the Laltakuri embankment burst again and the railway was seriously breached. The crops were entirely destroyed on 350 square miles of country, and the total rice out-turn of the district was reduced by half except in a few *thánas*. Prices rose and measures of charitable relief were again inaugurated. It is little wonder that the above-mentioned police circles, in which the decrease of population since 1881 has varied from 8·3 to 17·6 per cent., are being abandoned by so large a proportion of its inhabitants. The Bangaon subdivision of Jessor, which marches with the central *thánas* of Nadia, has lost 8·7 per cent. of its population and suffered in both 1885 and 1890 from the floods quite as severely as they did. It seems certain that these calamities go further to explain the decrease of inhabitants in both districts than the epidemics of fever and cholera described in the preceding pages.

125. In fact, great as has been the loss by disease, the diminution of population due to emigration seems more marked.

LARGE EMIGRATION.

Table A shows that, whilst 72,945 persons have come

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Dis- tricts.				
Calcutta ...	111	259	12,389	5,131
24 Parganas ...	1,306	1,844	5,492	4,421
Jessor ...	7,291	9,502	8,720	11,123
Khulna ...	169	62	1,791	980
Pabna ...	3,085	2,962	6,780	3,693
Hugli ...	1,531	1,704	2,891	3,165
Bardwan ...	2,847	4,216	4,590	5,639
Rajahahi ...	3,067	3,321	4,432	2,335
Murshidabad ...	3,991	6,058	7,847	9,928
Total ...	23,388	29,928	54,932	45,810
Other Districts.				
Faridpur ...	1,908	2,626	5,271	3,039
Dacca ...	700	735	1,757	251
Howrah ...	46	20	893	519
Dinajpur ...	44	40	2,156	850
Bogra ...	34	46	2,928	541
Santal Parganas ...	44	40	3,465	3,423

in from other districts, so many as 133,227 have gone out, the balance, 60,282, being equal to 3·6 of the total population. The marginal statement proves that emigrants from Nadia have found their way in great numbers not only to neighbouring areas, but are met with in thousands in Northern and Eastern Bengal. The District Magistrate, Mr. K. G. Gupta, observed that besides malaria and floods other causes of decadence are at work in Nadia.

"Foreign competition," he writes, "has gradually displaced local industries, such as the cotton fabrics of Sántipur and Kumarkhali and the cutlery of Haringhátá, and

greatly impoverished the weavers and artizans engaged in them. The decline of indigo manufacture has been by no means an unmixed good. The factories gave employment to a large number of the respectable classes, imported labourers from the west, and spent a large amount of capital in the district. Their closure has certainly had a prejudicial effect on the growth of population. The impoverishment of the older families, especially of the Nadia Raj, and the transfer of their possessions to absentee proprietors, have greatly affected the Brahman communities, which were mainly supported by their liberality and piety, and also the numerous dependants and retainers whom their bounty maintained. Almost all the older settlements bear unmistakeable signs of decay—rank vegetation, ruined houses, dried-up tanks, and abandoned homesteads. Want of occupation and the growing unhealthiness of the district have induced many of those who could afford it to go and settle in Calcutta, and the healthier places of the west.

"The district is intersected by a network of rivers, the three principal of which, styled pre-eminently the Nadia rivers, furnish the most direct water route between the Ganges and Calcutta. Their banks were at one time lined with thriving marts doing a brisk and extensive business in country produce and imported goods, and affording convenient halting places for the fleets of country boats that had the monopoly of the carrying trade of North Bengal and the Upper Provinces. All this is now much changed. The channels have gradually silted up, rendering navigation difficult in the dry season, even for country boats of small burthen. But the most powerful factor in the diversion of the trade and the consequent ruin of the old trade centres has been the railways—the East Indian on the one hand, and the Eastern Bengal System on the other. The railway bazars that have come into existence deal chiefly in local produce, and the district has practically lost the large share it had in the outside forwarding trade."

126. It appears from the marginal table that the population of Murshidabad has been almost stationary for nineteen years. Table A shows that emigration and immigration have been

MURSHIDABAD.

MURSHIDABAD.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAs.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Sujaganj ...	9,403	+ 12.7	- 2.1
Gorabazar ...	12,018	- 4.8	+ 36.4
Barhampur Municipality ...	23,515	- 0.3	- 6.5
Burwan ...	68,695	+ 1.1	- 13.5
Daulatabazar ...	38,998	- 1.4	- 9.9
Hariharpara ...	55,058	- 3.6	+ 12.0
Nawada ...	48,778	+ 2.5	- 5.0
Goss ...	85,623	+ 9.0	- 2.9
Jalinghi ...	112,831	+ 4.0	- 1.2
Total ...	454,919	+ 2.5	- 1.2
Lalbagh Subdivision.			
Shahnagar ...	11,194	+ 17.4	- 7.1
Manulabazar ...	4,163	+ 110.4	- 16.8
Asanpur ...	10,127	- 9.3	- 12.3
Lalbagh Municipality ...	35,576	- 9.3	- 6.4
Bhagabangola ...	53,590	- 6.3	+ 7.3
Sagardighi ...	29,424	+ 5.5	- 11.7
Kaliaganj ...	37,652	+ 1.3	- 6.4
Total ...	181,726	- 1.2	- 6.4
Jangipur Subdivision.			
Raghunathganj ...	60,808	- 9.8	- 11.2
Shamsherganj ...	79,378	+ 14.0	+ 21.7
Suti ...	69,532	+ 4.5	+ 34.7
Diwan Sarai ...	60,714	+ 10.3	+ 12.0
Mirzapur ...	46,747	+ 2.8	+ 25.4
Total ...	317,179	+ 4.1	+ 13.5
Kandi Subdivision.			
Kandi ...	28,375	- 1.7	+ 16.6
Barwa ...	63,590	+ 3.5	- 11.3
Khargaon ...	55,981	+ 3.6	- 10.7
Bharatpur ...	109,240	+ 1.0	+ 1.2
Gokarna ...	39,936	+ 5.8	- 1.2
Total ...	297,122	+ 0.6	- 1.2
District Total ...	1,250,946	+ 1.9	+ 1.04

* Included in Manulabazar and Shahnagar.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Nadia ...	7,847	9,923	3,991	6,058
Bardwan ...	11,752	2,893	1,654	2,594
Birbhum ...	4,016	7,306	4,669	7,725
Malda ...	3,264	3,657	8,681	7,558
Rajshahi ...	504	737	7,071	8,280
Total ...	27,383	24,516	26,066	32,215
Other Districts.				
Muzaffarpur ...	1,001	284	9	15
Shahabad ...	859	313	522	467
Monghyr ...	1,005	287	108	41
Saran ...	899	1,670	...	2
Patna ...	1,065	603	106	92
Santal Parganas ...	3,527	2,588	2,830	3,050
Bhagalpur ...	755	597	243	77
Hazaribagh ...	830	296	49	7
North-Western Provinces ...	2,774	1,060	...	...
24 Parganas ...	217	196	923	655
Calcutta ...	104	134	1,884	934
Dinajpur ...	31	22	2,572	2,012
Bogra ...	26	60	1,235	332

continuation of the ordinary alluvial plains of Bengal. The Civil Surgeon

very much the same in 1881 and in 1891, practically balancing one another in both years. Still, as the second marginal statement makes clear, the movement between Murshidabad and particular districts is disproportionate. It receives a large number of immigrants from the fever-stricken districts of Bardwan and Nadia, but sends a large body of settlers to the riverside *thands* of Malda. The two large towns of Murshidabad and Barhampur attract many labourers from Bihar and the Santal Parganas, but the latter district receives back almost as large a body of emigrants as it sends out. The causes of the unprogressive condition of the district must be sought for within itself, and they are no doubt the decay of the silk and indigo industries, and in a larger degree the prevalence of fever similar to that which has been so fatal in neighbouring districts. In 1881 it was reported by the Sanitary Commissioner that "this district suffered next in degree to Nadia, that is, it was second on the list of the most severely afflicted districts." A very singular fact in connection with the outbreak was that it was most destructive in the portion of the district, which had always borne an excellent reputation for salubrity. Murshidabad is divided from north to south into two tracts, which differ widely from one another in physical characteristics. To the west of the river Bhagirathi the land is formed of hard clay and nodular limestone, generally well raised and well drained, whilst the eastern is a

stated that the disease was almost entirely confined to that part of the district which is situated on the west of the river; that it occurred in groups of villages situated at long distances from one another, while intervening areas remained free from it; and that it first attacked villages that had been previously known as the healthiest in the district, and in fact caused greater havoc in these localities than in other parts. He wrote:—

“Among the places that suffered the most was the village of Rangamati, which is situated at an elevation of about 60 feet above the highest flood level of the river, has efficient natural drainage, is clean in a sanitary point of view, and was from time immemorial considered a sanitarium in the district, to which people suffering from protracted illness resorted for the recovery of their health.”

In 1881 the death-rate exceeded 30 per *mille* in eleven *thánás*, rising to 60·6 in Shahnagar, 49·3 in Gokarna, and 48·9 in Mirzapur. In 1882 the same number of police circles showed the same high average of mortality, the heaviest death-rate being 45·9 in Sujaganj and 43·7 in Kaliaganj. The Sanitary Commissioner considers any recorded death-rate exceeding 20 per *mille* as conspicuously high. It is evidence of a mortality probably twice as great. The maximum death-rate in any one police circle in 1883 was 39·4 and in 1884 30·8. The disease, as in Nadia, diminished steadily. Still the average mortality in Murshidabad for the quinquennium 1885—89 was 20·29 per *mille*, and in Nadia 20·82, both “conspicuously high” rates, particularly as compared with 15·05 in the Bardwan Division and 13·39 in the Dacca Division.

BARDWAN.

127. It is unnecessary to review the terrible ravages of fever in this district before 1881. They are fully described

THE FEVER-STRICKEN THÁNÁS.

in the Census Report for that year. In 1891, if we exclude the Bardwan *thána*, which includes the town of Bardwan, now blessed by a good water-supply, and Raniganj and Asansol police circles, the decrease of population is 3·7 per cent. in the whole district and 4·9 per cent. in the head-quarters subdivision. The heaviest decrease is in *thánás* Kaksá, Bud-Bud, and Ausgram in the west of the district, in which direction the disease seems to

have betaken itself from the eastern *thánás*, which suffered most before 1881. In connection with enquiries into the then condition of the people, the Magistrate, Mr. Oldham, held a census of the large village of Kaksá in the end of 1887. “I had with me,” he wrote, in reporting on the subject—

“the enumerators who had taken the census of 1881, and examined their method, and was satisfied of their care and accuracy. In 1881 the Kaksá area had 1,120 houses with 5,655 people. In my census 693 houses with 3,730 people were counted. The decrease is attributed to the malaria, which on the west of the district was most violent in the years 1881 to 1887. The ruined houses and abandoned sites were everywhere visible. The people’s physique was poor and fever-stricken, and throughout the district they presented the same appearance. In fact the sickly physique is the ordinary physique, and commanded the ordinary labour rates; the healthy

BARDWAN.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
*Sadar Subdivision.			
Bardwan	70,906	+14·3	+12·8
Sahibganj	74,279	— 1·3	— 8·2
Khandaghoash	55,939	+ 1·2	—18·7
Raina	95,332	— 1·8	— 4·7
Satgachhia	98,954	— 3·1	—21·7
Jamalpur	71,771	+ 0·1	—15·3
Bud-Bud	74,749	—15·2	—13·4
Ausgram	77,938	—11·6	—12·3
Total	619,868	— 3·1	—11·6
Raniganj Subdivision.			
Raniganj	147,964	+ 8·9	+13·1
Asansol	127,341	+28·9	+43·1
Kaksá	34,968	— 9·8	— 1·3
Total	310,273	+ 8·9	+19·4
Katwa Subdivision.			
Katwa	81,690	— 1·5	+ 2·9
Ketugram	76,937	+ 1·0	— 7·1
Mangalkot	71,600	— 2·4	— 1·7
Total	230,227	— 1·0	— 1·9
Kalna Subdivision.			
Kalna	90,091	— 2·4	—24·2
Purbasthali	77,098	— 6·0	+ 4·8
Manteswar	64,323	+ 1·9	—24·2
Total	231,512	— 2·5	—17·2
District Total	1,391,880	— 0·1	— 6·2

physique is the exceptional one and commands special and very high rates.”

The *thánás* of Ausgram and Bud-Bud which touch Kaksá on the east, present precisely similar conditions, and with it now form the focus of the fever. During the past ten years these three police circles had an unenviable prominence for mortality. Purbasthali also is frequently mentioned for its high death-rate. Still the census of 1891 gives reason to hope that the Bardwan fever is beginning to exhaust itself, although still virulent in parts of the district.

128. The public health has undoubtedly improved since 1885. The average death-rate has rarely risen in any *tháná* above 20 per *mille*, and in the quinquennium 1885—89 it has been only 16·11 for the whole district.

GENERALLY IMPROVED PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is no doubt, however, but that the people exhausted by disease are physically unfit to reproduce themselves. The number of births, there is reason to believe, cannot keep pace with even a normal death-rate. The average family consists of only 4·2 persons, which, excluding aged and non-productive dependents, proves that each married couple barely reproduce themselves. The slight increase in Manteswar *tháná* is due to improved health and to the pressure of population being in 1881 as low as 367 to the square mile, a fact that naturally invited immigration from the neighbouring subdivisions of

Katwa and Kalná, in which the density, in spite of the great decrease of population, is still 654 and 536 to the square mile respectively. The increase in the Asansol *tháná* is phenomenal, and it would be hardly less in Raniganj, but that the coal mines in that police circle are being worked out, and the labourers find more remunerative employment in the newly-opened mines further west. The railway works have greatly developed at Asansol since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and, as the marginal table shows, Manbhum, Bankura, and Bihar have poured a large immigrant population into this part of the district. The principal emigration from Bardwan is,

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Santal Parganas ...	2,873	3,868	750	904
Nadia ...	4,590	5,839	2,847	4,216
Hugli ...	2,577	4,956	5,577	13,209
Bankura ...	9,724	11,904	2,569	5,423
Birbhum ...	4,135	6,707	3,813	7,985
Murshidabad ...	1,654	2,594	11,752	2,893
Manbhum ...	8,260	7,662	2,068	1,552
Total ...	33,813	42,830	32,376	36,182
Other Districts.				
Patna ...	721	842	177	115
Shahabad ...	1,452	517	604	213
Monghyr ...	1,212	653	269	113
Gaya ...	2,456	1,642	76	65
Hazaribagh ...	1,628	1,092	320	210
Saran ...	1,234	96	5	12
N.-W. Provinces ...	2,383	1,626	...	...
Howrah ...	465	416	1,458	1,086
24 Parganas ...	430	464	3,533	3,300
Calcutta ...	275	272	16,442	10,067
Jessor ...	212	162	2,847	4,216
Bhagalpur ...	400	85	3,119	87
Malda ...	207	153	345	760

on the other hand, eastward and southward to Murshidabad, Hugli, and Calcutta.

129. It appears from Table B that 18·6 per cent. of the male population of Howrah and 11·8 per cent. of the females are immigrants; the figures for both sexes being 15·3 per cent. The total number in 1891 was 110,201 against 19,367 emigrants, whilst in 1881 there were 115,557 immigrants against 17,875 emigrants. The population, therefore, owes nothing to increased immigration in the past ten years. This unexpected result is due to a great diminution of immigrants from Bardwan

HOWRAH.

GREAT LOCAL INCREASE.

HOWRAH.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Howrah ...	116,606	+28·4	} +8·0
Bali ...	16,700	+12·7	
Domjur ...	147,749	+14·9	
Jagatballabhpur ...	85,241	+ 9·9	
Total ...	366,296	+17·5	+4·9

HOWRAH—concluded.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Ulubaria Subdivision.			
Ulubaria	87,696	+ 7·8	+16·3
Amta	120,632	+ 9·6	— ·37
Bagnan	68,832	+ 8·2	+ 9·4
Shyampur	77,755	+13·0	+13·9
Total	354,915	+ 9·6	+ 8·3
District Total	721,211	+13·4	+ 6·6

Western Provinces, Oudh and the Panjab being 21,472, against 14,995 in 1881.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Hugli	16,314	18,145	1,462	3,661
24 Parganas	2,997	4,400	5,838	420
Calcutta	632	850	3,103	1,801
Midnapur	6,718	5,254	348	298
Total	26,661	28,649	10,751	6,180
Other Districts.				
Bankura	1,438	636	10	11
Bardwan	1,458	1,086	465	416
Nadia	893	519	46	20
Saran	3,316	844	1	...
Shahabad	3,031	1,171	...	...
Gaya	1,546	446	194	22
Patna	2,637	865	...	41
Muzaffarpur	1,506	296	...	...
Monghyr	1,386	327	282	67
Cuttack	2,991	254	9	11
Lohardaga	1,050	195	...	...
North-Western Provinces.	13,611	4,765	...	...
Oudh	1,068	222	...	...

Howrah-born. Immigrants from other districts form 68·5 per cent. of the

DISTRICTS FROM WHICH IMMIGRANTS ARE RECEIVED.	HOWRAH.		BALI.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hugli	11,603	10,931	1,043	1,157
24 Parganas	1,560	1,743	247	503
Calcutta	524	735	39	49
Midnapur	2,912	2,543	235	146
Bardwan	1,134	855	167	143
Nadia	687	417	98	62
Saran	2,859	791	78	8
Shahabad	2,767	1,139	110	23
Gaya	1,276	404	142	41
Patna	2,037	736	236	43
Muzaffarpur	986	239	166	30
Monghyr	1,212	312	117	10
Cuttack	1,835	165	153	8
North-Western Provinces	12,028	4,293	748	216

canal having drained the large stagnant marshes between the Damodar and Kana Nadi and between the Hugli and Saraswati rivers. A large area of land has also been brought under cultivation and is now fully populated. Ulubaria is less

Division, the terrible unhealthiness of which before 1881 drove as many as 71,539 persons into Howrah. In 1891 the number of immigrants from the same area was 51,291. The difference, about 20,000, is made up by increased immigration from Upper India, the number of immigrants from Bihar having advanced from 10,613 to 18,192, those from the North-Orissa immigrants also have doubled, from 2,200 to 4,183. Table A gives the net increase of the local population at 18·2 for males and 16·3 for females, both impossible figures. It is difficult to trace the source of error. It can only be explained either by under-statement of immigrants in 1891 or improved enumeration. I should very much doubt the latter cause, as the census of Howrah was taken in 1881 with elaborate care by the then District Magistrate, Mr. Buckland. It is very possible that immigrants from the Bardwan Division, who have been ten or fifteen years in the district, were entered as

Howrah town and 48·7 per cent. of that of Bali Municipality. The suburb of Domjur owes 10·4 of its male inhabitants to immigration. The percentages in the other thánás are comparatively small, being for Ulubaria 6·1, for Shyampur 3·5, Bagnan 3·1, Amta 2·4, and Jagatballabhpur 1·9. The District Magistrate states that Jagatballabhpur tháná has much improved in regard to sanitation, in consequence of the Rajapur

flourishing than it was ten years ago, when it was the chief halting place for traders and pilgrims travelling between Calcutta and Orissa, who are now carried direct by steamer to Chandbali. The reclamation of swamps in Amta is said to explain the increase of population, but no sufficient reason is given for the increase in Bagnan and especially in Shyampur. In both over 3 per cent. of the advance is due to migration from outside the district, but there has most probably been a large internal migration, at least into Shyampur, where in 1881 the density of population, although very high, was the least in this crowded district. The marginal table gives for the town areas of Howrah and Bali the sources from which they receive more than one thousand immigrants.

130. With the exception of a group of police circles in the centre of the district, Midnapur has a healthy and growing population. The fever epidemic, which caused such losses

MIDNAPUR.

MIDNAPUR.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNDAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Midnapur	172,266	+ 0·2	— 6·1
Jhargaoon	71,022	+17·4	+20·1
Binpur	102,615	+13·9	+22·1
Salbani	55,468	+ 2·3	+ 5·4
Debra	68,747	— 4·0	—36·7
Garbeta	126,434	+ 5·4	— 4·9
Keshpur	83,787	— 1·3	—12·2
Sabang	195,341	— 1·5	— 6·1
Naraingarh... ..	117,441	— 9·0	— 27
Dantun	120,786	— 5·8	+14·3
Gopiballabhpur	161,971	+ 9·1	+16·3
Total ...	1,265,778	+ 1·3	— 1·6
Ghatal Subdivision.			
Ghatal	92,521	+10·1	—18·1
Chandrakona	101,551	— 2·3	—17·4
Daspur	133,830	+ 7·0	—15·5
Total ...	327,902	+ 4·6	—16·8
Tamluk Subdivision.			
Tamluk	91,357	+ 8·6	+ 8·5
Maslandpur	89,561	+10·1	+11·9
Sutahata	63,299	+13·8	+19·5
Panchkura	137,752	+ 1·7	—13·3
Nandigram... ..	110,459	+27·5	+12·0
Total ...	492,428	+ 11·6	+ 2·4
Contai Subdivision.			
Contai	147,370	+12·8	+ 6·3
Egra	73,829	+13·1	+ 9·5
Potaspur	93,534	+ 1·0	+ 7·6
Ramnagar	69,327	+11·5	+13·8
Bhagabanpur	111,175	— 5·3	+ 7·4
Khajri	50,173	+10·0	+17·0
Total ...	545,408	+ 6·1	+ 8·9
District Total ...	2,631,516	+ 4·4	— 1·07

decrease, or the very slight increase, in these eleven central *thándas* is not immediately obvious. I imagine the decrease is owing to the migration of people, partly eastwards to the busy marts in the subdivisions of Ghatal, Tamluk and Contai, and partly westwards to the sparsely-populated tracts on the western borders of the district where there is much room for extended cultivation and increase of population. It is also possible that the population in the centre has been more thinned by fever and other causes.

131. The internal movement of the people from the centre to the west of the district is an indubitable fact, for nothing else could account for the 17·4 per cent. increase in Jhargaoon, or the almost equally large increases in Binpur and Debra. Disease, however, has certainly been an affective agent in

LARGE GROWTH OF POPULATION
TO WEST AND EAST.

in the east of the district, and particularly in the Ghatal subdivision, before 1881, has fortunately been restricted to a comparatively small area. The District Magistrate remarks—

“There are ten *thándas* which show a decrease or an increase of only 2 per cent. or less, and they form a compact body in the centre of the district. The main road to Cuttack runs north and south through the district, bisecting the five central *thándas*. The most northern of these, Garbeta, shows an appreciable increase of population, then comes Salbani with an increase of 2·3 per cent., then the Sadar with an increase of 0·2, Naraingarh with a decrease of 9·0, and then Dantun with a decrease of 5·8 per cent. Again, the four *thándas* adjoining the four last mentioned also show a decrease or an insignificant increase, viz., Keshpur 1·3 per cent. decrease, Sabang 1·5 per cent. decrease, and Pataspur 1·0 per cent. increase. North-east of Keshpur is Chandrakona with an increase of 2·3 per cent., and east of Debra is Panchkura with an increase of only 1·7 per cent. All the other *thándas*, that is, those outside the central group with its two easterly projections, Chandrakona and Panchkura, show an increase of 5 to 16 per cent. The reason for the

reducing population in the central police circles. Naraingarh, which has lost as much as 9·0 per cent. of its inhabitants, is again and again mentioned in the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner during the past ten years for its high death-rate, which was 30·2 per thousand in 1881, 31·9 in 1882, 25·5 in 1883, and 24·7 in 1884, the mortality being in each year the largest in the district. Kespur, Dantun, and Pataspur are also frequently prominent in the record of deaths. Of Naraingarh it is observed in 1882 that—

“there is no local condition to account for the mortality; there is no water-logging of the soil; irrigation affected only a small portion of it; the population is not overcrowded; there is a good deal of jungle, but not more than in other healthy circles. The greater portion of the *tháná* is made up of alluvium with strata of laterite, and the part which suffers most is high and dry laterite country.”

Outbreaks of cholera are also frequent, particularly in the central *thánás*,

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Dis- tricts.				
Balasor	2,932	4,488	2,940	4,398
24-Parganas	739	347	...	...
Bankura	3,064	5,326	4,490	7,393
Howrah	348	298	6,718	6,254
Singbhum	1,720	2,377	3,768	6,096
Hugli	3,259	5,644	5,676	9,370
Bardwan	466	319	451	534
Total	12,528	18,799	24,042	33,045
Other Districts.				
Cuttack	2,116	570	191	154
Manbhum	824	340	396	263
Shahabad	997	241	327	477
North-Western Pro-	...	...	...	...
vinces	933	210	...	...
Calcutta	213	118	17,175	9,746
Santal Parganas ...	10	416	3,895	4,404
Orissa Tributary States	...	...	7,876	7,487

through which passes the great pilgrim route from Bengal to Puri. In 1881 two “violent outbreaks” occurred in *thánás* Midnapur and Dantun at the time of the festivals of the Dol Jatra in March and the Rath Jatra in July. Table A shows that both in 1881 and 1891 emigrants from Midnapur largely exceeded immigrants, and that both movements are diminishing rather than increasing. The marginal statement brings to notice several interesting facts. Not only are emigrants attracted by the high-labour wages of

Calcutta, Howrah and the Hugli towns, but cultivators are finding their way in large numbers into Singhbhum, the Santal Parganas, and especially into the thinly-peopled feudatory States of Orissa.

BANKURA.

132. The marginal table shows that, like Pabna, Bankurá presents the singular feature of one subdivision gaining population largely, whilst the other is very appreciably losing inhabitants. Table

DIVIDED INTO A HIGHLY PRO-
SPEROUS AND A DECADENT AREA.

BANKURA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Bankurá	140,601	+ 10·1	+ 8·6
Ondá	122,273	+ 2·4	+ 11·5
Gangajalghati	117,821	+ 3·2	+ 8·5
Barjora	60,361		
Khatra	111,948	+ 12·8	+ 31·1
Raipura	102,342	+ 6·5	+ 31·9
Simlapál	37,011	+ 13·0	+ 15·3
Total	692,357	+ 6·8	+ 15·8
Bishnupur Subdivision.			
Bishnupur	135,974	— 3·4	— 4·3
Sonamukhi	75,489	— 5·8	+ 6·1
Kotalpur	91,252	— 3·9	— 13·9
Indas	74,596	— 5·3	+ 2·2
Total	377,311	— 4·4	— 3·7
District Total ...	1,069,668	+ 2·7	+ 7·5

A also makes it clear that in the whole district the net population has not increased 2·7 per cent., but 6·0 for men and 3·9 for women. This fact, however, only accentuates the great disparity in the conditions of the two subdivisions, for it is a known fact that the great majority of emigrants from Bankurá are Santals and other aborigines from Chutia Nagpur, who inhabit the western *thánás* of the head-quarters subdivision. In fact it is probable that the net increase of that area is close on

10 per cent., whilst Bishnupur has lost 4·4 per cent. The District Magistrate observes—

“The *thánás* of the Sadar subdivision show an increase in the population, which in all is nearly 7 per cent. over the census figures of 1881. It would have been more marked but for temporary migration to Eastern Bengal. On the other hand, the *thánás* composing the Bishnupur subdivision show a total decrease of 4·4 per cent., which is attributable mainly to the prevalence of malarious fever. The Sadar subdivision has physical features differing from most of the country forming the Bishnupur subdivision. It is mainly composed of undulations with much still uncleared forest. The ridges afford healthy sites for the villages, and the inhabitants are to a large extent of the Santali race, whose hardiness and prolificness are proverbial, while in Bishnupur much of the land is rich loam perfectly flat, which, though able to support a numerous population, is generally favourable to the spread of fever and kindred diseases.”

133. The marginal migration table shows what a number of labourers the towns of Hugli district and the coal mines of Rani-ganj subdivision attract from Bankurá. The emi-

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Dis- tricts.				
Midnapur ...	4,490	7,393	3,064	5,326
Manbhum ...	6,526	8,819	5,828	6,308
Hugli ...	1,027	2,483	14,324	11,597
Bardwan ...	2,569	5,423	9,724	11,904
Total ...	14,612	24,118	32,940	35,135
Other Districts.				
Howrah ...	11	10	1,438	636
24-Parganas ...	110	116	2,277	1,571
Calcutta ...	...	...	3,139	1,060
Santal Parganas ...	37	72	5,385	3,362
Singbhum ...	174	197	619	539

gration into the Santal Parganas is larger than would be expected. The following passage from the report of the Sanitary Commissioner explains the decreasing population of the Bishnupur subdivision. In 1882 he wrote:—

“Bankurá felt the severity of the disease markedly and very excessively, the death-rate surpassing that of the preceding year by so much as 11·57 per 1,000 of population. It broke out first in *tháná* Kotalpur in July, and gradually spread northwards to Bishnupur, Sonamukhi, and

Indas, embracing tracts containing many of the smaller villages. It was also severe in the Sadar subdivision, in small villages in *tháná* Anda, and in almost all the villages along the river Damodar in *tháná* Gangajalghati.”

It will be noticed that the affected area borders on the Bardwan district. Both Bishnupur town and Indas *tháná* returned a death-rate exceeding 42 per *mille* in 1882. In 1883 the mortality was 46·0 per thousand in Indas, 42·8 in Bishnupur, 38·3 in Sonamukhi, and 38·1 in Kotalpur police circles. In following years there was a lower death-rate, though it was frequently above 20 per *mille*. In fact down to 1888 the fever was present perennially during the greater part of the year. It is only natural that an enfeebled population should fail to increase.

134. The district of Birbhum, like Bardwan, seems to have passed through the worst period of the great fever epidemic which ravaged its population between 1872 and 1881. BIRBHUM.

ABATEMENT OF THE FEVER
EPIDEMIC.

BIRBHUM.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Suri ...	126,208	— 0·4	— 6·2
Dubrajpur ...	119,472	— 5·6	— 9·7
Bolpur ...	98,781	— 8·5	— 18·3
Sakulipur ...	68,145	— 8·9	} — 14·8
Labhpur ...	57,623	+ 8·8	
Total ...	470,229	— 3·8	— 12·2

The south of the district, however, has lost inhabitants at a rate which is only less grievous than in the preceding decade. Although of recent years the disease has been less fatal, the years 1881 to 1883 were marked by an excessive death-rate. The Sanitary Commissioner wrote in 1881:—“Birbhum was this year the most unhealthy district in the Bardwan Division.

BIRBHUM—concluded.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Rampur Hat Sub-division.			
Rampur Hat	93,434	+ 6·6	— 6·0
Maureswar	86,428	+ 6·0	—12·4
Nalhati	147,742	+10·3	+24·5
Total	327,604	+ 8·0	+ 2·7
District Total	797,833	+ 0·6	— 6·9

of its unhealthy seasons. *Thánás* Suri, Bolpur, Dubrajpur, Rampur Hat, and Nalhati suffered the most," the mortality varying from 48·5 to 31·4 per thousand. In the following year it was less severe, but rose to 37·6 in Nalhati police circle. Since then, however, there has been a steady improvement in public health.

135. The District Magistrate, struck by the fact that some of the *thánás*, which now show an increase of population, were amongst those most severely attacked by the epidemic, has examined the returns of mortality between 1881 and 1891. Observing that the incidence of the death-rate is not always, like the decrease of population, heaviest in the southern *thánás*, bordering on Bardwan, he wrote:—

"The fever of the years 1881 and 1882 was very general all over the district, but was worst of all in Nalhati, the most northern *thána* of all. The deaths in both years were actually rather more than double those in 1880. It is very easily seen that the incidence of the death-rate has not generally influenced the increase or decrease of the population. It is true of Sakulipur that it had at once the highest decennial death-rate, 30·5 per mille, and the largest decrease of population, 8·9 per cent., but this correlation will be found nowhere else. Bolpur had a death-rate of 28·8 per mille and a decrease of 8·5 per cent. in population. But Labpur also had a death-rate of 28·8, and its population is increased by 8·8, and Suri with a death-rate, 27·8, practically the same, has neither increase nor decrease of population. These very striking differences in the variation of population in these three contiguous *thánás*, each with the same death-rate, seem to me to prove pretty conclusively that we must look elsewhere for the cause of them than to mortality from sickness. Rampur Hat and Maureswar, with death-rates of 23 and 23·5 respectively, have an increase of 6·6 and 6·0 per cent. in population. But Dubrajpur, a southern *thána* with a death-rate, 24·5, almost as light, shows a decrease of 5·6 per cent. in population. Nalhati, the most northern *thána* of all, has a distinctly heavier death-rate, 27·2, than Dubrajpur in the very south, 24·5, and yet it has increased its population by 10·3 per cent. and Dubrajpur has decreased by 5·6 per cent."

Mr. Grant, therefore, suggests that although mortality may account for the diminution in Sakulipur, it is more probable that the fact of the soil of a large part of Bolpur, and of the whole of Dubrajpur, being far from fertile has induced the people to seek more remunerative fields of labour in Calcutta and the coal mines of Raniganj. Table A and the marginal statement, however, do not support this view. Immigrants exceed emigrants, there being 46,638 of the former to 35,315 of the latter. There is no doubt, however, that migration of population is the chief cause of the variation of *thána* population. Whilst the general prevalence of fever has kept the population of the district practically stationary, the attraction of the more fertile soils in the north and

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Santal Parganas	6,623	7,653	1,472	1,656
Bardwan	3,813	7,985	4,135	6,707
Murshidabad	4,669	7,725	4,016	7,306
Total	15,105	23,363	9,623	15,669
Other Districts.				
Shahabad	966	338	...	...
North-Western Provinces.	1,334	206	...	...
Hugli	293	105	754	638
Calcutta	12	20	663	367

Table A and the marginal statement, however, do not support this view. Immigrants exceed emigrants, there being 46,638 of the former to 35,315 of the latter. There is no doubt, however, that migration of population is the chief cause of the variation of *thána* population. Whilst the general prevalence of fever has kept the population of the district practically stationary, the attraction of the more fertile soils in the north and

east has withdrawn the cultivating class from the less productive laterite areas in the south and west. A similar transfer of population within a district has already been exemplified in the movement from west to east in Jalpaiguri, from south to north in Rajshahi, and from north to south in Bakarganj.

136. The district of Hugli, which suffered more than any other from the fever epidemic that preceded the census of 1881, is again becoming a flourishing tract in point of population. Still it has only recovered in the past ten years half of the inhabitants it lost in the previous nine. Table A, however, shows that, excluding the movements of the people, the improvement is not so large, and that in place of a general increase of 0.0 per cent. it has been on the net population only 4.7 for men and 1.5 for women. The influence of emigration in this district is much greater than might be supposed. Even the District Magistrate, in reporting on the results of the census, expressed the opinion, that "there is practically no emigration from this district," whereas the fact is that 155,376 persons were found in other districts in 1891, who were born in Hugli, against 99,994 immigrants. The marginal statement gives particulars of these movements. Immigrants come in principally from Bardwan and Bankura, whilst the favourite field for emigration is the metropolitan area, Calcutta-cum-Howrah, and the suburban towns of the 24-Parganas. Table A shows further that, great as is the present emigration from Hugli, it was larger ten years ago and the immigration less. There is reason to fear that fever is still very prevalent, and if not as fatal as of old, it indirectly reacts on the reproductive and recuperative powers of the population. In 1881 a death-rate of 36.4 was returned in Polba *tháná*

IMPROVED HEALTH AND GREAT EMIGRATION.

HUGLI

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Hugli	56,458	+ 0.05	-28.1
Balagarh	46,729	- 3.2	-20.9
Pandua	65,924	- 0.3	-14.3
Dhaniakhali	95,694	+ 2.3	-19.6
Polba	44,811	+ 2.0	+38.0
Total ...	309,616	+ 0.4	-15.1
Serampur Subdivision.			
Serampur	79,816	+16.7	+15.4
Haripal	95,080	+11.9	-23.9
Krishnanagar	59,938	+ 8.6	-20.4
Singur	67,584	+14.1	- 6.0
Chanditala	97,569	+15.6	-10.3
Total ...	399,987	+13.6	-10.6
Jahanabad Sub-division.			
Jahanabad	117,904	+ 6.7	-14.4
Goghat	109,416	- 1.5	-20.1
Khanakul	139,787	+ 4.8	- 1.4
Total ...	367,107	+ 3.4	-11.9
District Total ...	1,076,710	+ 6.0	-12.5

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Bardwan	8,577	13,209	2,577	4,956
Bankura	14,324	11,597	1,027	2,483
Nadia	2,891	3,165	1,531	1,704
Calcutta	450	845	37,218	18,608
24-Parganas	1,742	2,169	9,157	7,585
Midnapur	5,675	9,370	3,259	5,644
Howrah	1,462	3,661	16,314	18,145
Total ...	35,121	44,016	71,083	59,125
Other Districts.				
Birbhum	754	638	233	105
Cuttack	1,931	136	80	35
Patna	972	536	240	174
Gaya	955	195	92	49
Chutia Nagpur Tri- butary States.	2,483	252	1	21
Balasor	522	686	169	77
Saran	837	204	5	1
North-Western Pro- vinces.	1,689	755	...	...
Santal Parganas	145	110	6,750	8,136
French Chandranagar	...	...	1,075	1,156

and of 24.4 in Pandua. In both 1883 and 1884 Hugli *tháná* gave a mortality of 32.3 and of 31.7 in 1885, Pandua coming very near these figures in all

three years. As to the great increase in the Serampur subdivision, the District Magistrate attributes it to—

“the opening of the Tarakeswar Railway, which has afforded employment to a large number of people; the establishment of five jute mills and one bone mill, which have attracted up-country coolies by hundreds, and converted localities which were formerly but petty villages into populous and thriving suburban towns, and the opening of the Dankuni drainage works which has perceptibly increased the population of most, if not all, of the villages benefited by it.”

CALCUTTA.

137. A special report on the census of Calcutta by Mr. H. F. Maguire discusses the variation of its population and other results of its census. Some remarks on this subject have been made in paragraph 73 at the beginning of this chapter, wherein it is shown that in the metropolis and its suburbs, on the east of the Hugli river, there has been an increase of 8·9 per cent. since 1881, and of 10·3, if those on the west bank, Howrah and Bali, are included. I may here observe that the great increase of the net population, 16·4 for males and 12·4 for females, points to a very short return of immigrants in 1891. They have decreased from 367,350 males and 157,632 females in 1881 to 342,114 males and 131,758 females in 1891, a result contrary to what is believed to be the fact. A similar failure to record the whole of the great immigrant population of Howrah has been referred to above.

NORTH BIHAR.

THE DISTRICTS OF CHAMPARAN, MUZAFFARPUR, DARBHANGA, SARAN, AND PURNEA.

138. Table A printed on pages 102 and 103 is very interesting, as showing that the net population has increased for the two sexes in a manner the converse of the increase of the actual population, which is 7·6 per cent. for males and 6·5 for females, whilst the net increase is 6·4 for men and 8·0 per cent. for women. Great as has been the well-known male emigration from this sub-province it has, excluding movements between the districts of North Bihar themselves, been relatively exceeded by immigration during the past ten years. The opposite state of things has prevailed with regard to the migration of females in the decade. That the net increase of females exceeds that of males is due to better enumeration of that sex. The remarks on the movements of females between Bihar and the North-Western Provinces in paragraph 79 of this chapter should be considered in this connection.

139. In 1881 the very large increase in population was attributed to more accurate enumeration. That immigration also had much to do with it seems certain from Table A, which also shows that the net change in the past decade has been an increase of 3·7 for men and 6·2 for women and not a general increase of 7·9 per cent. The excess of the net increase of females over males is, no doubt, due to improved enumeration in 1891. It thus appears that immigration is still very active, whilst emigration has felt little modification in total number, except that more men and fewer women left the district. In 1881, 193,659 persons were found in Champaran, who were born elsewhere. This great army of immigrants has increased to 248,511

CHAMPARAN.

CHAMPARAN.				
SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.		Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.				
Matihari	...	190,207	+ 6·4	+23·7
Govindganj	...	179,040	+ 8·4	+16·2
Kesaria	...	183,673	+ 3·3	+17·8
Madhuban	...	109,542	+ 4·1	+23·8
Dhaka	...	269,719	+ 6·2	+10·2
Adapur	...	167,419	+20·8	+21·3
Total		1,099,600	+ 7·8	+17·5
Bettia Subdivision.				
Bettia	...	334,087	+ 3·3	+28·2
Hardi	...	209,724	+15·1	+13·4
Bagaha	...	216,054	+ 9·3	+22·6
Total		759,865	+ 8·0	+22·4
District Total		1,859,465	+ 7·9	+19·5

were born elsewhere. This great army of immigrants has increased to 248,511

in 1891, whilst emigrants have fallen from 39,098 to 34,472. The marginal

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Dis- tricts.				
Saran ...	49,278	33,963	353	1,178
Muzaffarpur ...	27,232	28,344	4,533	13,462
In other Provinces.				
Gorakhpur, N.-W. P.	26,298	14,364	1,710	2,287
Total ...	102,808	77,171	6,596	16,907
Other Districts.				
Shahabad ...	875	426	7,048	582
Gaya ...	4,134	324	54	9
Darbhanga ...	3,051	2,328	330	151
N.-W. Provinces ...	8,002	3,522	248	168
Oudh ...	1,561	1,301	12	7
Rangpur ...	...	...	1,507	88
Kuch Bihar ...	...	...	1,222	60
Nipal ...	13,561	21,075	...	...

statement shows the principal sources, from which the district derives 13·3 per cent. of its present population, and the districts, to which it sends out emigrants. The transfer of as many as 85,241 persons from the single district of Saran is one of the most remarkable movements of population in the Lower Provinces, and hardly less noticeable are the great emigrations from Gorakhpur, Muzaffarpur, and Nipal. The very large number of female immigrants from Nipal shows an amount of intermarriages, which could not have been anticipated.

There is little emigration beyond contiguous district, except to Shahabad. The people have ample land at home, and in the cold weather send out more than a thousand labourers only to the State of Kuch Bihar and the district of Rangpur. The persons found in Muzaffarpur may be explained by intermarriages between frontier villages.

140. The District Magistrate thinks that there is considerable migration within the district from the more thickly populated *thánás*, such as Kesaria, Madhuban, and Bettia, with a density of population in 1881 of 661, 815 and 602

INTERNAL MOVEMENTS. UNHEALTHY TRACTS.

respectively to the square mile, into Adapur and Hardi, the latter of which had only 238 persons to the square mile, and the former of which is remarkably fertile. The Bagaha police circle has still only 304 persons to the square mile, but is avoided on account of its great unhealthiness. Indeed, its population is still very largely made up of the forest tribe of Tharus and immigrants from the Tarai or Sub-Himalayan jungles of Nipal, both races thoroughly inured to malarial conditions. The small increase of population in the whole district, exclusive of immigration, also points to the fact that Champaran is the least salubrious area in the Patna Division. During the past ten years the sanitary reports frequently refer to the extreme prevalence of fever in the northern police circles. In 1886 the District Magistrate remarked that—

“The disease prevailed, as usual, with great severity in the notoriously unhealthy Tarai tracts in Hardi *thána*. During the last quarter of the year, a virulent and extremely fatal form of the malady was present throughout the Bettia *thána*, as well as in other parts of the Bettia subdivision, which decimated some of the villages it attacked. The fever of this year is reported to have been on the whole of a very severe and quickly fatal type, death resulting in three or four days. The complaint was general among the people of the indigo factories in the north and east of the district, so much so that nearly the whole of the employés were struck down by it.”

As late as 1890 a fever death-rate of 27·3 was reported in Bagaha. It was probably much higher, as mortuary returns in such a backward area are certain to be defective.

141. Muzaffarpur, like Saran, but in a less degree, is one of the principal

MUZAFFARPUR.

A NORTHWARD MIGRATION OF POPULATION AND DECREASE TO THE SOUTH.

sources of emigration in Northern Bihar. Table A also shows that immigration into this district has diminished very considerably since 1881. At the time of the last census it had sent out 116,624 men and 81,415 women, receiving 27,853 men and 55,185 women. These facts slightly affect the net increase of the population, which is 5·3 for males and 5·7 for females. Tables B and C show that female migration was almost entirely to and from Bihar districts,

NORTH

Table A.—VARIATION

DISTRICTS.	1891,							
	TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Champaran</i>	996,135	993,330	140,992	107,519	18,003	16,469	813,146	832,890
<i>Musaffarpur</i>	1,305,374	1,406,071	27,893	55,185	116,624	51,415	1,304,196	1,432,301
<i>Darbhanga</i>	1,370,985	1,430,970	26,381	47,799	53,397	53,370	1,388,001	1,436,841
<i>Saran</i>	1,133,926	1,333,551	7,903	32,093	180,001	97,698	1,306,324	1,339,156
<i>Purnea</i>	993,496	951,169	83,313	51,935	40,115	30,143	950,298	929,370
<i>Total for North Bihar</i> ...	5,739,916	6,045,084	158,153	151,616	270,300	136,180	5,851,964	6,029,648

Table B.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF BIHAR.		IN BENGAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Champaran</i>	795,143	815,811	102,808	77,171	8,941	3,350	2,305	381
<i>Musaffarpur</i>	1,277,571	1,350,886	23,133	51,307	1,294	1,567	751	546
<i>Darbhanga</i>	1,334,604	1,383,171	24,667	40,133	4,880	1,242	741	420
<i>Saran</i>	1,126,323	1,301,528	6,124	29,628	211	910	47	51
<i>Purnea</i>	910,183	899,227	36,873	30,848	35,299	14,591	1,992	1,244

Table C.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN THE DISTRICT					
			CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		OTHER DISTRICTS OF BIHAR.		BENGAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Champaran</i>	795,143	815,811	4,886	14,640	7,724	964	5,042	653
<i>Musaffarpur</i>	1,277,571	1,350,886	55,294	66,495	20,975	9,030	37,841	4,834
<i>Darbhanga</i>	1,334,604	1,383,171	30,300	47,397	12,454	4,132	10,496	1,803
<i>Saran</i>	1,126,323	1,301,528	78,257	77,222	13,202	3,039	80,610	8,211
<i>Purnea</i>	910,183	899,227	33,048	26,594	1,177	659	5,841	2,701

* Including the

BIHAR.

OF THE NET POPULATION.

1881.								VARIATION OF NET POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.	
TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
870,627	880,981	101,155	99,804	14,414	24,684	783,886	783,161	+ 20,860	+ 49,119	+ 3.7	+ 6.9
1,335,731	1,316,329	38,066	70,709	96,008	109,076	1,323,683	1,354,703	+ 70,513	+ 77,598	+ 5.3	+ 5.7
1,294,329	1,336,167	47,806	72,978	31,590	51,496	1,278,115	1,314,685	+ 109,886	+ 121,856	+ 8.5	+ 9.9
1,091,522	1,906,144	35,084	66,969	224,211	66,941	1,180,649	1,906,816	+ 125,675	+ 199,340	+ 10.6	+ 15.9
937,490	911,653	50,827	34,476	46,629	43,921	933,122	921,098	+ 17,176	+ 8,979	+ 1.8	+ 0.8
5,469,629	5,621,274	138,765	161,279	176,589	190,463	5,469,453	5,590,463	+ 352,511	+ 449,185	+ 6.4	+ 8.0

IMMIGRANTS, 1891.

IN ORISSA.		IN CHUTIA NAGPUR.*		IN OTHER PROVINCES.		IN OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL IMMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
127	3	398	2	12,763	5,519	13,650	21,093	140,992	107,519	15.1	11.6	13.3
21	9	58	53	2,394	1,668	123	35	27,803	55,185	2.1	3.9	3.0
8	4	6	2	2,981	1,022	3,108	4,276	36,381	47,799	2.6	3.3	2.9
2	...	9	5	1,143	1,390	62	39	7,603	32,023	0.6	1.4	2.6
3	6	194	230	5,546	2,244	3,406	2,772	83,313	51,935	8.3	5.4	6.9

EMIGRANTS, 1891.

AND FOUND IN—						TOTAL EMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		
ORISSA.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.*		OTHER PROVINCES.						
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
3	1	348	311	1,970	2,442	19,973	18,911	2.5	2.3	2.4
95	21	2,419	1,035	.....	.....	116,624	81,415	9.1	6.0	7.5
42	19	105	19	.....	.....	53,397	53,370	4.0	3.8	3.9
146	184	7,785	8,272	32,789	53,897	212,790	151,525	18.8	11.6	15.2
43	65	6	124	.....	.....	40,115	30,143	4.4	3.3	3.8

1 Parganas.

and chiefly contiguous ones. 37,841 men accompanied only by 4,834 women,

MUZAFFARPUR.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Muzaffarpur	572,749	+ 5·3	+ 20·4
Paru	309,143	+ 5·7	+ 12·2
Katra	191,078	+ 2·1	+ 16·4
Total ...	1,072,970	+ 4·8	+ 17·2
Sitamarhi Subdivision.			
Sitamarhi	318,084	+ 8·1	+ 28·9
Siuhar	182,757	+ 5·7	— 8·3
Pupri	232,114	+ 12·4	— 3·0
Belsand	191,441	+ 16·3	*
Total ...	924,396	+ 10·4	+ 11·9
Hajipur Subdivision.			
Hajipur	264,092	— 2·3	+ 14·9
Lalganj	154,781	— 1·9	+ 6·1
Mahua	295,206	+ 0·6	+ 23·1
Total ...	714,079	— 1·0	+ 14·3
District Total ...	2,711,445	+ 5·0	+ 14·9

* Included in three preceding thánás.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Saran ...	7,969	6,009	1,185	8,613
Champaran ...	4,533	13,462	27,232	28,844
Patna ...	2,160	4,292	10,929	5,869
Darbhanga ...	5,962	19,709	15,948	23,169
Other Provinces.				
Nipal ...	2,508	7,835	...	...
Total ...	23,132	51,307	55,294	66,495
Other Districts.				
Monghyr ...	932	766	3,884	3,424
N.-W. Provinces ...	1,633	966	...	...
Kuch Bihar ...	...	2	1,140	95
Howrah ...	...	...	1,508	296
24-Parganas ...	38	83	2,500	383
Shahabad ...	547	270	2,662	1,127
Calcutta ...	251	148	11,250	1,318
Monghyr ...	332	766	3,884	3,424
Murshidabad ...	9	15	1,001	284
Bhagalpur ...	109	186	6,344	2,357
Dinajpur ...	1	...	1,603	324
Rangpur ...	2	5	2,831	69
Pabna ...	7	...	1,515	160
Darjeeling ...	6	8	2,045	314
Jalpaiguri ...	4	...	2,506	209
Dacca ...	57	44	2,106	143
Maimansingh ...	...	...	1,350	29
Malda ...	8	6	1,389	375
Purnea ...	21	43	7,506	1,837
Santal Parganas ...	7	21	1,218	937

connected with emigration, but may also be partly attributed to unhealthiness. In 1881 a "great and unusual prevalence" of fever is reported, which "in the country between Hajipur and Mahua was virulent in type." In 1883 "the Lalganj and Mahua thánás were submerged" by a heavy flood and "fever

born in Muzaffarpur, were found in Bengal Proper. The marginal statement gives fuller details of this movement of population. The fact that males and females in the Sitamarhi subdivision, 459,201 of the former to 465,195 of the latter, very nearly balances one another, proves that very little emigration comes from this area. Indeed, the very large increase of the whole population in this subdivision, and particularly in the Belsand tháná, raises a strong presumption of immigration into it. The 10,343 in-comers from Nipal are found in Sitamarhi. The pressure of population, 826 to the square mile, in 1881, though high, was the lowest in the district, and would explain immigration from the south of the district. On the other hand, almost the entire excess of females over males, nearly one hundred thousand in the whole district, is due to emigration from the two southern subdivisions, and particularly from Hajipur; the proportion of females to 100 males in the headquarters sub-division being 108, and in Hajipur as much as 118. There is a complete railway system within and to the south of these areas, which greatly facilitates emigration. The large movement towards Champaran, which, judging by the number of women, who join it, is most probably of a permanent character, is directed towards the unoccupied land in the northern parts of that district. The decrease of population in the Hajipur subdivision is, no doubt,

prevailed epidemically." Inundations are reported in subsequent years, and the liability of this area to flood would supply a strong motive to its inhabitants for migrating, probably to Sitamarhi.

142. Table A shows that although Darbhanga is not a great exporter of labour, emigration is more active than in 1881. It also received fewer immigrants than it did ten years ago. The consequence is that the true increase of population is 8·5 for men and 9·2 per cent. for women, instead of 6·4 for both sexes. The very great increase in Khajauli *tháná* is in part due to better enumeration, but also to immigration from other parts of the district and from Nipal, which sent in as many as 7,934 settlers. It lies in the extreme north of the district, and has still much unreclaimed land. The density of population in 1881 was only 551 to an average of 789 in the whole district and 989 in the southern or Samastipur subdivision. The three other *thánás* which show large increases in 1891, Madhubani, Phulparas, and Bahera, also attracted immigrants by their comparatively low density, 767, 584, and 693 to the square mile in 1881. The District Magistrate thinks that part of the increase in the northern *thánás* is due to a temporary movement of labourers into them in order to cut their great rice harvests. The increase of Darbhanga police circle is due to the development of the capital town. The population of the other *thánás* of the district is almost stationary or is diminishing. Emigration to other parts of the district is partly the cause, but a movement outwards, particularly to Bhagalpur and Purnea districts, has had an appreciable effect. As many as 10,496 men and 1,803 women from Darbhanga were found scattered over Bengal Proper, principally in the neighbourhood of the metropolis and in the tea districts. As to immigrants they are practically all derived from contiguous districts. They bear the following proportions per cent. to the population of each *tháná*:—Dalsingsarai, 5·2; Samastipur, 4·6; Roshra, 4·0; Phulparas, 3·7; Darbhanga, 3·7; Khajouli, 2·1; Maniarpur, 1·9; Benipati, 1·8; Madhubani, 1·2; and Bahera, .5. It thus appears that the police circles, which have lost population most, are also those, which receive from without the district the

DARBHANGA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Darbhanga ...	441,452	+ 9·3	+ 20·1
Bahera ...	945,559	+ 11·5	+ 21·2
Roshra ...	261,795	+ 2·0	+ 11·5
Total ...	1,048,806	+ 8·0	+ 18·0
Madhubani Sub-division.			
Madhubani ...	244,229	+ 15·3	+ 190·0*
Benipati ...	244,815	— 1·0	— 10·0
Khajauli ...	228,990	+ 28·6	+ 15·2
Phulparas ...	296,666	+ 10·9	+ 22·1
Total ...	1,014,700		+ 24·3
Samastipur Sub-division.			
Samastipur ...	305,181	— 0·3	+ 94·7*
Maniarpur ...	170,992	+ 0·6	+ 1·9
Dalsingh Sarai ...	262,276	— 6·1	+ 14·9
Total ...	738,449	— 2·3	+ 28·7
District Total ...	2,801,955	+ 6·4	+ 23·1

* Probably due to changes of jurisdiction.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Muzaffarpur ...	15,948	23,169	6,962	19,709
Patna ...	1,681	2,727	3,106	589
Monghyr ...	4,743	10,800	8,171	11,111
Bhagalpur ...	2,335	3,437	13,061	15,988
Total ...	24,657	40,133	30,300	47,397
Nipal ...	2,996	4,938	...	...
Other Districts.				
Saran ...	8,777	793	3,051	2,328
North-Western Provinces ...	1,650	556	...	...
24 Parganas ...	64	54	1,029	510
Calcutta ...	66	41	1,903	166
Darjeeling ...	...	1	845	193
Jalpaiguri ...	2	2	920	181
Shahabad ...	431	162	3,036	44
Purnea ...	52	79	6,164	1,555

As to immigrants they are practically all derived from contiguous districts. They bear the following proportions per cent. to the population of each *tháná*:—Dalsingsarai, 5·2; Samastipur, 4·6; Roshra, 4·0; Phulparas, 3·7; Darbhanga, 3·7; Khajouli, 2·1; Maniarpur, 1·9; Benipati, 1·8; Madhubani, 1·2; and Bahera, .5. It thus appears that the police circles, which have lost population most, are also those, which receive from without the district the

largest number of immigrants. In fact but for these in-comers, principally labourers from Saran and the North-Western Provinces on the Tirhut State Railway, the decrease of population in Dalsingsarai would be 11·3 per cent.; in Samastipur, 4·9; in Maniarpur, 2·5; and in Benipati 2·8. There has been much fever in the south of the district since 1881. In that year, just after the census, the death-rate in Maniarpur was as high as 30·6 per *mille*. In 1883 the Magistrate reported that "the disease prevailed extensively and fatally," particularly in the Samastipur and Dalsingsarai *thánás*.

SARAN.

143. Table A for North Bihar shows that large as has been the increase of the resident population of Saran since 1881, amounting for the whole district to 7·3 per cent. (3·8 for men and 10·5 for women), the net increase, excluding immigrants and including emigrants, has been 10·6 for men and 15·9 for women. The latter figure is evidently excessive, being due, no doubt, in part to better enumeration in 1891. In discussing the increase of population the District Magistrate, Mr. Bourdillon, remarks that Mirganj *thána*, where it is greatest—

SARAN.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Chapra	380,881	+ 8·6	+ 8·0
Manjhi	156,235	+ 4·3	+10·0
Parsa	236,159	+ 2·0	+ 9·4
Mashrak	145,782	— 3·7	+ 4·1
Sonpur	113,052	— 6·1	+ 8·1
Total ...	1,032,109	+ 2·7	+ 7·7
Gopalganj Subdivision.			
Gopalganj	275,023	+ 5·6	+19·2
Mirganj	359,607	+16·9	+14·0
Total ...	634,630	+ 11·7	+16·5
Sewan Subdivision.			
Sewan	334,366	+11·1	+11·7
Darauli	226,040	+ 5·8	+10·3
Basantpur	240,332	+14·0	+ 7·3
Total ...	800,738	+10·2	+10·0
District Total ...	2,467,477	+ 7·3	+10·5

"is a large, difficult, and distant *thána*, and there is little doubt that neither in 1872 nor again in 1881 was it perfectly enumerated. But a great deal of the advance is real, for this *thána* is almost the only part of the district where during the last twenty years there has been much opportunity for fresh land to

be taken up, and it is common knowledge that during that time a good deal of jungle has been cleared and a good deal of waste land reclaimed. It will be noticed, too, that this *thána* stands first not only in respect of the advance of both sexes, but of each of the sexes with the exception of Basantapur, where the women have increased nearly 20 per cent."

It is patent that a natural increase of 20 per cent. is an impossibility. It is equally probable that the increase for females of 18·3 per cent. in Mirganj and of 13·3 in Sewan *thánás* is the result of improved counting at the last census. Still there is no reason to doubt that the natural increase has been large, and probably as high as 8 or possibly 10 per cent.

144. There is no district in the Lower Provinces whose population evinces such a readiness to emigrate either permanently or in search of temporary employment. The marginal table gives particulars of this great movement. It appears that in the end of February 1891, as many as 180,001 men and 97,628 women born in Saran were found in other districts of Bengal. Assuming, as is probably true, that all the women and an equal number of men form the body of persons, who have found permanent homes elsewhere, temporary cold weather emigrants may be assumed to be about 80,000.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Shahabad	515	7,105	13,326	20,356
Muzaffarpur	1,185	8,613	7,969	6,009
Patna	629	3,378	7,684	16,894
Champaran	353	1,178	49,278	33,963
Other Provinces.				
Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces.	1,603	6,319	29,464	41,096
Azimgarh, ditto ...	173	163	271	242
Balia, ditto ...	1,669	2,862	1,574	12,061
Total ...	6,124	29,628	79,566	130,621

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Other Districts.				
Bardwan ...	5	12	1,234	96
Hughli ...	5	1	897	206
Howrah ...	1	...	3,316	844
24 Parganas ...	1	1	4,639	1,274
Calcutta ...	2	15	12,073	1,951
Murshidabad ...	...	2	899	1,670
Dinajpur ...	...	...	4,069	207
Rangpur ...	...	...	15,701	670
Bogra ...	...	...	3,526	100
Pabna ...	...	...	1,666	135
Darjeeling ...	2	3	3,191	272
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	3,430	158
Dacca ...	3	1	3,315	193
Faridpur ...	...	...	1,398	71
Maimansingh ...	...	...	13,118	500
Tipperra ...	...	...	1,939	29
Malda ...	9	11	1,083	108
Kuch Bihar ...	...	...	2,434	206
Gaya ...	70	331	922	275
Darbhanga ...	90	126	3,777	793
Monghyr ...	31	96	1,426	399
Bhagalpur ...	20	356	2,819	667
Purnea ...	...	1	4,259	905
Santal Parganas ...	...	...	7,006	8,139

and therefore, while the whole of its population has for special reasons (floods and diluvion), fallen off considerably, its female population has decreased by 3·43 per cent., while the decrease in the males has been 9·42 per cent. Next come the *tháná* of Manjhi, where the women are 127·53 to 100 men; Pursa, where they are 126·34; Mushrak, where they are 124·61; and the adjoining *tháná* of Basantapur, where they are 122·01. All these *thánás* have long been known to send out emigrants in large quantities, but the position of Manjhi is exceptional and, I think, temporary, since it is an observed fact that after the floods of 1890, of which this *tháná* felt the full brunt, the emigrants were unusually numerous. The falling off in density in Mushrak, Parsa, and Sonpur, all attest the same fact and show again how very important is this great question of emigration. In 1881 the proportion of females to every 100 males in the Patna Division excluding Saran was 103: in Saran it was 110. To make up the difference and bring the Saran ratios on a par with those prevailing through the rest of the division, 78,392 have to be added to the males of the district, or, in other words, those figures may be taken to represent the absentees. I have no figures available to show what the relative proportions of males and females were in 1891 in the other districts of the Patna Division, but assuming it to have been as before, viz., 103 women to 100 men, there would be in Saran a deficiency on account of absentee males of 160,873 souls."

It appears from Table A that this estimate was very nearly accurate.

145. It has been mentioned above that heavy floods in 1890 greatly stimulated emigration in some of the southern police circles, particularly Sonpur and Manjhi. The outward movement was so great as to lead to an actual decrease of population in the former *tháná*. The Annual Administration Report for that year states:—

"In Saran unusually heavy and continuous rainfall from June to August 1890, accompanied by heavy floods, completely destroyed the autumn harvest, reducing its outturn to one-eighth, and did great damage to the rice crop, so much so that in low lands it was entirely lost. The flood in Saran was due principally to the Gogra, which also did great damage in the North-Western Provinces. This river, when its flood was nearly at its highest point, breached an old zamindari embankment at the junction of the Daba with the Gogra, and rushed across the south of the district. The effect, however, was greatly enhanced by the height of the great channels of the Ganges and Gunduck, which prevented the flood-water or even the ordinary drainage water from finding an exit. The embankment gave way on the 2nd August 1890, and on the 5th the neighbouring railway line was breached in three places. The town of Chapra was inundated, together with a tract covering about 600 square miles, 500 of which were under cultivation. The rice crop, whether autumn or winter, was almost entirely lost on this area. Great injury was done to cattle, houses, and other property."

The decrease in these southern police circles repeats the singular phenomenon observed in the south of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. Propinquity to the railways in all these areas invite men to seek other fields of employment, particularly in time of distress.

The best test of the degree to which different parts of the district contribute to emigration is supplied by a comparison of the proportion of men to women in each police circle. Mr. Bourdillon gives the following figures, which show the proportion of females to 100 males in each *tháná*:—Chapra 120·66; Manjhi 127·53; Pursa 126·34; Mushrak 124·51; Sonpur 133·12; Sewan 114·27; Darauli 111·19; Basantapur 122·01; Gopalganj 112·92; Mirganj 106·18. "It will be seen," he remarks—

"that in Sonpur the proportion of women is far the greatest. This is the great emigrating *tháná* and also the *tháná* most largely inhabited by the class who most enlist as soldiers,

PURNEA.

146. Table A is particularly valuable in regard to the district of Purnea.

A STATIONARY POPULATION.
LARGE IMMIGRATION.

It shows that the increase of 5·1 per cent. is almost entirely due to immigration, and that the net in-

crease is only 1·8 for men and 0·8 for women. The low density of population, 370 persons to the square mile in 1881 and 389 in 1891, attracts settlers, and will probably long continue to do so. In Dhamdaha *tháná* it was as low as 213 in 1881. The great increase in that *tháná* was partly due to better enumeration. It is in very large part occupied by high grass jungle, to which immense herds of cattle are sent all through the cold and hot weather for pasture. The District Magistrate, Mr. Vowell, made very thorough arrangements to enumerate the herdsmen. A great number of cultivators also come into this area from Bhagalpur to snatch a crop from its fertile soil, before the floods of the Kusi drive

PURNEA.			
SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Purnea	156,849	+ 1·9	+ 3·4
Amur Kasba	122,481	+ 0·6	+ 9·4
Dhamdaha	144,769	+ 30·9	+ 6·9
Gondwara	115,743	— 6·4	+ 16·7
Kadwa	139,287	+ 3·8	+ 1·08
Balarampur	123,190	+ 7·0	— 80
Manihari	58,876	+ 7·9	+ 4·8
Total	861,194	+ 6·0	+ 5·5
Araria Subdivision.			
Araria	210,729	+ 5·3	+ 9·4
Matari	132,024	+ 14·2	+ 6·1
Raniganj	89,672	+ 5·0	+ 1·9
Total	432,425	+ 8·0	+ 6·5
Kishanganj Sub-division.			
Kishanganj	157,894	— 2·2	+ 9·6
Bahadurganj	214,990	+ 9·6	+ 13·0
Kaliaganj	278,155	+ 0·2	+ 12·3
Total	651,039	+ 2·7	+ 11·8
District Total	1,944,658	+ 5·1	+ 7·8

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Bhagalpur	32,439	25,332	8,945	9,120
Dinajpur	1,670	2,299	10,529	5,185
Malda	1,542	1,833	3,876	4,180
Jalpaiguri	528	700	2,597	2,273
Darjeeling	327	230	6,271	4,832
Santal Parganas	367	464	890	1,004
Total	36,873	30,848	33,048	26,594
Nipal	3,296	2,716	...	...
Other Districts.				
Saran	4,259	905	...	1
Muzaffarpur	7,506	1,837	21	43
Gaya	2,521	2,066	43	14
Patna	1,319	630	136	172
Darbhanga	6,164	1,555	52	79
Monghyr	11,098	6,686	128	155
Shahabad	2,202	839	793	188
N.-W. Provinces	3,987	1,635	...	...
Calcutta	62	61	1,509	234
Rajshahi	82	29	1,242	1,322

gration the outflow to Dinajpur is remarkable, as that district is not an attractive one. Its density of population is, however, low and labour is wanted.

147. The large decrease of population in *tháná* Gondwara is attributed, seemingly with good reason, by the District Magistrate to the fact that in 1881 the great Karagola fair was in full swing on the date, on which the census was held, whilst in 1891 the people came earlier in order to bathe in the Ganges at the festival

of the *Ardhaday Jog* and left earlier. Although in ordinary years this great gathering is estimated to be attended by some 50,000 persons, only 7,000 were found present in 1891 on the final night of the census. The decrease in Kishanganj is said to have been due to the absence of a large number of people at a considerable fair in the Bahadurganj *tháná*, but this cause is hardly sufficient. This police circle, like Kaliaganj, which also shows a slight falling off in its inhabitants, borders on Dinajpur and shares in the unhealthiness of North Bengal. Indeed, the very inconsiderable increase in the population of the whole Purnea district, when we exclude immigrants, is explicable only by the insanitary conditions, which have made the headquarters station in particular a byword for unhealthiness. In Purnea town a death-rate of 32 per mille was registered in 1885, of 28·6 in 1884, of 27·8 in 1883, of 31·1 in 1882. No dependence can be placed on the registration of mortality in outlying *thánás*, but it is frequently returned as exceeding 20 per thousand from fever alone. Probably 50 per cent. of the deaths are never reported or recorded. The district, like the centre of Rangpur, is singularly ill-drained, and, except near the Ganges, is interspersed with shallow swamps and stagnant river courses, generally old beds of the Kusi. Miasma and malaria are almost universal.

SOUTH BIHAR.

THE DISTRICTS OF SHAHABAD, PATNA, AND GAYA AND OF MONGHYR AND BHAGALPUR.

148. South Bihar consists of the three first-mentioned districts and the southern portion of the two latter, but as much more than half of Monghyr and half of Bhagalpur, besides the capitals of both, are situated to the south of the Ganges, the whole of these districts are treated of in this section. The tables showing net population, immigration, and emigration are printed on pages 110 and 111. Their meaning is fully discussed in the district analyses, which follow, and their value may be illustrated by the fact that, although both Monghyr and Bhagalpur show an almost exactly equal increase of actual population (3·3 and 3·2 per cent.), emigrants from the former and immigrants into the latter are in excess. Monghyr has a growing resident population, whilst that of Bhagalpur is almost stationary.

149. The increase of population in the Shahabad district was 5·8 per cent., being 4·9 for males and 6·4 for females. Table A, however, shows that the increase of males is entirely fictitious, there being a real decrease of 1·3 per cent., whilst the true female increase was 5·5, which itself is probably largely due to better enumeration. Shahabad is generally regarded as a district, which sends out many emigrants, but receives few immigrants. Table A proves the latter opinion to be highly erroneous, and that emigration is less active than it was ten years ago. Immigrants in 1891 were 73,184 males and 51,048 females, a fact that is explained by the low density of population, which is 473 persons to the square mile in the whole district, and 357 and 265 in the Sasaram and Bhabhua subdivisions

SHAHABAD.

SHAHABAD.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Arrah	350,112	+ 12·0	+ 11·5
Belauti	198,855	+ 1·5	+ 14·6
Piru	197,963	+ 10·3	+ 17·6
Total	746,930	+ 8·5	+ 13·9
Baxar Subdivision.			
Buxar	166,438	+ 2·0	+ 20·3
Dumraon	271,711	+ 4·5	+ 10·4
Total	438,149	+ 3·5	+ 14·1
Sasaram Subdivision.			
Sasaram	164,074	+ 5·3	- 1·2
Kharghar	103,555	- 1·0	+ 37·2
Dhangain	182,346	+ 1·4	+ 21·4
Dehri	83,381	+ 5·7	+ 30·6
Total	533,356	+ 2·5	+ 17·3
Bhabhua Subdivision.			
Bhabhua	181,965	+ 5·8	+ 8·7
Mohania	162,937	+ 8·2	+ 9·5
Total	344,902	+ 6·8	+ 9·1
District Total	2,063,337	+ 5·8	+ 13·9

SOUTH

Table A.—VARIATION OF

DISTRICTS.	1891.							
	TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Shahabad</i>	990,799	1,072,538	73,184	51,048	55,072	44,911	973,687	1,066,401
<i>Patna</i>	865,732	903,272	57,468	78,024	69,034	65,316	877,298	891,064
<i>Gaya</i>	1,045,011	1,093,320	21,714	32,350	103,484	96,941	1,126,731	1,157,911
<i>Total</i>	2,901,542	3,069,130	117,122	91,699	92,296	137,945	2,876,716	3,115,376
<i>Districts partly in North and partly in South Bihar—</i>								
<i>Monghyr</i>	987,072	1,048,949	42,517	58,757	97,234	77,102	1,041,789	1,067,294
<i>Bhagalpur</i>	1,004,865	1,027,831	81,404	76,000	63,097	59,149	986,468	1,010,990

Table B.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF BIHAR.		IN BENGAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Shahabad</i>	917,615	1,021,490	38,078	32,183	17,016	3,002	3,389	1,613
<i>Patna</i>	808,264	825,248	48,209	73,207	368	362	1,508	1,382
<i>Gaya</i>	1,023,227	1,060,970	14,500	27,767	1,752	708	929	403
<i>Districts partly in North and partly in South Bihar—</i>								
<i>Monghyr</i>	944,555	990,192	28,537	42,860	7,113	4,840	1,999	2,039
<i>Bhagalpur</i>	923,401	951,831	51,383	60,255	16,124	2,447	4,721	1,302

Table C.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT							
	BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		OTHER DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.		BIHAR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Shahabad</i>	917,615	1,021,490	6,701	17,292	9,488	4,866	30,793	11,754
<i>Patna</i>	808,264	825,248	21,926	41,768	3,885	2,133	34,899	15,501
<i>Gaya</i>	1,023,227	1,060,970	43,283	67,057	8,364	5,247	37,621	13,091
<i>Districts partly in North and partly in South Bihar—</i>								
<i>Monghyr</i>	944,555	990,192	51,593	60,617	14,541	7,975	31,034	8,377
<i>Bhagalpur</i>	923,401	951,831	46,282	49,232	1,163	1,474	15,297	8,042

* Including the

BIHAR.

NET POPULATION.

1881.								VARIATION OF NET POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.	
TOTAL POPU- LATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
944,456	1,008,191	21,476	46,776	63,834	43,579	986,814	1,009,987	- 14,127	+ 56,414	- 1.3	+ 5.5
866,080	895,914	55,280	75,863	71,114	78,817	872,444	898,168	+ 4,854	- 7,104	+ 0.5	- 0.7
1,043,441	1,081,941	33,485	46,329	85,326	89,105	1,095,282	1,124,024	+ 31,440	+ 33,887	+ 2.8	+ 3.0
2,844,517	2,984,646	67,886	88,466	177,909	135,999	2,954,540	3,032,179	- 77,824	+ 83,197	- 2.6	+ 2.7
969,338	1,000,712	48,516	66,787	72,487	86,397	992,409	1,020,322	+ 40,380	+ 46,972	+ 4.9	+ 4.6
979,705	987,930	73,602	76,801	61,322	69,248	967,425	980,377	+ 19,073	+ 30,603	+ 1.9	+ 3.1

IMMIGRANTS, 1891.

IN ORISSA.		IN CHUTIA NAGPUR.*		IN OTHER PROVINCES.		IN OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL IMMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
139	9	5,218	1,574	8,731	5,591	612	83	73,184	51,048	7.2	4.7	5.9
...	66	173	177	6,166	2,660	1,074	230	57,468	78,024	6.6	8.6	7.6
51	90	209	529	4,168	2,854	95	69	21,714	32,380	2.1	2.9	2.5
29	5	130	102	4,506	1,837	203	74	42,517	53,757	4.3	5.6	4.9
60	14	536	569	6,435	3,016	2,155	1,390	81,464	76,000	8.1	7.4	7.7

EMIGRANTS, 1891.

AND FOUND IN—						TOTAL EMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		
ORISSA.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.*		OTHER PROVINCES.						
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
243	68	7,849	10,231	11,518	47,563	66,590	92,474	7.3	9.0	8.1
248	87	8,076	6,327	...	...	69,034	65,816	8.5	7.9	8.2
276	63	12,990	10,753	1,696	930	105,130	97,871	1.02	9.2	9.7
17	3	249	130	...	...	97,234	77,102	10.2	7.7	8.9
57	8	388	393	...	...	63,097	59,149	6.8	6.2	6.5

Santal Parganas.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Saran	13,326	20,356	515	7,105
Gaya	6,677	5,861	2,427	4,106
Patna	2,589	3,807	3,759	6,781
Lohardaga	2,367	1,075	4,239	3,425
Other Provinces.				
Balia, N.-W. P. ...	11,784	7,746	1,468	13,438
Ghazipur, „ ...	3,702	1,413	2,814	18,886
Total ...	40,445	40,258	15,222	53,741
Other Districts.				
Champaran	7,048	582	875	426
Muzaffarpur	2,652	1,127	547	270
Chutia Nagpur	2,005	33	814	4,182
Bhagalpur	715	688	3,818	2,331
Purnea	793	188	2,202	839
Darbhanga	3,036	44	431	162
Calcutta	883	240	13,514	4,247
Murshidabad	522	467	859	313
Monghyr	2,772	373	1,613	838
Dacca	...	...	885	337
N.-W. Provinces ...	5,108	4,663	7,236	15,239
Punjab	942	208	...	...
Rajputana States ...	1,225	37	...	...
Santal Parganas	58	14	1,316	1,725
Bardwan	604	213	1,452	517
Birbhum	...	...	966	338
Midnapur	327	477	997	241
Howrah	...	...	3,031	1,171
24 Parganas	548	67	651	2,145
Malda	...	...	1,009	706

respectively. The marginal statement gives the sources of this inflow, which comes chiefly from the neighbouring district of Bihar, chiefly Saran, and of the North-Western Provinces, chiefly Balia. Most of these are permanent settlers, accompanied by their women folk, whilst Champaran, Darbhanga, and Monghyr sent temporary cold-weather reapers and farm labourers. Immigration goes very far to explain the increases in *tháná* population. Thus in the Arrah police circle, which returned an increase of 12·0 per cent., 6·6 per cent. of the population are immigrants from other districts, principally from Gaya, Balia, and Lohardaga. Bhabhua *tháná* would show an almost stationary population but for an addition of 5·0 per

cent. by in-comers, mostly from Saran and Champaran. Immigrants into Mohania account for 3 per cent. of its inhabitants, and are 3·5, 3·2, and 2·8 per cent. of the population of Dehri, Sasaram, and Dumraon. Piru is the only exception, the immigrant section of its inhabitants being only 1·5 of the whole. Its low density, however, 581 persons to the square mile in 1881, against an average of 752 in the entire Sadar subdivision, shows that there was unoccupied land for settlers. It is very probable that they came in large part from the next *tháná*, Belauti, which had a density in 1881 of 777 to the square mile, and which has increased only 1·5 per cent. in the decade. Emigration from Shahabad, although exceeded by immigration, is active, and would partly account for the small increase of population in *thánás* Belauti and Buxar lying on the East Indian Railway, which is the highway to Calcutta, where 13,514 men and 4,182 women born in Shahabad were enumerated.

150. That Shahabad district as a whole has rather lost than gained population if we exclude immigrants, is due to persistent fever which has never been absent since 1879. Omitting the towns, where registration is admitted to have been carried out very perfunctorily, the recorded death-rate in the ten years 1881 to 1890 has been on an average annually 21·1 per *mille* in Arrah *tháná*, 18·7 in Belauti, 21·4 in Piru, 28·9 in Buxar, 25·4 in Dumraon, 28·8 in Sasaram, 24·7 in Dhangain, 30·8 in Khargarh, 24·2 in Dehri, 26·6 in Bhabhua, and 29·4 in Mohania. In 1886 the epidemic was at its height, the mortality being 42·5 per thousand in Khargarh, 40·9 in Buxar, 38·7 in Dumraon, 37·5 in Mohania, 35·4 in Dhangain, 33·3 in Dehri, and 30·4 in Sasaram. In that year fever was said to be “widely prevalent and virulent” all over the south of the district, *thánás* Khargarh and Dhangain being mentioned as having “experienced pre-eminent suffering;” in fact, the Sanitary Commissioner returned Shahabad as “the worst district in the whole Province in respect of fever mortality.” In the quinquennium 1885—89 the average mortality was 22·01 in the whole district, being higher than in any other part of the Patna Division.

151. It was suggested that the outbreak was connected with the great extension of canals and distributaries from the Son Irrigation Works at Dehri, which both raised the level of the subsoil water and interfered by their embankments with the natural surface drainage of the country. This

PROBABLY NOT CONNECTED WITH
IRRIGATION. A NORTHERN EXTENSION
OF THE BARDWAN DISORDER.

theory seems probable, and has very many supporters, medical and official. The Civil Surgeon wrote in 1890 :—

"The general health of the district as a whole during 1889 was decidedly bad, and has been so as a matter of fact for the past five years. Instead of being, as it was once, considered a healthy district, it now takes rank, if statistics are to be at all relied on, as the fifth or sixth unhealthiest in the whole Province, calculating on the average of the last five or six years, and in 1886 it held the unenviable position of first on the list. Fever is as usual responsible for the chief mortality. Epidemics are now of frequent occurrence. Upwards of 90 per cent. of all the villages in the district suffered from the fever, and in some of the registering circles hardly a village escaped. In fatality from fever Shahabad is worse than the majority of districts in Bengal, and is only exceeded by the districts in the Rajshahi Division. Although there was no startling epidemic like that which prevailed in the last quarter of 1888, still the disease prevailed with much severity, and in an epidemic form, throughout the year (1889). The excessive prevalence of fever in the district for the last few years is locally attributed, and not without some show of reason, to the influence of canal irrigation, and interference with drainage and water-logging of the soil. I am of opinion that irrigation as carried out has no doubt injuriously affected public health."

It must, however, be remembered that it has been an immemorial custom all over South Bihar to build embankments across nearly every line of drainage in order to collect water in the rude reservoirs or *dhárs* which are maintained in the great majority of villages. It is very much more probable that in Shahabad, as in Gaya and Monghyr, the fever was a real epidemic, contagious in its character, and that it had extended northward from the original scene of its ravages in the Bardwan Division. It bore little resemblance to the ordinary malarial type, to which Anglo-Indians are habituated, but was choleraic in its symptoms and rapidly fatal. It is remarkable that it prevailed with intensity in the Gaya district for some years before it began its destructive march through Shahabad. My information on the point is not very complete, but I believe it appeared in 1887 in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces, and reached the Panjab in 1891-92, the recorded mortality in portions of the latter province being almost unprecedented.

152. The population of Patna district is practically stationary, and, as Table A shows, immigration and emigration very nearly balance one another for men, the number

PATNA.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION
DECLINING.

PATNA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Pirbahar	26,734	+ 4.0	+11.2
Sultanganj	17,989	+11.1	
Alamganj	29,501	— 4.7	
Khawajakalan	43,797	+ 2.7	
Chauk Kalan	28,348	—12.0	
Malsalami	34,830	— 3.6	+11.7
Bankipur	100,866	+ 3.9	
Bikram	180,512	Nil.	
Masaudhi Bazurg	123,239	+ 2.2	+16.3
Total ...	584,816	+ 0.6	+12.4
Dinapur Subdivision.			
Dinapur	72,111	+ 6.6	+10.3
Maner	95,149	— 3.4	+21.1
Total ...	167,260	+ 0.6	+16.5
Barh Subdivision.			
Barh	204,871	+ 5.5	+15.4
Fatuha	89,266	+ 1.4	+13.5
Mukameh	114,119	+21.6	+18.9
Total ...	408,256	+ 8.5	+15.8
Bihar Subdivision.			
Bihar	263,066	— 6.7	+12.0
Hilsa	96,915	— 0.9	+10.6
Chandi	77,558		
Islampur or Athasarai	81,401	+ 3.1	+ 1.5
Silao	89,732	— 1.8	+11.4
Total ...	608,672	— 3.1	+10.1
District Total ...	1,769,004	+ 0.9	+12.6

mile, whilst in the neighbouring *tháná* of Fatuha it was 898, a fact which

invited settlers. Bankipur is the principal suburb

Districts.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Gaya	11,836	33,694	7,966	15,474
Muzaffarpur	10,929	5,869	2,160	4,293
Saran	7,684	16,894	629	3,378
Shahabad	3,759	6,781	2,589	8,807
Monghyr	10,600	9,380	6,961	12,090
Darbhanga	8,106	589	1,631	2,727
In other Provinces.				
Balia	295	...	...	...
Total	48,209	73,207	21,926	41,768
Other Districts.				
Calcutta	417	609	17,197	7,555
N.-W. Provinces	3,360	1,492	...	...
Oudh	868	416	...	...
Panjab	1,141	469	...	...
Bardwan	177	115	721	489
Hugli	240	174	972	536
Howrah	...	41	2,537	865
24-Parganas	112	79	5,492	3,074
Murshidabad	106	92	1,065	603
Dacca	164	89	1,287	317
Bhagalpur	202	190	2,079	1,300
Purnea	136	172	1,319	630
Hazaribagh	150	108	895	685
Lohardaga	...	...	1,332	185
Santal Parganas	8	22	5,338	5,268

in the population of *tháná* Dinapur is 8·1; in Barh, 9·5; in Mukameh, 18·0; in Bankipur, 2·7; in Athasarai, 7·9; and in Masaudhi, 2·6. These figures fully explain all the increases, and in the case of Athasarai show that in it, as in all the police circles around it, there has been actual net decrease. Half the immigrants in Dinapur come across the Ganges from Saran. Gaya supplies the great majority of those found in Athasarai and Masaudhi. As many as 9,009 men and 5,244 women have come into the Barh subdivision from Monghyr, and 2,511 men and 227 women from Darbhanga, who are mostly congregated in Mukameh. The decrease in Maner is largely fictitious, as the population in 1881 was inflated by the presence of a very large body of labourers, employed in that year on a branch canal from the Son irrigation works then under construction in that police circle.

153. The general decrease of population in the whole Patna district, in spite of the great activity of trade along the Ganges and the East Indian Railway, can only be referred to the great unhealthiness of South Bihar during the ten years from 1881. In that year the Sanitary Commissioner speaks of "virulent fever in this district." "The east and south suffered much, but the worst off was the west, having the *tháná* of Bikram as its centre." The death-rate in Mukameh, Masaudhi, Maner, Barh, Bankipur, Fatuha, and Bikram varied from 29·6 to 24·3 per mille. That the southern *thánás* returned a less mortality was simply due to bad registration. In 1882 it rose to 40·3 in Dinapur, and it was reported that "the Bihar subdivision has for the past few years suffered from a malarious form of fever, accompanied by enlargement of the spleen, a visitation which was formerly entirely unknown in this part of the country." In Patna and Dinapur, where the municipal agencies secure more accurate registration, the death-rate in 1883 was 51·2 and 33·8 per thousand respectively, and the Assistant Surgeon of the Bihar subdivision observes that "the malarious fever of Bengal has gradually established itself in this part of the country. Enlargement of the spleen with its peculiar cachexia, which was almost unknown in this Province, is a common disease now-a-days: neither towns nor villages are exempt from its ravages." Following years showed no improvement, *thánás*, like Dinapur, whose mortality returns are approximately accurate at least for adults, often returning a death-rate exceeding 30 per mille. The average number of deaths from fever was higher than in any other district

of Patna, and being also the civil head-quarters of the district, attracts the better class of immigrants in large numbers. The increase in Athasarai and Masaudhi Bazurg may be accounted for by natural growth. Their density of population in 1881 to the square mile, 675 and 625 respectively, was comparatively low in a district whose average density was 844. The former *tháná* is said by the District Magistrate to be the principal centre of commerce in the Bihar subdivision, and to carry on a considerable trade with Gaya and Hazaribagh. The increase in Masaudhi is attributed to improved irrigation from the Son Canal works. In connection with these increases it is interesting to note that the percentage of immigrants

of the Patna Division, except Gaya and Shahabad, the two foci of the epidemic. In 1890 the death-rate in Dinapur was 38·4.

154. The population of the Gaya district is as a whole stationary, but table A GAYA.
 TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND EMI- proves that, though, like Shahabad, it has suffered
 GRANTS. severely from fever during the past ten years, there

GAYA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Gaya town	80,383	+ 5·1	} + 7·0
Mufassal Gaya	180,017	—10·9	
Atri	123,671	+27·9	
Tikari	184,654	+ 4·3	
Sherghati	154,229	— 1·3	
Barachati	109,488	— 0·3	+11·6
Total ...	832,442	— 1·6	+ 6·9
Nawada Subdivision.			
Nawada	282,923	— 6·7	} + 9·6
Pakribarawan	81,783	— 7·9	
Rajauli	74,859	—10·4	
Total ...	439,565	— 7·4	+ 9·8
Jahanabad Subdivision.			
Jahanabad	278,895	— 1·6	+ 6·2
Arwal	114,922	+13·2	+10·8
Total ...	393,817	+ 2·2	+ 7·4
Aurangabad Subdivision.			
Aurangabad	258,373	+ 5·1	+13·8
Daudnagar	106,101	+ 8·7	+20·7
Nabinagar	108,038	+10·3	+ 7·8
Total ...	472,507	+ 5·8	+13·9
District Total ...	2,138,331	+ 0·6	+ 9·1

Allowances have been duly made for changes of jurisdiction, and I can only suggest that the figures for 1881 were not correct."

No other explanation of the great increase in Atri seems sufficient, and if

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Lohardaga	656	1,433	9,344	10,032
Hasanibagh	1,434	2,273	11,454	11,173
Monghyr	2,027	4,481	3,972	6,327
Patna	7,956	15,474	11,836	38,694
Shahabad	2,427	4,106	6,677	5,861
Total ...	14,500	27,767	43,283	67,087
Other Districts.				
Bardwan	76	85	2,456	1,642
Hugli	92	49	955	195
Howrah	194	22	1,546	446
24 Parganas	63	21	2,940	1,355
Calcutta	102	63	25,605	7,574
Champaran	54	9	4,134	324
Bhagalpur	31	46	1,064	2,767
Purnea	43	14	2,521	2,066
Manbhum	...	...	2,654	1,328
Chutia Nagpur Tribu- tary States.	200	449	1,049	500
Santal Parganas ...	9	25	9,565	8,673
Saran	923	276	70	331
North-Western Pro- vinces.	1,072	993	1,187	766
Oudh	1,397	357	509	164

Nawada subdivision, especially from Rajauli, the most southerly.

155. There is an old established and increasing exodus from Gaya to Calcutta *via* the Grand Trunk Road. The District
 THEIR DESTINATIONS. INTERNAL MOVEMENTS. Magistrate reports that there were "scarcities or

has been a real increase in population of 2·8 for men and 3·0 for women. The fact is that during the decade emigration has greatly increased and immigration has fallen off. Calcutta, which in 1881 had amongst its residents only 15,767 persons born in Gaya, has now 32,412, a number double that contributed to the metropolis by any other district in Bihar. In 1891 as many as 200,375 persons born in Gaya were found in other parts of the Lower Provinces, whilst it had recovered only 54,064 by immigration, as shown in Tables B and C. Mr. Grierson, the District Magistrate, writes—

"I regret that I am quite unable to account for the larger *thana* variations, such as those of Mufassal Gaya and Atri.

its inhabitants were understated in 1881, it is more than likely that this result was due to the erroneous transfer of some of its villages during compilation to Mufassal Gaya. The other variations are due to three causes:—(i) emigration, especially where facilitated by propinquity to the railway, (ii) internal migration from the more densely to less densely populated *thanas*, and (iii) the fever epidemic, which has prevailed right through the decade. Population has been lost chiefly along the southern frontier from *thanas* Sherghati, Barachati and from the three police circles of the

failures of crops" in the Nawada subdivision in each year from 1885 to 1889, "which stimulated emigration." That such is the fact is proved by the 60,241 immigrants from Gaya found in the neighbouring districts of Lohardaga, Hazaribagh, and the Santal Parganas. The fact that as many women as men have gone out prove them to be permanent settlers. Patna receives a still larger body of emigrants, mostly women, who go to supply wives to that great city. In a less degree Purnea attracts settlers, and the Raniganj subdivision of Bardwan imports labourers from Gaya to be employed on the railway rather than in the coal-mines. The large body of temporary emigrants sent to Champaran, probably to gather in the winter and spring harvests, is more than counterbalanced by the numerous labourers sent by that district to Shahabad. This outflow of emigrants northward is supplied by the *thánás* on the railway, particularly by Mufassal Gaya and Jahanabad, though these police circles also largely contribute, no doubt, to the thousands who find employment in Calcutta. The great increase in *thánás* Arwal and Nabinagar is most probably due to movements of population within the district. The same explanation probably also applies in some degree to the Atri police circle in which the density of inhabitants was only 387 to the square mile in 1881, whilst in the surrounding *thánás* of Nawada, Mufassal Gaya, Silao and Islampur, the two latter in the Patna district, it was 656, 503, 644, and 675 respectively. Similarly, Arwal had 497 persons to the square mile in 1881, and was touched on the east and north by *thánás* Jahanabad and Bikram with 706 and 642 to the square mile. In Nabinagar the density was only 290 in 1881. That the general rate of increase in the district population has been seriously affected by mortality from fever during the ten years following the census of 1881 is well established. In that year it was reported that "the disease prevailed much more extensively and with considerably greater fatality" than in preceding years, the mortality varying from 31·5 to 20·6 per *mille*. Gaya *tháná* returned the highest death-rate in Bihar both in 1882 and 1883. The greatest mortality in 1884 was 27·9 per thousand in Rajauli, 24·9 in Barachati, 24·7 in Nawada, and 23·7 in Gaya. In 1885 it was very similar, the average for the district being 20·7, which, considering the known incompleteness of the returns, is a high rate. In 1886 the Magistrate reported that "fever prevailed very severely in Tikari and Jahanabad." In 1887 the mortality for the entire district was still 20·3 per *mille*. It rose to 22·6 in 1888, and was little less in the following year, being 21·5 in 1890 and 20·8 in the quinquennium 1885—89, or higher than in any district of the Patna Division, except Shahabad.

MONGHYR.

156. The population of Monghyr district has increased 3·3 per cent. in the past decade, or almost exactly in the same proportion as Bhagalpur, which it so closely resembles in number of inhabitants and physical characteristics. Table A, however, shows that there is a very real difference, because whilst immigrants appreciably exceed emigrants in Bhagalpur, those who leave Monghyr are double those who enter it from other districts. In fact as many as 174,336 persons born in Monghyr, or 8·5 per cent. of the resident inhabitants, were found in other parts of the Province. Consequently the net increase of population is 4·9 for men and 4·6 for women. The actual increase is very unevenly distributed, being largest on the north of the Ganges

MONGHYR.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Monghyr	142,637	+ 1·8	+ 11·0
Gogri	382,127	+ 4·3	+ 15·9
Jamulpur	12,698	+ 9·4	+ 25·7
Surajgarha	168,474	+ 1·3	+ 7·9
Kharakpur	148,971	+ 4·6	+ 2·1
Total ...	863,907	+ 3·5	+ 11·1
Begusarai Subdivision.			
Begusarai	400,257	+ 5·3	+ 11·3
Tegra	217,940	+ 7·0	+ 3·6
Total ...	618,197	+ 5·9	+ 8·5
Jamui Subdivision.			
Jamui	125,661	+ 4·4	— 12·1
Shaikhpura	196,656	— 1·3	+ 35
Sikandra	114,452	— 6·4	+ 11·5
Chakai	117,148	+ 7·0	+ 36·6
Total ...	553,917	+ 0·5	+ 4·9
District Total ...	2,036,021	+ 3·3	+ 8·5

in the Begusarai subdivision, where it has been 4·0 for males and 7·7 for

females, the disparity for the sexes being probably due to emigration of men.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Patna ...	6,961	12,090	10,600	9,380
Gaya ...	3,972	6,327	2,027	4,481
Santal Parganas ...	325	551	6,311	3,311
Darbhanga ...	8,171	11,111	4,743	10,800
Bhagalpur ...	8,167	17,251	25,196	29,124
Hazaribagh ...	941	2,530	2,516	3,521
Total ...	28,537	49,860	51,393	60,617
Other Districts.				
Bardwan ...	269	113	1,212	653
Howrah ...	82	67	1,388	327
24 Parganas ...	208	140	1,468	735
Calcutta ...	213	226	9,303	1,197
Murshidabad ...	108	41	1,005	287
Dinajpur ...	...	...	1,492	2,203
Dacca ...	113	19	6,317	378
Faridpur ...	17	2	1,279	35
Malda ...	30	13	1,760	1,041
Shahabad ...	1,613	838	2,772	373
Purnea ...	128	155	11,098	6,656
Birbhum ...	281	922	270	...
Saran ...	1,426	399	31	96
Muzaffarpur ...	3,884	3,424	332	766
N.-W. Provinces ...	2,871	1,057	...	...
Rajputana States ...	936	487	...	...

South of the Ganges the same fact explains the increase of 5·1 per cent. of females and only 1·8 of males in the head-quarters subdivision. The stationary condition of population in the Jamui subdivision is no doubt partly explicable by emigration, as there is no part of Bihar so near to or so directly connected with the great metropolitan labour market, but other causes have been at work, particularly fever. Before touching on this point the marginal migration table demands examination. The emigration of 54,320 persons to Bhagalpur is its most noticeable feature. They are found principally in that district in the *thánás* near the south bank of the Ganges, and presumably come in most part from the Sadar sub-

division of Monghyr. The preponderance of women suggests permanent settlement. The scanty population of the Dharmpur *pargana* of Purnea also attracts a large body of settlers. The considerable contingent of labourers sent to Dacca is remarkable. On the other hand, the Begusarai subdivision receives largely from Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur.

157. The fact that an epidemic of fever had attacked the district in 1885, the year before the great outbreak in Shahabad, was at first overlooked, and the increase of fever mortality from 13·41 per thousand in 1884 to 25·65, rising to 36·81 in *thána* Monghyr, in 1885, was attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to more careful registration of deaths under the influence of an active Superintendent of Police. It had been 26·04 in Shaikhpura in 1884. There was no alleviation in the two following years, the fever death-rate for the whole district being 24·07 in 1886 and 25·94 in 1887. In the quinquennium 1885—89 it has been 24·31 per thousand, or higher than in any other district in the whole of Bihar, exceeding even the mortality of Shahabad. I find no special account of its symptoms, but it was probably an extension of the Bardwan malady, which is known to have advanced into Birbhum, a district whose northern boundary is only some fifty miles from the south of Monghyr. The medical reports also contain frequent reference to cholera, an outbreak in Jamalpur town in 1881 causing a mortality of 7·84 per thousand, whilst in 1882 it rose to 19·00. Chakai *thána* suffered considerably in 1884, but the registration in that hilly police circle is very bad. In 1887 the general cholera death-rate for the district was 3·45, or nearly double of that in every neighbouring district.

158. Table A shows that small as has been the increase of population in this district, it is partly due in the case of men to immigration, principally to *thánás* Supul and Bangaon, in which the increase is largest. As much as 6·2 per cent. of the inhabitants of the former and 6·5 per cent. of the latter are immigrants. In Pratapganj the incoming of settlers, forming 5·9 per cent. of the inhabitants, has changed a real decrease of 2 per cent. into an increase of 3·9. The increase in Bhagalpur police circle is attributable to the same cause, 7·4 per cent. being strangers, attracted by urban

BHAGALPUR.

employment to the large town, which forms its centre. The great variations in Banka subdivision are due to an error in the compilation of 1881. The population of Belhar outpost was added to that of Amarpur *tháná*, whilst its area seems to have been regarded as part of Katuria. The density of population in Amarpur was returned as 709 to the square mile, and that of Katuria as 145, both improbable figures. It is, therefore, only possible to compare the figures of the whole subdivision, which show a practically stationary population. The marginal statement gives particulars of the movement of population to and from Bhagalpur district. The greatest source of immigration is Monghyr, settlers from which are found in large numbers in all *thánás* except Supul, Pratapganj, and Banka, but chiefly to the south of the Ganges. The Supul subdivision, on the other hand, receives 10,482 men and 14,176 women from Darbhanga. Nearly all the immigrants from Purnea are found in Madhipura *tháná*, and from the Santal Parganas in Kolgaon, Banka, and Katuria. Supul *tháná* receives two-thirds of its immigrants from Muzaffarpur, whilst those from Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran are found south of the Ganges near the railway. The largest emigration, that into Purnea, is explained in the analysis of that district.

BHAGALPUR.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Bhagalpur	175,040	+ 9·3	+ 4·0
Sultanganj	92,278	— 6·3	+ 22·3
Kolgaon	191,459	+ 0·6	+ 17·2
Bihipur	93,502	— 3·0	+ 7·5
Total	552,279	+ 1·1	+ 4·0
Supul Subdivision.			
Supul	346,860	+ 12·5	+ 7·1
Pratabganj	134,702	+ 3·9	+ 8·3
Bangáon	163,008	+ 9·7	+ 2·4
Total	644,570	+ 9·7	+ 6·2
Madhipura Subdivision.			
Madhipura	287,322	+ 2·7	+ 4·4
Kishanganj	125,175	— 7·5	+ 2·9
Total	412,497	— 0·6	+ 1·7
Banka Subdivision.			
Banka	163,459	+ 21·8	+ 5·3
Amarpur	145,032	— 30·4	+ 30·9
Katuria	114,859	+ 48·2	— 16·9
Total	423,350	+ 0·5	+ 10·5
District Total ...	2,032,696	+ 3·2	+ 7·7

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Monghyr	25,196	29,124	8,167	17,251
Santal Parganas ...	4,181	6,023	3,341	3,212
Darbhanga	13,061	15,988	2,335	3,437
Purnea	8,945	2,120	32,439	25,332
Total	51,383	60,255	46,282	49,232
Other Districts.				
Calcutta	150	103	1,668	570
Murshidabad	243	77	755	597
Dinajpur	13	16	3,546	1,873
Dacca	22	21	1,145	547
Malda	80	...	3,896	2,714
Shahabad	3,818	2,331	715	688
Patna	2,079	1,300	202	190
Gaya	1,064	2,767	31	46
Muzaffarpur	6,344	2,357	109	186
Saran	2,819	667	20	356
Bardwan	3,119	87	400	85
North-Western Provinces	4,172	1,774	...	...
Rajputana	1,053	856	...	...
Nipal	2,113	1,377	...	...

159. The small increase of population in the past decade as compared with the preceding nine years must be connected with the fever epidemic, which has been found to have brought such heavy mortality to every district in

THE VALUE OF THE STATISTICS OF FEVER MORTALITY.

South Bihar. The District Magistrate, Mr. Wace, remarks—

“I must, I fear, put increased mortality down as one cause of the decrease of population. It is of course absurd to accept the death-rates of rural *thánás* as really accurate, but the errors which invalidate them are constant errors; and relatively they indicate the inroads of disease. It is an interesting commentary on the disease in three out of four *thánás* in the Sadar subdivision that the registered death-rate struck on the average of the past ten years has been for Sultanganj 27·0 per mille, Kolgaon 28·8, and Bihipur 28·5, while in the Supul subdivision it averaged about 20·3. Cholera was very bad in the Sadar subdivision in 1885,

1887, and 1889, and Bihipur *tháná*, where I have no reason to think mortuary statistics are specially good, showed a death-rate of 45 in 1885 and over 30 ever since. Turning now to the Banka subdivision, I note that here, too, the average death-rate of the three *thánás* since 1881 is Banka 28·0, Amarpur 26·7, and Katuria 22·0. In Supul subdivision similarly the death-rate recorded is heavier in Pratabganj than in either of the other two *thánás*, and it is notoriously the most unhealthy."

In 1881 the Sanitary Commissioner found the disease "most fatal" in *thánás* Amarpur, Kolgaon, and Bhagalpur. In 1882 "the localities of greatest suffering" were Amarpur and Bihipur. In the following year the same fact was reported, and the "great unhealthiness of the Kishanganj and Pratapganj *thánás*" was referred to. "The prevalence and severity of the disease exhibited considerable enhancement" in all the *thánás* south of the Ganges in 1884. In 1885 the death-rate in the south of the district varied from 25·4 to 41·2 per thousand. This year, in fact, witnessed an outbreak of exceptional fatality throughout South Bihar from the western boundary of Shahabad to the eastern frontier of Bhagalpur. There was no improvement in the two following years, but *thánás* Pratapganj and Kishanganj were reported to be specially unhealthy, and, as Mr. Wace observes, a high mortality continued down to the time of the census. The Magistrate finds another cause for the great decrease in Kishanganj, in the fact that the Kusi river is still working westward, and "devastated" a large area of cultivable land by floods and deposits of sand. The inhabitants sought safer homes in the Dharmpur *tháná* of the Purnea district. He also is of opinion that an appreciable part of the increase in the Supul subdivision is connected with better enumeration in that backward portion of the district.

ORISSA.

THE DISTRICTS OF CUTTACK, PURI, BALASOR AND ANGUL, AND THE TRIBUTARY STATES.

160. The tables on pages 120 and 121 deal with the variation of net population in the past ten years, and show the statistics of migration, as returned in 1891. In the case of the three regulation districts the increase is natural, and proves the accuracy of the census of 1881, but in the Tributary States, judging by the returns of increase for similar Dravidian populations in the districts of Chutia Nagpur, at least 10 per cent. of the male increase and 14 per cent. of the female increase are due to improved enumeration in 1891.

161. Table A shows that both immigration into Cuttack district and emigration from it declined since 1881, but the latter in a greater degree than the former, the result being that the net increase of population is less than the actual increase, being 4·6 for men and 7·1 for women. It is probable that the greater increase of females is due to more accurate enumeration. Except in the Banki *tháná* there has been a general increase in the headquarters subdivision of about 9 per cent. The District Magistrate explains the stationary condition of Banki by a scarcity, almost amounting to famine, between 1888 and 1890, which, although it caused no deaths, induced a large

CUTTACK.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Cuttack	215,326	+ 8·6	+16·1
Banki	57,368	+ 0·8	+15·1
Salepur	270,568	+ 8·2	+13·4
Tirtol	201,309	+ 9·5	+17·7
Jagatsinghpur ...	237,420	+10·3	+18·8
Total ...	981,991	+ 8·5	+ 16·1
Kendrapara Subdivision.			
Kendrapara	214,954	+12·4	+19·9
Patamundi	113,448	+ 1·4	+25·9
Aul or Rajbari ...	101,370	+11·1	- 1·1
Total ...	429,770	+10·0	+14·6

Table A.—VARIATION OF

DISTRICTS.	1891.							
	TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Cuttack</i>	940,557	997,114	8,817	21,117	54,271	47,987	986,011	1,063,984
<i>Puri</i>	474,530	470,468	15,797	24,132	8,487	17,185	467,220	463,521
<i>Balasor</i>	481,638	512,987	15,006	19,917	24,673	24,967	491,305	518,037
<i>Angul</i>	85,768	84,220	4,939	4,569	6,059	15,665	857,778	859,421
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i> ...	849,450	847,200	78,500	83,225				
Total ...	2,831,943	2,919,119	68,225	64,898	38,596	17,742	2,802,314	2,864,963

Table B.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF ORISSA.		IN BENGAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Cuttack</i>	931,740	975,997	5,195	19,003	...	...	671	656
<i>Puri</i>	458,733	446,336	9,323	19,266	209	132	361	276
<i>Balasor</i>	466,632	493,070	10,310	14,409	851	455	796	623
<i>Angul</i>	80,820	79,721	4,735	4,423	...	...	76	7
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i> ...	770,890	764,035	68,474	74,929	...	...	3,978	3,756

Table C.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN AND FOUND IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN THE DISTRICT					
			CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		OTHER DISTRICTS OF ORISSA.		BENGAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Cuttack</i>	931,740	975,997	29,223	36,479	2,338	1,023	19,022	6,597
<i>Puri</i>	458,733	446,336	6,873	16,135	489	472	1,091	454
<i>Balasor</i>	466,632	493,070	13,107	22,762	240	147	11,022	1,876
<i>Angul</i>	80,928	79,721	5,556	15,422	...	...	457	118
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i> ...	770,890	764,035						

* Including the

DISTRICTS.

NET POPULATION.

1881.								VARIATION OF NET POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.	
TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
877,702	917,363	15,439	24,634	80,237	62,605	942,200	955,334	+ 48,721	+ 68,680	+ 4.6	+ 7.1
446,980	441,932	14,177	20,896	8,014	15,740	440,406	440,786	+ 26,724	+ 22,753	+ 6.6	+ 5.1
461,461	483,819	12,109	15,759	19,512	20,599	468,804	488,659	+ 22,501	+ 29,378	+ 4.7	+ 6.0
81,850	79,012	26,190	204,705	12,847	21,268	712,042	693,223	+144,736	+166,198	+20.2	+23.9
712,535	697,648										
2,580,208	2,619,774	56,679	53,394	41,814	7,622	2,564,843	2,574,009	+237,471	+220,961	+ 9.2	+11.3

IMMIGRANTS, 1891.

IN BIHAR.		IN CHUTIA NAGPUR.*		IN OTHER PROVINCES.		IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		TOTAL IMMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
248	59	47	9	2,557	1,390	99	77	8,817	21,117	0.9	2.1	1.5
273	76	155	3	5,450	4,377	6	3	15,797	24,132	3.3	5.1	4.2
318	184	309	138	2,698	4,097	229	11	15,006	19,217	3.1	3.8	3.5
3	18	41	6	34	45	...	...	4,939	4,569	5.7	5.4	5.5
325	183	4,955	4,061	818	228	7	1	78,560	83,225	9.2	9.8	9.5

EMIGRANTS, 1891.

AND FOUND IN—						PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION BORN IN THE DISTRICT.			
BIHAR.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.*		TOTAL EMIGRANTS.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
238	36	3,460	3,852	54,271	47,957	5.8	4.9	5.3	
27	74	7	.....	8,487	17,125	1.3	3.8	2.8	
140	3	140	179	24,673	24,267	5.2	5.0	5.1	
36	16	10	49	6,069	15,665	0.7	1.8	1.3	

Bental Parganas.

CUTTACK—concluded.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Jajpur Subdivision.			
Jajpur	258,400	+3·0	+22·0
Dharmasala	267,510	+7·5	+11·5
Total	525,910	+5·3	+16·5
District Total	1,937,671	+7·8	+16·3

ber 1885 destroyed forty-five villages, most of the inhabitants of which were either drowned or succumbed to the fever and cholera, which usually form the sequel of such calamities. Those, who survived, emigrated to tracts less exposed to the destructive action of storm waves. The increase in Dharmasala is said to be due to a large tract of jungle land lying under the hills, which form the western boundary of this police circle, having been brought under cultivation

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Puri	3,051	9,022	7,128	12,274
Balasor	1,133	4,403	5,167	7,130
Orissa Tributary States	1,158	5,607	16,928	17,077
Sambalpur (O.P.) ...	760	698	...	...
Madras	2,255	3,104	...	...
Total	8,357	22,834	29,223	36,479
Other Districts.				
Midnapur	191	154	2,116	579
Hugli	80	35	1,331	136
Howrah	9	11	2,991	254
24 Parganas	35	24	7,182	2,965
Calcutta	171	108	1,821	2,120
Singbhum	...	...	1,967	2,323
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States ...	...	...	1,365	1,494

since the construction of the High Level Canal. This reclamation attracted settlers from Jajpur, a fact which accounts for the small increase in that *tháná*. The marginal table gives details of the movements of the people between Cuttack and other districts. Its most noticeable feature is the large emigration into the Tributary States, the object of the emigrants judged by the equality of the sexes evidently being permanent settlement. The low density of population in these dependencies, where much arable land is still unoccupied, will probably long attract the people of the neighbouring crowded regulation districts. Emigrants from Cuttack district are found principally in the states of Moharbhaj and Dhenkanal. The emigration into Puri, Balasor, and Singbhum is also large and probably permanent, whilst the great outflow into the metropolis and its neighbourhood is mostly temporary. Orissa supplies a large part of the general labourers found about Calcutta in the cold weather, during the busy shipping season, working as porters and palanquin bearers. Most of them return to their homes by the middle of April.

162. The Cuttack district has suffered much from cholera during the past ten years, but has been comparatively free from fever, except at the foot of the western hills and on the sea-coast. During the three years preceding the census, the only *tháná* which showed a fever death-rate exceeding 20 per *mille* was Aul in 1890, but year after year since 1881 outbreaks of cholera have been frequent, widespread, and severe. In 1882 "the virulence and fatality of the disease was greater in Orissa than in any other part of Lower Bengal," and was worse in Cuttack than elsewhere in Orissa. 1884 was also a bad cholera year, particularly in the littoral *thánás*. In 1885 the mortality from cholera rose in Dharmasala to 10·94, and in Aul to 10·71 per thousand, the disease having spread all over the district from the Patamandi *tháná*, where the water-supply had been contaminated by the sea-water brought in by the cyclone wave, and by the numerous corpses of men and animals putrifying in it. The death-rate from cholera in 1886 exceeded 8 per *mille* in these two police circles and in Aul. The worst year of all in Cuttack, as in the rest of Orissa, was 1889, the cholera mortality in Banki being 22·19, in Aul 12·65, in Cuttack 11·96, in Jajpur 8·99, and in Dharmasala 8·90 per thousand. There have also been some bad outbreaks of small-pox, which is endemic in the district; the highest death-record being 9·7 per *mille* in Patamandi and 7·9 in Aul in 1881.

number of people to emigrate, mostly into the Tributary States. A virulent outbreak of cholera in 1889-90 also caused many deaths. The Kendrapará subdivision shows a still larger increase than the Sadar, except in *tháná* Patamandi, in which the great cyclone of September 1885 destroyed forty-five villages, most of the inhabitants of which were either drowned or succumbed to the fever and cholera, which usually form the sequel of such calamities. Those, who survived, emigrated to tracts less exposed to the destructive action of storm waves. The increase in Dharmasala is said to be due to a large tract of jungle land lying under the hills, which form the western boundary of this police circle, having been brought under cultivation since the construction of the High Level Canal. This reclamation attracted settlers from Jajpur, a fact which accounts for the small increase in that *tháná*. The marginal table gives details of the movements of the people between Cuttack and other districts. Its most noticeable feature is the large emigration into the Tributary States, the object of the emigrants judged by the equality of the sexes evidently being permanent settlement. The low density of population in these dependencies, where much arable land is still unoccupied, will probably long attract the people of the neighbouring crowded regulation districts. Emigrants from Cuttack district are found principally in the states of Moharbhaj and Dhenkanal. The emigration into Puri, Balasor, and Singbhum is also large and probably permanent, whilst the great outflow into the metropolis and its neighbourhood is mostly temporary. Orissa supplies a large part of the general labourers found about Calcutta in the cold weather, during the busy shipping season, working as porters and palanquin bearers. Most of them return to their homes by the middle of April.

163. The District Magistrate, Mr. Allen, makes the following remarks on ^{PURI} INACCURACIES IN 1881. the increase of population in the several *thánás* of the Puri district:—

PURI.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1873.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Puri	209,273	+ 6·6	} + 17·9
Puri Town	28,794	+ 12·1	
Gop	134,038	+ 15·3	
Pipli	241,470	+ 6·4	
Total ...	613,575	+ 8·6	+ 15·6
Khurda Subdivision.			
Khurda	234,730	+ 0·4	+ 31·9
Banpur	96,693	+ 7·6	— 29·6
Total ...	331,423	+ 2·3	+ 15·1
District Total ...	944,998	+ 6·4	+ 15·4

“As regards Puri Town, its population fluctuates so decidedly with the influx of pilgrims, that I attach no importance to the percentage in this area. Puri *thána* (exclusive of the town) and Pipli approximate the district percentage, Banpur slightly exceeds it, and this might have been expected, partly because there has been some immigration from Ganjam and the Tributary Mahála, but chiefly, I think, owing to greater care in taking the census. The low percentage in Khurda is inexplicable, except on the ground that the census of 1881 was very

carelessly taken. I found that a population of 35,792 persons properly belonging to *thána* Banpur had in 1881 been erroneously included in Khurda, and if such a grave error could pass undetected, but little reliance can be placed on the other figures. The great increase in Gop is also inexplicable, except on a similar theory. It is said that a few Savars and Bauris from Khurda have settled in Gop within the last few years, but that will not account for the difference. The fact is that this *thána*, which is intersected by the Devi, the Prachi, and the Kusbhadra, has no decent roads, and is not very accessible to inspecting officers. The increase in population is, I believe, rather due to greater care in enumeration than to any abnormal increase in population. The only town in the district is that of Puri, and its population is constantly fluctuating from about 25,000 to 50,000 persons, during the height of the car festival in an auspicious year.”

164. There is little doubt but the Magistrate's opinion, that there has been a great improvement in enumeration in Banpur, is correct, because the health history of that *thána* would justify a marked decrease. In 1889 the whole

THE GREAT CHOLERA OUTBREAK OF 1889.

district passed through the worst epidemic of cholera on record, the mortality, 21·01 per thousand of the entire population, being double that recorded during the decade in any other district, except Balasor. During this terrible visitation the death-rate in Banpur rose to 64·99 per thousand, being 25·39 in Khurda and 23·76 in Puri town. The outbreak evidently originated in the town, where 25·13 per *mille* died of cholera in 1886. In 1885 it had been 28·76 in Puri and 11·08 in Banpur *thána*. Another enemy of population in the Puri district is small-pox, which is said to be endemic in the Khurda subdivision, in consequence of the resistance of the people to vaccination and the persistent practice of inoculation by the lower classes. The mortality, however, is not great, except amongst children, but they suffer severely, a fact that partly accounts for the small proportion of children under five years of age in this district. Still small-pox caused a death-rate of 17·53 in Puri town and of 15·70 in *thána* Gop in 1881. The mortality from the same malady in *thána* Banpur was 6·73 per *mille* in 1882 and 9·75 in 1883. In the year 1889 small-pox was reported to have been very prevalent all over the district.

The marginal table, which records movements exceeding one thousand

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Cuttack	7,128	12,272	2,926	9,006
Orissa Tributary States	2,195	6,994	3,947	7,179
Total ...	9,323	19,266	6,873	16,185
Madras ...	3,854	3,765	2,292	1,857

persons, proves that migration into or out of Puri district is not very active, except across its frontiers into contiguous areas. It, however, partly accounts for the increase in *thána* Gop, where immigrants form 3·5 per cent. of the population. They are 2·7 per cent. in Pipli and 4·5 in Banpur.

BALASOR.

165. Table A shows that, although migration into and from the Balasor district has slightly increased since 1881, neither movement materially affects the variation of net population. The actual increase, 5·0 per cent.,

A NORMAL INCREASE. CHOLERA
AND THE WATER-SUPPLY.

BALASOR.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.			Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.					
Balasor	...	...	112,570	+ 4·6	+ 19·6
Soro	...	...	212,002	+ 7·2	+ 25·4
Jaleswar	...	...	55,344	+ 0·5	+ 20·5
Baliapal	...	...	92,741	+ 5·3	+ 27·1
Basta	...	...	74,186	+ 4·0	+ 18·5
Total	...	...	546,843	+ 5·1	+ 22·9
Bhadrak Subdivision.					
Bhadrak	...	...	177,496	+ 4·3	+ 15·9
Basudebpur	...	...	74,222	+ 4·0	+ 37·1
Dhamnagar	...	...	138,301	+ 4·5	+ 15·7
Chandbáli	...	...	57,763	+ 11·1	+ 50·3
Total	...	...	447,782	+ 5·1	+ 22·4
District Total	...	...	994,625	+ 5·0	+ 22·7

division, and has received very few immigrants from other districts. It is possible that people from other parts of Balasor itself may have settled in it. The almost stationary condition of the Jaleswar population is attributed to "a decade of malarial fever of a very malignant type." This *tháná* is the most northerly in the district, and touches on the police circles of Midnapur, where Bardwan

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Cuttack	5,167	7,130	1,111	4,390
Midnapur	2,940	4,398	2,932	4,488
Orissa Tributary States	2,203	2,881	9,064	13,884
Total	10,310	14,409	13,107	22,762
Other Districts.				
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	865	1,308	...	...
Hugli	169	77	592	686
Howrah	4	...	859	28
24 Parganas	27	4	4,431	629
Calcutta	145	62	4,547	480

in *tháná* Chandbáli (12·85) and Dhamnagar (8·80). In 1882 "the fatality of cholera (6·21 per thousand of the whole population) was greater than that of any other district" in the Lower Provinces. In 1884 again it was reported that "the prevalence of cholera was very great. The district occupied the first place on the list of cholera-stricken districts," the general death-rate being 7·79, the highest returns being 15·61 in Basudebpur *tháná*, 15·08 in Soro, 14·69 in Chandbáli, and 12·87 in Balasor town. In 1885 the disease was less widespread, but death-rates from it of 9·68 per *mille* in Dhamnagar and 6·68 in Chandbáli were recorded. In the quinquennium 1885—89 it was 5·70 for the whole district, reaching in 1889 the excessive figure of 13·74, the chief cause being "the bad and scanty water-supply." "It is distressing to reflect," writes the Civil Surgeon, "that in many parts of the district the people have to undertake journeys of three or more miles to obtain a jarful of potable water."

for both sexes is very evenly distributed over all the *thánás* of the district, except Chandbáli, Soro, and Jaleswar. In the first, "the development of trade and the reclamation of waste land" have, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, brought about the great increase of 11·1 per cent. Chandbáli is now the principal port of Orissa, and the density of its population was only 268 to the square mile in 1881, the district average being 458. The increase in Soro is remarkable, as that *tháná* already carried in 1881 the thickest population in the head-quarters sub-

prevalent previous to 1881. The marginal statement gives particulars of migration to and from Balasor, the outflow of settlers to the Tributary States, and of labourers to Calcutta and its suburbs being noticeable. Although there has been no general prevalence of fever in the Balasor district in the past ten years, cholera has been very fatally active. The death-rate from cholera in 1881 was 4·93 per *mille*, the highest mortality being

166. Although the birthplace returns of the census of 1891 prove that the Tributary States of Orissa receive a very large number of immigrants, this was equally the case before

THE TRIBUTARY STATES.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES.

STATES.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Athgarh	36,603	+17.8	+ 17.8
Talcher	52,674	+48.3	- 6.4
Moharbhaj	532,238	+37.3	+ 49.1
Nilgiri	56,198	+10.3	+ 50.1
Keonjhar	248,101	+14.2	+ 18.5
Pal Lahara	19,700	+33.3	- 3.6
Dhenkanal	238,285	+14.7	+ 16.9
Athmalik	31,605	+43.3	+ 49.8
Hindol	37,973	+12.9	+ 20.6
Narsinghpur	33,849	+ 3.6	+ 31.6
Baramba	32,526	+ 9.4	+ 22.7
Tigaria	20,546	+ 3.4	+ 20.9
Kandhpara	63,287	- 4.4	+ 8.9
Nayagarh	117,862	+ 2.5	+ 37.7
Rampur	40,115	+10.0	+ 33.8
Daspalla	45,597	+ 9.5	+ 19.5
Boad	89,551	+26.7	+ 24.7
Total	1,696,710	+20.4	+27.14
Angul with the Kandh Mahals	170,058	+ 5.2	+ 25.5

1881, and consequently the increase of the net population, as shown in table A, does not appreciably differ from that of the actual population. In fact the whole of the 20 per cent. advance is local, and due probably half-and-half to improved enumeration, and to the actual growth of a fairly healthy people with abundance of cultivable land, on which to expand and thrive. The Superintendent of these States remarks—

“ With the exception of Kandhpara all the States show a large increase of population since 1881, and all do so without any exception when compared with the census of 1872.

The decrease in Kandhpara is attributed by the Chief mainly to the large mortality from fever, which is reported to have carried off as many as 15,000 people in the course of the single year 1890-91. This explanation cannot be taken as explaining the whole decrease. The Chief of this State is not a popular ruler, and the fact has probably driven a good many people to neighbouring States and other places. The scarcity of 1889 has also doubtless contributed to the decrease. The increase in all other States is certainly due to a considerable extent to more correct enumeration, but is also due to other causes, such as the general prosperity enjoyed by the country since the great famine of 1866 with the exception of the year 1889.”

167. The marginal table records migration, its most noticeable feature being the large number of settlers from the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces, and from Cuttack, Balasor, Midnapur and Singhbhum. The

GREAT AND CONTINUED IMMIGRATION.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Cuttack	18,111	17,975	1,158	5,607
Puri	3,960	7,180	2,195	6,994
Balasor	9,073	13,886	2,203	2,881
Singhbhum	7,999	8,483	...	...
Midnapur	7,876	7,487	...	...
Other Provinces.				
Sambalpur (C.P.)	19,688	18,635	...	...
Madras	3,381	2,494	...	...
Total	67,088	76,140	5,556	14,482
Other Districts.				
Lohardaga	2,461	2,367	...	...
Bengal (unspecified)	3,639	3,605	...	...
Chutia Nagpur	1,684	1,457	3	9

Midnapur are almost exclusively met with in Moharbhaj (7,840 males and 7,480 females). Those from Singhbhum are similarly confined to Moharbhaj (4,328 males and 4,721 females) and to Keonjhar (3,661 males and 3,762 females). Lohardaga also sends 2,421 males and 2,345 females to Moharbhaj. The largest immigration from Puri is 1,567 males and 3,385 females found in Rampur and 991 males and 1,852 females in Nayagarh. Nilgiri received

immigrants from Sambalpur are found principally in Boad (6,795 males and 7,024 females), in Moharbhaj (7,626 males and 6,910 females), and in Athmalik (2,880 males and 2,652 females). Those from Cuttack settle mostly in Moharbhaj (7,199 males and 6,533 females) and in Dhenkanal (3,383 males and 2,295 females). Balasor sends 5,368 males and 5,370 females to Moharbhaj and 2,888 males and 6,697 females to Nilgiri. Immigrants from

1,446 males and 1,160 females from Chutia Nagpur, probably the Tributary States. The equality of sexes in most cases points to permanent settlement. Angul with the Kandh Maháls was erected into a separate regulation district in November 1891 after the census. Consequently both areas were enumerated, and their statistics compiled as part of the Tributary States. Great as is the tide of immigration recorded in 1891, it was much larger before 1881.

CHUTIA NAGPUR.

HAZARIBAGH, LOHARDAGA, INCLUDING PALAMAU, SINGHBHUM, MANBHUM, THE TRIBUTARY STATES, AND THE SANTAL PARGANAS.

168. The tables of net population and emigration are less accurate in this sub-province than in any other. It has been ascertained that 190,774 persons born in it were censused in Assam, but unfortunately no particulars of the individual districts, from which they came, were preserved in the Assam office, and the tabulation registers, which in Bengal are being treated as valuable records to be retained till next census, have been destroyed. The tables on pages 128 and 129, therefore, show only the movements of population between the Chutia Nagpur districts and neighbouring tracts in Bengal and other provinces. It is only in the "total" that the Assam emigration has been taken into account, and in this respect also there is a difficulty. In the Assam Census Report of 1881 no distinction is made between immigrants into that province from Chutia Nagpur and other parts of the Lower Provinces. As, however, it appears that the total emigration from Bengal has doubled in the past ten years, it is assumed that emigrants from Chutia Nagpur in 1881 were half as numerous as at the present time. It thus appears that there has been an increase of net population in the whole sub-province of 14·5 per cent. for males and of 13·2 for females; these percentages are no doubt largely exaggerated by improved enumeration, particularly in the Tributary States, and the true figures of increase are probably 5 per cent. less than the foregoing, or 9·5 per cent. for men and 8·2 for women.

The tables on pages 128 and 129 show net population and migration so far as can be ascertained after the disappearance of the Assam registers of birthplace.

HAZARIBAGH.

169. The actual increase of population in the Hazaribagh district was 4·0 per cent. for men and 6·7 for women. Table A, however, seems to show that the increase is in part

THE LEAST PROGRESSIVE POPULATION IN CHUTIA NAGPUR.

HAZARIBAGH.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1891.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Hazaribagh ...	101,342	— 1·3	*Not available.
Barhi ...	51,593	— 0·6	
Begodhar ...	64,722	+ 8·9	
Tandwa ...	57,311	+ 2·6	
Ramghar ...	79,669	+ 9·5	
Jageswar ...	59,962	+12·3	
Kasmar ...	50,861	+ 7·4	
Chayparan ...	62,912	—10·6	
Hunterganj ...	58,496	+ 2·5	
Chatra ...	61,389	— 4·2	
Simaria ...	86,587	— 1·0	
Total ...	684,824	+ 2·0	
Giridhi Subdivision.			
Giridhi ...	107,497	+25·1	*Not available.
Gawan ...	57,289	+ 7·2	
Kodarma ...	77,686	+ 5·3	
Kharakdiha ...	156,748	+ 4·0	
Dumurhi ...	80,277	+17·0	
Total ...	479,497	+10·7	
District Total ...	1,164,321	+ 5·7	+43·1

* Said to be so in the report of 1881, but the reason is not explained.

grants from Bengal to Assam in 1881 and 1891, one roughly arrives at the

due to immigration considerably exceeding emigration, if only migration within the province be considered, the net increase being 3·1 for males and 1·8 for females. This result may be in some degree due to emigrants from the district not giving their birthplace accurately, but returning it as Nagpur, Chutia Nagpur, or even as Lohardaga. Moreover, emigrants to Assam have not been included. Allowing, as seems probable, that one-third of the total number, who emigrated from Chutia Nagpur, or 33,114 males and 30,144 females, came from Hazaribagh, and reducing these totals by half, the proportion between emi-

conclusion that the increase of net population in Table A should be further increased by 16,557 males and 15,072 females. In that case the increase of net population would be 6·1 for males and 4·4 for females, or 5·3 for both sexes. Such an increase cannot be called a large one, and there is no statistical reason for thinking that it is appreciably larger. It seems that some cause has been at work diminishing the fecundity of the tribes of the district. A hint to the probable reason is found in the Imperial Age Table VII, from which it appears that in the Hazaribagh district there are only 3,212 male children under ten years out of every 10,000 males, against an average of 3,336 in the whole of Chutia Nagpur and 3,508 in Lohardaga. The figures for females are precisely similar. As the adult population of Hazaribagh is admittedly depleted by emigration, a high proportion of children might be expected, and this low average of child life must be due to disease. The medical records prove that fever of the Bardwan type has been prevalent. Year after year since 1881, the mortality from it was very much higher than in any other Chutia Nagpur district. The average for the quinquennium 1885—89 was 19·68 per *mille*, a very high rate, considering the difficulties of registration in a very hilly and aboriginal district, against 13·30 in Lohardaga and 12·48 in Manbhum. In 1890 the fever death-rate in *tháná* Hunterganj was 26·75; in Chatra, 26·62; and in Simaria, 26·08. In the previous year it was slightly higher, and in 1888 the mortality from fever was 31·74 per thousand in Hunterganj; 30·35 in Tandwa; 28·55 in Chatra, and exceeded 20·0 in seven other police circles. In 1887 the average death-rate from fever was 21·35. It had been only 5·63 in 1880, but suddenly jumped in the following year to 15·47, and has not since fallen below that figure.

**THE EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION.
A SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.**

170. The Deputy Commissioner makes the following remarks on the variation of population in his district:—

“The smallness of the increase in the Sadar subdivision is due to the constant and extensive emigration, which has been going on since the past several years, owing to bad harvests and other causes. *Tháná* Chauparan shows the largest falling off, viz., a decrease of 7,525 persons, or 10·69 per cent. as compared with 1881. This police circle is the tract of the district most subject to famines and scarcity. During most of the last ten years *tháná* Chauparan has been more or less unfortunate in its harvests, with the result that this part of the district has been the great recruiting ground for emigrants to all parts of Assam and Bengal. The heavy emigration alluded to has made itself most perceptibly felt in different ways in the greater part of the Sadar subdivision. Wages have risen, and labour is now hardly procurable for work on the district roads, and for conducting agricultural operations. On the other hand, the Giridhi subdivision shows an increase of 46,993 persons, or 10·8 per cent. The increase is partly due to natural causes, and partly to the opening of a large number of mica, coal, and other mines, which has attracted labour from other parts of the district as well as from other districts. The census figures disclose that 6·2 per cent. of the male population of the district were

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Gaya ...	11,454	11,178	1,484	2,273
Lohardaga ...	2,987	18,291	7,471	8,076
Monghyr ...	2,516	8,521	941	2,530
Manbhum ...	2,482	4,697	4,799	6,153
Santal Parganas ...	948	1,804	1,008	1,303
Total ...	20,387	39,486	15,653	20,334
Other Districts.				
Shahabad ...	814	4,182	457	248
Patna ...	895	685	150	108
North-Western Provinces.	1,235	329	...	...
Bardwan ...	320	210	1,628	1,092
24 Parganas ...	74	49	2,148	1,090
Calcutta ...	77	68	2,364	504
Murshidabad ...	49	7	880	296
Dinajpur ...	...	...	1,012	902
Bogra ...	...	...	1,095	445
Pabna ...	...	...	1,553	488
Singhbhum ...	...	2	757	479

born outside its limits; most of these were born in the bordering districts of Gaya, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Monghyr. From the occupations followed by these men, it would seem that they entered the district at different times in search of land or employment and ended by settling down. Some have settled in the towns of Hazaribagh, Chatra, and Giridhi, and the rest in rural tracts in different parts of the districts. The collieries at Giridhi appear thus to have attracted about four thousand of the foreign-born population.”

The marginal statement gives particulars of this migration. It is interesting to observe how population tends to move southward, the people of Gaya to the number of 22,627

entering Hazaribagh, which itself sends 15,546 persons to Lohardaga and 10,952

CHUTIA

Table A.—VARIATION

DISTRICTS.	1891.							
	TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Hasaribagh</i>	566,964	597,357	26,512	46,632	31,451	28,492	572,103	579,917
<i>Lohardaga</i>	551,873	577,012	12,556	12,979	87,253	99,562	901,569	949,898
<i>Palamau</i>	294,820	302,450	19,351	16,147				
<i>Mandhum</i>	593,199	600,129	23,729	23,352	31,243	34,377	600,713	611,154
<i>Singbhum</i>	271,417	274,071	19,635	19,774	16,042	17,386	267,884	271,683
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i>	440,683	433,676	78,689	74,381	20,796	11,570	391,730	370,965
<i>Total</i>	2,727,456	2,784,695	167,052	198,017	248,531	217,735	2,808,938	2,804,413
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	870,567	883,639	77,396	75,691	51,993	46,855	845,164	854,793

Table B.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF CHUTIA NAGPUR.		IN BENGAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Hasaribagh</i>	540,652	550,725	20,387	39,486	...	2	1,324	1,008
<i>Lohardaga</i>	539,347	564,033	10,168	11,693	57	14	364	119
<i>Mandhum</i>	593,470	576,777	15,996	18,174	1,062	1,621	1,346	1,161
<i>Singbhum</i>	251,882	254,297	13,219	15,405	764	511	1,250	777
<i>Palamau</i>	274,909	286,303	13,737	14,390	...	...	1,266	161
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i>	370,994	359,295	62,788	60,955	464	519	308	335

Table C.—

DISTRICTS.	BORN AND FOUND IN THE DISTRICT.		BORN IN THE DISTRICT					
			CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS.		OTHER DISTRICTS OF CHUTIA NAGPUR.		BENGAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Hasaribagh</i>	540,652	550,725	15,653	20,334	1,314	998	13,107	6,160
<i>Lohardaga</i>	514,316	550,336	14,458	30,134	49,899	47,341	19,949	19,444
<i>Mandhum</i>	593,470	576,777	21,758	27,333	2,556	3,137	6,145	3,698
<i>Singbhum</i>	251,882	254,297	2,704	3,448	4,581	4,955	321	226
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i>	370,994	359,295	1,381	1,460	...	...	15,410	8,124

* Exclusive of 100,342 males and 90,432 females found in Assam

NAGPUR.

OF NET POPULATION.

1881.								VARIATION OF NET POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.	
TOTAL POPULATION.		IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.		NET POPULATION.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
544,903	559,839	25,670	26,416	35,301	35,404	554,534	568,897	+ 17,569	+ 10,390	+ 3.1	+ 1.8
523,346	534,823	22,851	24,982	30,607	30,153	793,413	807,758	+ 108,156	+ 129,140	+ 13.6	+ 17.5
273,511	277,764										
525,328	532,900	24,001	25,496	27,722	31,497	528,449	538,901	+ 72,964	+ 72,953	+ 13.6	+ 13.4
226,981	227,094	15,081	14,953	14,304	12,918	225,904	225,059	+ 41,960	+ 46,694	+ 18.5	+ 20.7
345,233	332,764	50,728	46,009	4,773	3,991	299,283	290,746	+ 22,447	+ 26,119	+ 30.8	+ 27.5
2,422,907	2,465,184	116,310	109,425	129,237	120,748	2,451,754	2,476,507	+ 357,184	+ 327,906	+ 14.5	+ 13.2
785,229	782,797	72,683	76,050	12,656	15,859	726,212	722,536	+ 112,932	+ 132,267	+ 16.3	+ 12.3

IMMIGRANTS, 1891.

IN BIHAR.		IN ORISSA.		IN OTHER PROVINCES.		IN OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL IMMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
2,424	5,377	45	1	2,032	701	100	57	26,312	46,639	4.6	7.8	6.2
640	236	17	9	1,147	872	123	36	12,526	12,979	2.3	2.9	2.2
2,923	1,789	103	74	1,513	539	86	11	23,729	23,342	4.0	3.8	3.9
1,155	434	2,068	2,445	1,024	195	55	7	19,535	19,774	7.1	7.9	7.2
2,128	52	...	...	2,196	1,539	24	5	19,351	16,147	6.5	5.3	5.9
1,835	1,153	1,369	1,542	11,969	9,864	25	13	78,689	74,381	17.5	17.1	17.3

EMIGRANTS, 1891.

AND FOUND IN—				OTHER PRO- VINCES.*		TOTAL EMIGRANTS.		PERCENTAGE OF EMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION BORN IN THE DISTRICT.		
BIHAR.		ORISSA.								
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,229	901	248	99	...	...	31,451	22,422	5.8	5.1	5.9
422	265	2,426	2,378	4,100	4,461	91,363	104,023	11.2	12.2	11.7
163	130	621	79	...	...	31,243	34,377	5.4	5.9	5.6
332	259	2,014	2,426	...	...	16,002	17,386	6.3	6	6.5
2,222	527	1,723	1,459	...	...	20,736	11,570	5.5	3.2	4.3

but not returned by districts of Chutia Nagpur.

to Manbhum, besides a large contingent to Calcutta and its neighbourhood. It is noticeable that emigrants both to Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri fall short of one thousand persons. They are certainly more numerous, and must have generally returned their birthplace as Chutia Nagpur.

LOHARDAGA AND
PALAMAU.

171. As the Palamau subdivision formed an integral part of the Lohardaga district when the census was taken, having been constituted a distinct district only from the 1st January 1892, it cannot be separately treated here. It is very noticeable that, contrary to the result in the case of Hazaribagh, table A shows that the net population has increased as much as 13·6 for males and 17·5 for females, although the great emigration to Assam, amounting to not less than 75,000 persons, is omitted from consideration. This fact proves that a large part of the advance, although for the actual population it seems normal, is due to improved enumeration, and this fact is brought out in greater prominence by the extreme development in certain

LOHARDAGA.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of varia- tion with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Ranchi	177,604	+ 22·7	+ 20·7
Sili	76,201	+ 11·3	+ 25·3
Tamar	102,222	+ 9·2	+ 27·4
Karra	96,871	— 11·0	+ 11·0
Mandar	73,759	+ 10·6	+ 6·9
Khunti	96,608	.....	+ 32·4
Lohardaga	110,574	+ 1·0	+ 30·8
Total	733,539	+ 6·8	+ 25·1
Palkot Subdivision.			
Chainpur	54,723	+ 1·1	+ 55·5
Toto	104,848	+ 6·3	+ 26·4
Palkot	67,177	+ 4·4	+ 35·9
Kochdaga	73,761	+ 16·6	+ 70·3
Basia	94,837	+ 4·7	+ 41·8
Total	395,346	+ 6·6	+ 34·7
District Total	1,128,885	+ 6·7	+ 29·1

thánás, such as Mahuadanr and Daltonganj. It may, however, be possible, as

PALAMAU.

THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of varia- tion with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Daltonganj	108,464	+ 33·5	+ 18·9
Garhwa	87,027	+ 9·6	+ 28·2
Ranka	34,168	— 27·3	+ 52·1
Ohhatrapur	41,066	+ 11·4	+ 34·5
Patan	82,835	+ 4·0	+ 32·8
Husainabad	111,943	+ 8·8	+ 30·9
Latihar	42,766	— 3·5	+ 18·9
Mahuadanr	26,153	+ 36·8	+ 41·4
Balumat	67,348	+ 2·0	+ 22·5
Total	596,770	+ 8·9	+ 32·3

to this view. Still the latter fact may be explained by the immense emigration

LOHARDAGA AND PALAMAU.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Dis- tricts.				
Hazaribagh	7,471	8,077	2,987	18,291
Shahabad	4,289	3,423	2,367	1,075
Singhbhum	138	135	6,293	6,110
Gaya	9,344	10,032	656	1,433
Manbhum	1,332	2,956	2,155	3,225
Chutia Nagpur Tribu- tary States.	1,381	1,460	49,899	47,341
Total	23,905	26,083	64,357	77,475

development in certain appears to have been the case in Puri and Bhagalpur, that some villages belonging to one tháná were erroneously included in some other police circle in 1881. The Deputy Commissioner vaguely remarks:—"It is also probable that in consequence of changes in tháná jurisdictions and re-arrangement of village registers no reliable comparison can be made." The extreme decrease in tháná Ranka lends itself shown in the marginal statement from Lohardaga and Palamau into the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur. Ranka touches on the Sirguja State, but Mahuadanr also, which has had the largest increase, is in a similar position. The decrease in Karra tháná, and the stationary condition of the population of Khunti, is probably due to their accessibility to Assam recruiters for

LOHARDAGA AND PALAMAU—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Other Districts.				
Muzaffarpur ...	1,021	27	23	10
Patna ...	1,382	185	.....	.....
N.-W. Provinces ...	2,060	1,573	4,100	4,461
Howrah ...	.....	.....	1,050	195
24 Parganas ...	8	1	2,477	1,720
Rajshahi ...	.....	.....	1,427	857
Bogra ...	55	25	1,963	1,634
Darjeeling ...	.....	1	1,871	1,726
Jalpaiguri ...	314	66	8,693	10,715
Malda ...	1	1	830	1,587
Orissa Tributary States	.....	.....	2,461	2,367

labour, whose head-quarters are at Raniganj, in the same way that the Chauparan *tháná* of Hazaribagh is within easy reach of recruiters from Gaya. The total emigration is rather more than quarter of a million. The influx of settlers from Hazaribagh and Gaya may partly account for the increase in the northern police circles of Husainabad, Chhatrapur, and Garhwa.

172. The Deputy Commissioner has supplied figures which show that the

ONE PER CENT. OF THE POPULATION EMIGRATE ANNUALLY TO THE TEA DISTRICTS.

emigration to Assam and the tea districts of North Bengal was 14,988 persons in 1888-89 and 18,870 in 1889-90, or roughly about one per cent. of the united districts annually. These persons do not, however, permanently leave the district, but many of them, probably half, return, when they have completed the period of their contract, that is, three to five years on the tea gardens. Still this exodus represents a decennial loss of about five per cent. in the population, or exactly the same proportion that, according to another mode of calculation, seemed to emigrate to Assam from Hazaribagh.

173. Table A is of much interest in connection with the Singhbhum district, as it shows that the net increase is 18·5 for men and 20·7 for women, or practically the same

SINGHBHUM.

SINGHBHUM.

THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Chaibassa ...	229,188	+ 18·1	+ 40·3
Chakradharpur ...	86,954	+ 13·7	+ 40·5
Manoharpur ...	34,877	+ 100·0	+ 46·7
Ghatsila or Dhalbhum ...	194,469	+ 17·3	+ 46·7
Total ...	545,488	+ 19·8	+ 42·6

census but for a narrow gap situated in this *tháná*, and a very large body of

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Manbhum ...	3,158	3,199	846	936
Lohardaga ...	6,293	6,110	138	135
Midnapur ...	3,768	6,096	1,720	2,377
Total ...	13,219	15,405	7,042	2,448
Other Districts.				
Cuttack ...	1,967	2,323	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	757	479	...	2
Bankura ...	619	539	174	197
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States.	...	...	4,581	4,963
Orissa Tributary States.	...	...	7,999	8,483

in Ghatsila, chiefly from Midnapur; and only 2·3 in Chaibassa, which includes

as the actual increase, 19·8, for both sexes. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the vast expansion in *tháná* Manoharpur is mostly temporary, being due to the large gangs of labourers employed at that point in the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. This great work was completed at the time of the navvies was collected there in order to finish it urgently. The immigrants in Manoharpur from outside the district were 7,922 persons, or 22·8 per cent. of its inhabitants. If Singhbhum itself sent a nearly equal number of labourers to this scene of well-paid employment, the whole increase would be accounted for. The percentage of immigrants in the other *thánás* is 9·3 in Chakradharpur, which also is on the railway; 8·7 in Chaibassa, which includes

the Kolhan, and in which the large increase is certainly due in part to better enumeration. Emigration in this sparsely-populated district is not active, the only noticeable movements outwards being 9,434 settlers found in the neighbouring dependent states of Chutia Nagpur, 16,482 in those of Orissa, and 4,097 in Midnapur. There is also some emigration to Assam, but it is indeterminable, and is not believed to be large. Although the low density of population in Manoharpur and Chakradharpur, 43·2 and 141·1, respectively, to the square mile, should naturally attract settlers, the Deputy Commissioner thinks that "no great permanent increase is to be looked for, as large portions of these areas are forest and conserved as such."

MANBHUM.

174. Excluding emigration to Assam, Table A shows that the movements of people into and from the district of Manbhum very nearly counterbalance one another, and that the

A PROSPEROUS PEOPLE.

MANBHUM.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THÁNÁS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Sadar Subdivision.			
Purulia	210,079	+ 12·1	+ 23·9
Jhalda	103,320	+ 11·6	+ 17·0
Baghmundi	38,502	+ 15·2	+ 25·1
Chandil	92,673	+ 14·0	+ 27·8
Barabhum	136,923	+ 12·9	+ 47·4
Manbazar	77,960	+ 21·2	+ 53·8
Raghunathpur	116,832	+ 7·4	+ 24·1
Gaurandi	52,640	+ 14·7	+ 26·8
Para	43,478	+ 9·2	+ 16·6
Chas	100,487	+ 12·7	+ 39·9
Total ...	971,894	+ 12·7	+ 29·4
Gobindpur Subdivision.			
Gobindpur	109,530	+ 6·0	+ 31·5
Nirsa	58,675	+ 15·0	+ 14·2
Topchanchi	53,229	+ 26·1	+ 46·7
Total ...	221,434	+ 12·6	+ 27·0
District Total ...	1,193,328	+ 12·9	+ 28·9

there was no attraction to persons from other parts of the district to transfer

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Singhbhum	846	936	3,158	3,199
Bankura	5,828	6,318	6,526	8,819
Bardwan	2,068	1,552	8,260	7,662
Lohardaga	2,155	3,225	1,332	2,956
Hazari-bagh	4,799	6,153	2,492	4,697
Total ...	15,696	18,174	21,758	27,333
Other Districts.				
Gaya	2,654	1,322	...	...
Santal Parganas	1,029	1,588	806	729
North-Western Provinces	777	246	...	...
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States.	33	83	1,750	2,408
Midnapur	396	263	824	340
24 Parganas	92	58	1,662	1,106
Dinajpur	...	...	847	419

between neighbouring villages, due to intermarriage and similar local social reasons. The peoples on both sides of our arbitrary district frontier are the same in race, tribe, and caste.

whole of the increase of population is local, and is probably in part due to more accurate census work, particularly in *thánás* like Chandil, Topchanchi, and Baghmundi, which are distant from the head-quarters of the district. In these three police circles, however, the immigrant section of their inhabitants is 5·2, 7·3 and 4·6 per cent. respectively. The great increase in Manbazar is more difficult to explain, as only 5·1 per cent. of its population is immigrant, whilst its density of population being, in 1881, 249 persons to the square mile, or almost exactly the district average, 255,

The marginal table gives details of immigration and emigration. Neither current is very strong, the most noticeable fact being the large number of persons, who move into Bardwan, principally to the Raniganj coal-mines. Improved railway communication has also enabled an appreciable number of people to go to Hazari-bagh, where the Giridhi coal-mines afford a considerable field for immigrant labour. Although the migration to and from Bankura is large, it is chiefly caused by the ordinary interchange of population

175. The very great increase in the population of the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur is, no doubt, two-thirds due to improved enumeration, the specially large increase in Gangpur resulting from the entire omission of a

THE TRIBUTARY STATES.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES.

STATES.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Chang Bhukar ...	18,526	+33.3	+50.9
Korea ...	36,240	+22.2	+41.3
Sirguja ...	324,552	+20.0	+47.8
Udaipur ...	37,536	+12.5	+22.5
Jashpur ...	113,636	+26.0	+34.8
Gangpur ...	191,440	+76.7	+46.6
Bonai ...	32,120	+33.3	-3.2
Kharsawan ...	35,470	+13.9	+17.5
Seraikela ...	93,839	+21.5	+16.1
Total ...	883,359	+30.9	+35.9

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous Districts.				
Manbhum ...	1,750	2,408	33	83
Singhbhum ...	4,581	4,953	...	...
Lohardaga ...	49,899	47,341	1,381	1,460
Orissa Tributary States	3	9	1,684	1,457
Sambalpur in Central Provinces.	6,555	6,244	...	...
Total ...	62,788	60,955	3,098	3,000
Other Districts.				
Cuttack ...	1,365	1,494	...	...
Shahabad ...	711	621	2,005	83
Gaya ...	1,049	500	200	447
North-Western Provinces.	5,019	4,083	...	...
Central Provinces ...	6,419	5,457	...	...
Hugli ...	1	21	2,483	252
Dinajpur ...	...	...	1,429	257
Darjeeling ...	1	2	732	309
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	9,417	6,532

In Chang Bhukar they come in mostly from the Central Provinces (2,547 males and 2,316 females), and in Korea from the same provinces (1,637 males and 1,421 females), the North-Western Provinces (1,040 males and 699 females), and Lohardaga (2,009 males and 1,885 females). Sirguja receives as many as 25,478 males and 24,592 females from Lohardaga, which also sends 13,468 males and 11,861 females to Gangpur, and 5,888 males and 5,857 females to Jashpur. A large contingent, 7,067 males and 6,622 females, settles in Gangpur from the Central Provinces. Sirguja receives from the same source 3,660 males and 3,125 females. Nearly all the immigrants in Kharsawan

come from Lohardaga and Manbhum and in Seraikela from Singhbhum and Cuttack. In the case, however, of both these states there was confusion both in the return and in the compilation of birthplace. The great majority of the settlers from Shahabad are found in Sirguja, and from Gaya in Sirguja and Jashpur. The immigrants to Bonai come from all the surrounding districts in

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS IN	Male.	Female.
Chang Bhukar ...	28.8	33.2
Korea ...	25.8	22.7
Sirguja ...	18.6	18.1
Udaipur ...	2.4	1.6
Jashpur ...	11.7	11.5
Gangpur ...	22.7	22.4
Bonai ...	7.6	9.8
Kharsawan...	15.0	15.1
Seraikela ...	14.3	14.0
Total ...	17.5	17.1

fairly equal numbers. The comparative absence of immigration in Udaipur is not explained, but it is possible that the rates of rent there exceed those demanded in other states.

SANTAL PARGANAS.

176. Table A is important in the case of the Santal Parganas, as it shows that, whilst immigration has remained practically what it was ten years ago, emigration has developed to a very great extent. In 1891 as many

as 98,848 persons born in this district were found to have emigrated to other districts, as against 29,515 in 1881. The variation of net population consequently is an increase of 16·3 per cent. for males and 18·3 for females in the decade before 1891. Prolific though the Santali race is, such a development from natural cause is very improbable, and quite 4 per cent. of the male advance and 6 per cent. of that for women must be attributed to improved enumeration at the last census. A similar explanation is the only one forthcoming for the great increases in the police circles of Madhupur, Mahespur, and Jamtara. The *thanas* of Rajmahal and Sahibganj include two important and growing commercial towns on the East Indian Railway. The second marginal statement gives details of the movements of emigrants to and from the Santal Parganas. The largest contingent of immigrants come in from the districts of Gaya, Saran, Hugli, Patna, and Dinajpur, none of which are contiguous. The considerable number of settlers from Midnapur and Nadia is remarkable. In all these cases the incomers consist equally of men and women, a sure indication of permanent settlement. The only neighbouring districts that send an appreciable number of immigrants are Monghyr, Malda, and Bhagalpur. On the other hand, emigration is most active towards contiguous

SANTAL PARGANAS.

SUBDIVISIONS AND THANAS.	Population in 1891.	Percentage of variation with 1881.	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1872.
Deoghar Subdivision.			
Deoghar ...	140,784	+ 10·2	+ 1·9
Madhupur ...	73,516	+ 19·5	
Sarath ...	69,816	+ 12·7	
Total ...	284,116	+ 12·8	
Godda Subdivision.			
Godda ...	122,781	+ 13·4	+ 18·7
Mahagama ...	88,343	+ 13·3	
Poreya ...	60,734	+ 11·2	
Portion of Damin-i-Koh ...	113,118	+ 5·0	
Total ...	384,971	+ 10·2	
Pakaur Subdivision.			
Pakaur ...	68,249	+ 10·6	+ 45·0
Mahepur ...	97,603	+ 17·2	
Portion of Damin-i-Koh ...	64,825	+ 6·5	
Total ...	230,677	+ 12·2	
Rajmahal Subdivision.			
Rajmahal ...	100,654	+ 7·5	+ 32·9
Sahibganj ...	20,184	+ 47·5	
Portion of Damin-i-Koh ...	155,557	+ 7·1	
Total ...	276,395	+ 9·6	
Dumka Subdivision.			
Dumka ...	362,706	+ 12·2	+ 24·7
Portion of Damin-i-Koh ...	41,606	+ 3·3	
Total ...	404,312	+ 11·0	
Jamtara Subdivision.			
Jamtara ...	173,726	+ 19·0	+ 52·7
District Total ...	1,754,196	+ 11·8	+ 24·5

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Contiguous districts.				
Manbhum ...	806	729	1,029	1,588
Birbhum ...	1,472	1,656	6,623	7,653
Bhagalpur ...	3,341	3,212	4,181	6,023
Monghyr ...	6,311	3,311	325	551
Malda ...	3,140	5,273	12,088	7,369
Bardwan ...	750	904	2,873	3,368
Purnea ...	890	1,004	367	454
Hazaribagh ...	1,008	1,303	948	1,804
Total ...	17,718	17,392	...	...

DISTRICTS.	IMMIGRATION.		EMIGRATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Other districts.				
Murshidabad ...	2,890	3,960	3,627	2,588
Patna ...	5,338	5,268	8	22
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	2,832	239
Hugli ...	6,750	8,136	145	110
Dinajpur ...	6,374	5,525	11,643	10,533
Bankura ...	5,385	3,362	37	72
Saran ...	7,006	8,139	...	...
Shahabad ...	1,316	1,725	58	14
Gaya ...	9,566	8,673	9	25
24 Parganas ...	1,916	1,379	62	51
Nadia ...	3,465	3,423	44	40
Midnapur ...	3,895	4,404	10	416
Muzaffarpur ...	1,218	937	7	31
North-West Provinces	1,793	950	...	...
Oudh ...	2,023	1,932	...	...
Central Provinces ...	957	416	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	1,763	1,528
Bogra ...	...	...	1,888	1,296

districts, especially to Malda, Birbhum, and Bhagalpur. The stream into Malda is the largest, numbering 19,457 persons, and, flowing beyond that district, carries as many as 22,176 persons to the Barind police circles of Dinajpur. The other principal fields of Santali emigration are the Rani-ganj coal-mines of Bardwan, the tea-gardens of Jalpaiguri and the west of Murshidabad and Rajshahi. Unfortunately the figures of emigration to Assam are not forthcoming.

CHAPTER VIII.

Urban Population—Europeans and Eurasians.

Goat Population.

177. The inhabitants of towns in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in 1891 numbered 3,443,876 persons, 1,905,224 males and 1,538,652 females, and, as shown in the marginal table, bore a smaller proportion to the total population than in any other large province of the Empire. The decrease, however, is not real. In the tables of 1881 a number of villages, with no true urban characteristics, were included. In 1891 only such groups of habitations, as, after full consideration of the local circumstances, Government has seen fit to extend the provincial municipal legislation to, have been treated

PROVINCES.	PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TO TOTAL POPULATION.		
	1881.	1891.	Variation.
Bengal	5.2	4.8	—0.5
Madras	9.7	9.9	+0.2
North-West Provinces ...	9.7	11.3	+1.6
Bombay	18.5	19.5	+1.0

as urban and classed in the category of towns. Since 1881 three municipalities with a population in that year of 20,251 persons, have disappeared, whilst four new ones with a population of 37,890 have been created and twenty-seven quasi-urban areas with a population of 209,279 in 1881, which before that year were only unions, that is, had institutions which merely regulated their police, have been raised to the full municipal status. The total population of towns, which were municipalities in 1881 and are so still, was in that year 2,953,479, and since then has increased to 3,180,598. or by 7.6 per cent., a sufficient evidence of the meagreness of the tendency to urban aggregation in the Lower Provinces. The advance is almost the same as that of the rural population, 7.2 per cent., and is partly due to the extension of the municipal limits in several towns.

178. The marginal table compares the town population of the principal natural divisions of Bengal, as returned at the two last censuses, the inhabitants of unions, which since 1881 have become regular municipalities, being included in the totals of that year. Northern Bengal has in proportion to population as small an urban population as Chutia Nagpur, and excluding Darjeeling, the summer head-quarters of Government, stands in this respect at the bottom of the sub-provinces. It contains only twelve towns, of which nine have gained population and three,—Old Malda, Sherpur in Bogra, and Kurseong in Darjeeling district,—have lost inhabitants. Old Malda is said to be decaying in consequence of the withdrawal of trade, partly to English Bazar in the same district, and partly to Rajmahal on the west of the Ganges. The decadence of Sherpur is attributed to a cause very exceptional in the

DIVISIONS.	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.	Percentage of urban to total population.
Northern Bengal ...	136,763	152,631	+ 15,868	+11.6	1.7
Eastern Bengal ...	296,189	341,916	+ 55,727	+19.4	2.2
Western Bengal ...	1,568,043	1,715,103	+147,060	+ 9.3	11.4
North Bihar ...	309,606	341,322	+ 31,716	+10.2	2.9
South Bihar ...	630,210	656,398	+ 26,188	+ 4.1	6.5
Orissa ...	111,945	126,394	+ 14,449	+12.9	3.1
Chutia Nagpur, including Santal Parganas.	96,884	110,112	+ 13,228	+13.6	1.7
Total ...	3,139,640	3,443,876	+304,236	+ 9.6	4.8

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plains of Bengal. This town was visited by severe earthquakes in June 1885 and December 1888, and since then many slight shocks have been felt. Most of the masonry buildings were much damaged and many have fallen. The diversion of trade, which formerly passed through Sherpur on its way to Sirajganj and is now carried off by the Northern Bengal Railway, has hastened the decrease of inhabitants. The area of Kurseong town has been considerably reduced by the exclusion of the coolie lines of a large tea garden in its vicinity. The largest increase in this sub-province appears in the town of Darjeeling, the population of which has more than doubled in ten years, and in Jalpaiguri with an increase of 22 per cent. Rampur Boalia, Sirajganj, and Pabna are all important trade centres and growing towns. The development of urban population in Eastern Bengal is less than at first appears, being confused by the foundation of two new municipalities at Khulna and at Netrokona in Maimansingh district, with a population of 18,488 in 1891, and by the extension of the municipal limits of the towns of Pirozpur in Bakarganj and of Bazitpur in Maimansingh, their united population having increased from 7,231 in 1881 to 21,645 in 1891. Excluding these four municipalities, the increase in the other towns is only 8·2, or much less than in Northern Bengal. The explanation is that although the great trade centres of Dacca, Narainganj, Chittagong, and Barisal have increased largely, the average increase for these four towns being 11 per cent. in the decade, several municipalities have either lost population or have remained stationary. In the former category are the three older towns of Khulna district, the large municipality of Tangail in the Maimansingh district, and Cox's Bazar in Chittagong. The considerable towns of Brahmanbaria and Faridpur belong to the nearly stationary group. In consequence of its including Calcutta, Howrah, and the metropolitan suburbs, Western Bengal contains an urban population proportionately very much larger than any other division of the Lower Provinces. Excluding them, there is a town population of 736,029 persons, or 4·9 per cent. of the total population,—more in fact than in any other sub-province, except South Bihar. Outside the metropolitan area the increase of urban population has been only 6·8 per cent., against 11·4 within it. Even this small increase is found principally in the towns of the 24-Parganas and Hugli, and is largely influenced by the creation of the Kharwar municipality in Midnapur district, with a population in 1891 of 10,083 persons, and by the extension of the municipal area of Sonamukhi in Bankura district, its population having been thus increased from 5,590 in 1881 to 13,462 in 1891. The great town of Bardwan is practically stationary, and the other municipalities of that district have lost population, except Raniganj, which has increased 27·6 per cent. Excluding the new town of Kharwar, the remaining six municipalities of the Midnapur district have decreased by 1,891 persons in the decade. Excluding Sonamukhi, both Bankura and Birbhum have lost 1,144 persons in their towns. Similarly, in the Nadia district its nine towns show a total decrease of 1,743 persons, the loss (1,977) being largest in the capital, Krishnanagar. The only appreciable increase, 15·2 per cent., is met with in Kushtia town. In Jessor district Jessor town has lost 2·3 per cent. of its inhabitants, whilst Kotchandpur has increased slightly, 2·9 per cent., and Mahespur very greatly, 43·3 per cent., probably in consequence of an enlargement of the area brought under municipal law. But for a small increase in Kandi town the municipalities of Murshidabad district have all lost population, the old capital city being the heaviest sufferer, 9·3 per cent. of its inhabitants having disappeared.

179. The urban population of North Bihar, although comparatively small, has increased 10·2 per cent. in the past decade.

OF BIHAR.

This area includes the three large towns of Darbhanga, Chapra, and Muzaffarpur, whose increase has been 11·5, 10·9 and 15·8 per cent. respectively, a result due to the great development of railway communication and the growth of commerce that attends it. Like the rural population, the inhabitants of towns in the Sub-Himalayan zone have very largely increased, by 47·3 per cent. in Madhubani, 42·1 in Sitamarhi, and 27·2 per cent. in Motihari. Although there has been an increase of 32·9 per cent. in Sawan, a town in the Gangetic zone, many considerable municipalities show a large decrease corresponding to the surrounding rural conditions. Thus in the Hajipur subdivision of the Muzaffarpur district, where there has been a falling off of one per cent. in the general population, the two towns of Lalganj and Hajipur have lost 23·9

and 13·9 per cent. of their inhabitants respectively. The same parallel variation of rural and urban population is apparent in South Bihar. But for the large increase round the important railway junction of Mukameh, the Patna district would have lost population, and all its towns, except the Dinapur military cantonments and their neighbourhood, have decreased; in the case of the great city of Patna, by 3·2 per cent. Gaya Town, with an increase of 5·2 per cent., is the only progressive municipality in that district. Arrah has increased 9·1 per cent., and Bhabua has grown from 5,728 in 1881 to 10,216 persons in 1891 by an extension of its area, but in the other four municipalities of the Shahabad district the increase in two is nearly counterbalanced by a large falling off in the others. The populations of the great cities of Bhagalpur and Monghyr are practically stationary, the only town showing a large increase in this neighbourhood being Jamalpur, the seat of extensive railway workshops. In South Bihar the total increase of urban population which, excluding the metropolitan area, bears the largest proportion to rural population in the Lower Provinces, is only 4·1 per cent.; but if the new municipality of Jamui, with a population in 1891 of 9,319 persons, and the extended town of Bhabua are deducted, the increase is only 1·9 per cent., or less than the increase of the rural population of South Bihar, 2·2 per cent.

180. All the towns of Orissa have gained population, the largest increases being in Puri, 30·3 per cent., Kendrapara, 12·4, and Cuttack, 10·6 per cent. The number of the inhabitants of Puri is always an uncertain quantity and varies extremely, as pilgrims to the temple of Jagannath happen at the time of enumeration to be numerous or few. There has been a generally large increase in the towns of Chutia Nagpur, reaching its highest point in Lohardaga Municipality, 105·4 per cent., but in Daltonganj and Chatra there have been decreases of 30·2 and 9·4 per cent. respectively. The variation is not explained in the district Census reports, but in the case of Lohardaga at least must have been connected with a widening of the municipal area.

181. Although there is little tendency in Bengal to congregate in large towns, the growth of villages is proved by the following table, in which a comparison with the figures of 1872 shows a decided increase in villages with more than 200 inhabitants. The number of this class of hamlet was exaggerated in 1881 by very many petty groups of houses having been treated as separate villages, when they really were suburbs of large villages. This subject has already been discussed in the first paragraphs of this report :—

Statement comparing the number and size of Towns and Villages in 1872, 1881 and 1891.

GROUPS.	1872.	1881.	Variation	1891.	Variation.
1. With less than 200 inhabitants	105,770	165,268	+ 59,493	134,511	— 30,752
2. " from 200 to 500 " ...	52,531	67,307	+ 14,776	73,420	+ 6,113
3. " " 500 to 1,000 " ...	21,774	23,561	+ 1,787	25,835	+ 2,274
4. " " 1,000 to 2,000 " ...	7,871	6,994	— 877	8,612	+ 1,618
5. " " 2,000 to 3,000 " ...	1,398	1,058	— 340	1,502	+ 444
6. " " 3,000 to 5,000 " ..	616	340	— 276	572	+ 232
7. " " 5,000 to 10,000 " ...	179	146	— 33	121	— 25
8. " " 10,000 to 15,000 " ...	42	49	+ 7	38	— 11
9. " " 15,000 to 20,000 " ...	8	14	+ 6	18	+ 4
10. " " 20,000 to 50,000 " ...	23	22	— 1	28	+ 6
11. " more than 50,000 " ...	11	11	.....	10	— 1
Total ...	190,223	264,765	+ 74,542	244,667	— 20,098

182. Although no collection of houses, with less than 5,000 inhabitants, can be called a town in any real sense, and although tracts devoid of communities massed together in larger aggregates may be said to be entirely wanting in urban population, there are very marked differences in the character of the rural population they contain. A village may be anything from a petty group of houses, inhabited by a half dozen families, to a quasi-town counting its residents by thousands, with streets of shops and a weekly or even a daily market. It is, therefore, interesting to examine how far the people of any area inhabit villages belonging to the

former, absolutely rural, or to the latter, quasi-urban, category. The following statement presents this discrimination for the different Divisions of the Lower Provinces and their special tracts :—

DIVISIONS.	PROPORTION OF 10,000 PERSONS RESIDING IN VILLAGES INHABITED BY—						
	less than 200 persons.	200-500 persons.	500-1,000 persons.	1,000-2,000 persons.	2,000-3,000 persons.	3,000-5,000 persons.	above 5,000 persons.
Northern Bengal ...	2,028	3,569	2,102	1,372	521	362	6
Jalpaiguri ...	2,826	6,986	74	...	...	...	114
Darjeeling ...	5,994	2,247	637	236	92	157	637
Kuch Bihar ...	801	2,002	2,793	2,587	869	227	721
Eastern Bengal ...	1,314	2,784	2,545	1,873	691	421	372
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,907	2,552	383	166	...	...	2
Western Bengal ...	1,679	2,995	2,538	1,208	373	57	1,150
North Bihar ...	634	2,464	2,769	2,399	804	607	323
South Bihar ...	1,547	3,071	2,879	1,492	479	242	790
Orissa ...	2,537	4,029	2,090	881	122	26	315
Tributary States of Orissa	4,087	3,754	1,478	496	45	110	80
Chutia Nagpur ...	3,270	3,912	1,752	694	108	59	205
Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur	3,031	4,167	2,005	594	31	172	Nil
The Santal Parganas ...	4,168	2,527	2,314	694	98	89	110

This statement speaks for itself. In the two mountain districts of Darjeeling and the Hill Tracts of Chittagong much more than half the population reside in the pettiest hamlets, formed by a few probably related families. In Darjeeling the few villages with more than 500 inhabitants are really the coolie lines of large tea gardens. There is but small advance on this patriarchal condition in the Tributary States of Orissa and the Santal Parganas. The first beginnings of village life appear in Chutia Nagpur, including its Tributary States, and in Jalpaiguri, in which district no village of more than one thousand inhabitants exists. The small village prevails in Northern Bengal and the large village in North Bihar, the other sub-provinces holding intermediate positions. The predominance of comparatively large villages in Kuch Bihar and their comparative absence in Eastern Bengal are both noticeable facts. The thoroughly rural character of the latter area and of Orissa are very marked, South Bihar representing the average of the whole of the Lower Provinces.

183. In the Census Report of 1881, paragraph 87, Mr. Bourdillon compared the towns of Bengal and their populations with those of the United Kingdom. A comparison equally interesting to students of Indian statistics may be obtained from the census tables of other provinces of the Empire in 1891. The Lower Provinces contain 37 towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, the number in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh being precisely the same, and in Madras Presidency only one less. In Bombay 21 towns exceed this population, and in the Punjab 23. In the proportion of great towns to total provincial population the rank of these great administrative divisions is the reverse of that in which they have been detailed above, the Panjab taking the first place and Bengal the last. The only point in which the Lower Provinces can claim any urban superiority lies in the fact that Calcutta, as befits its metropolitan position, is the largest city in the Empire, with a population, including its immediate suburbs, of 879,154 souls, Bombay with 821,764 inhabitants being a close second, Madras coming a rather distant third with 452,518 people within its municipal limits. The two former great Indian capitals have the distinction of exceeding in population every city in the British Empire except London, whilst only Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham surpass Madras. The only capitals in Europe that possess a larger population than Calcutta are Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg; in Asia, Tokio; and in the rest of the world four great cities of the United States of America. Amongst the chief towns of Bengal, Patna (165,192) is larger than Lahore (159,597) and little less than Delhi (189,648). It stands on almost in same level in respect of population as Poona (161,390), Cawnpore (188,712), Allahabad (175,246), and Agra (168,662). Regarded as a separate municipality, Howrah (116,606) has nearly exactly the same population as

Nagpur (117,014), the capital of the Central Provinces, Bareilly (121,039), or Surat (109,229). Dacca (82,321) and Gaya (80,383) contain about as many inhabitants as Mirzapur (84,130), Jubbulpur (84,481), or Trichinopoly (90,609). Darbhanga (73,561) and Bhagalpur (69,106) may be compared to Salem (67,710) and Calicut (66,078) in Madras, and to Muradabad (72,921) in the North-Western Provinces; Monghyr (57,077) and Chapra (57,352) nearly equalling Gorakhpur (63,620) and Muttra (61,195) in the latter province, Peshawar (63,079) in the Panjab and Sholapur (61,915) in Bombay. Muzaffarpur (49,192), Bihar (47,723), Cuttack (47,186) and Arrah (46,905) are of very nearly equal population, and in this respect are comparable to Ghazipur (44,970) and Jaunpur (42,819) in the North-Western Provinces, to Ludhiana (46,024) in the Panjab, to Saugor (44,674) and Kampti (43,159) in the Central Provinces, and to Broach (40,168) in Bombay. The foregoing cities all exceed 40,000 inhabitants. Between this limit and 20,000 inhabitants there are 21 towns in Bengal, 18 in Madras, 17 in the North-Western Provinces, 12 in the Panjab, and 2 in the Central Provinces.

184. The number and distribution of Europeans and Eurasians is shown on

DISTRICTS.	EUROPEANS.			EURASIANS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Bardwan	658	375	281	382	187	295
Bankura	21	12	9	4	2	2
Birbhum	68	44	24	32	14	18
Midnapur	73	38	35	12	10	2
Hugli	162	96	66	69	28	41
Howrah	828	475	351	810	387	423
24 Parganas	2,010	1,303	707	246	114	132
Calcutta	11,914	7,419	4,495	8,818	4,766	4,052
Nadia	106	66	40	76	40	36
Jessor	84	43	41	11	5	6
Murshidabad	68	40	28	18	14	4
Khulna	17	10	7	17	11	6
Dinajpur	30	16	14	5	3	2
Rajshahi	41	27	14	1	...	1
Rangpur	98	54	33	157	77	80
Bogra	7	6	1	6	3	3
Pabna	96	65	31	46	26	21
Darjeeling	1,049	678	371	155	93	62
Jaipur	216	167	49	18	11	7
Dacca	223	136	87	189	111	78
Faridpur	99	66	33	55	30	25
Baharganj	60	39	21	23	18	5
Maimansingh	18	9	9	22	12	10
Chittagong	258	206	52	575	276	299
Noakhali	10	7	3	58	31	27
Tippera	57	33	24	16	11	5
Chittagong Hill Tracts	15	11	4	1	...	1
Patna	1,662	1,199	463	570	301	269
Gaya	74	41	33	22	9	13
Shahabad	216	136	80	60	24	36
Darbhanga	200	133	67	130	63	67
Muzaffarpur	123	76	47	49	28	21
Baran	178	120	58	36	23	13
Champaran	140	91	49	12	7	5
Monghyr	592	338	254	343	184	159
Bhagalpur	140	77	63	72	40	32
Purnea	114	76	38	134	64	70
Maldah	23	13	10	8	6	2
Santal Parganas	196	113	83	229	111	118
Cuttack	128	70	58	214	112	102
Puri	41	21	20	34	14	20
Balasor	96	75	21	38	22	16
Angul, including Kandh Mahals	1	...	1	3	3	...
Hasaribagh	223	101	122	95	45	50
Lohardaga	97	77	20	38	23	15
Manbhum	78	49	29	35	22	13
Singbhum	129	100	29	62	40	22
Kuch Bihar	36	29	7	32	18	14
Orissa Tributary States	18	10	8	5	3	2
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippera	1	1	...	...	...	...
British subjects in Chandranagar	21	11	10	123	44	79
Total	22,773	14,673	8,100	15,162	7,465	7,697

the margin for each district in the province. Imperial Table B gives the former distributed in four age periods, the Provincial totals of which are as follows:—

Age.	Males.	Females.
0—14 years	2,494	2,453
15—34 „	8,000	3,390
35—49 „	3,019	1,548
50 years and over	1,160	709
Total ...	14,673	8,100

Of these numbers 7,379 males and 1,819 females were born in the United Kingdom, as shown below:—

	Males.	Females.
England and Wales ...	5,592	1,249
Ireland ...	751	287
Scotland ...	1,036	283
Total ...	7,379	1,819

Their number in 1881 was 8,754 males and 1,829 females. The decrease has been entirely in Calcutta, the number of British-born there being in 1881 4,933 males and 990 females, whilst in 1891 only 3,320 males and 905 females were found in the schedules as born in the British Isles. It seems

probable that some of these forms, which for Europeans were loose sheets of paper and not bound in books, were lost before Table B had been compiled. Their age distribution was in 1891—

Age.	Males.	Females.
0—14 years	178	186
15—34 „	5,128	913
35—49 „	1,511	531
50 years and over	562	189
Total ...	7,379	1,819

It thus appears that the immense majority of European children living in Bengal were born in the country. Five-eighths of the men in the prime of life, that is, between fifteen and thirty-five years of age, are British-born, but only a little more than one-fourth of the women of the same age were born in the United Kingdom.

185. It would seem, further, that most British men find wives amongst European women born in India, there being 2,105 married men born in the British Isles to 1,049 married women with the same birthplace. Of the 7,379 men born in the United Kingdom, 5,075 are single and 199 widowers, whilst only 595 British-born women are single and 175 widows. The great majority of the unmarried men are soldiers, the number of British-born in the army in Bengal being 3,425, with 52 male dependents under 15 years of age and 212 female dependents of all ages, including wives.

COUNTRY-BORN WIVES.

186. In order to arrive at the true number of India-born Europeans in

FOREIGN EUROPEANS.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
<i>French</i>	436	273	163
<i>Germans</i>	331	203	128
<i>Americans</i>	172	106	66
<i>Italians</i>	103	66	37
<i>Greeks</i>	87	63	24
<i>Belgians</i>	70	67	3
<i>Austrians</i>	68	37	31
<i>Swedes</i>	57	57	0
<i>Norwegians</i>	55	55	0
<i>Portuguese</i>	52	34	18
<i>Danes</i>	41	27	14
<i>Swiss</i>	40	28	12
<i>Dutch</i>	31	16	15
<i>Spaniards</i>	24	19	5
<i>Russians</i>	18	10	8
<i>Romanians</i>	10	5	5
<i>Poles</i>	4	1	3
<i>Turks</i>	4	1	3
<i>Hungarians</i>	3	3	0
<i>Fins</i>	3	3	0
<i>Bavarians</i>	2	1	1
<i>Bohemian</i>	1	1	0
<i>Maltese</i>	1	1	0
Total	1,613	1,075	538
Also			
<i>Australians</i>	26	17	9
<i>Canadians</i>	17	13	4
<i>New Zealanders</i>	2	1	1
Grand Total	1,658	1,106	552

the Lower Provinces it is necessary also to subtract the members of other European races, born outside the Empire. The marginal statement presents them in detail. The numbers of all these nationalities are probably larger, as persons born in the country are excluded. The figures, however, indicate the adults who are not British subjects, the India-born being, except in the case of children, mostly nationalized foreigners, who would claim the privileges of British citizenship.

187. It would, therefore, appear that there are in the Lower Provinces 6,188 males and 5,729 females of pure European blood, who are country-born. Their age distribution can only be approximately arrived at, as that of foreign-born Europeans was not abstracted. It is, however, very nearly as follows per 10,000 of each sex:—

	Males.	Females.
0—14 years	3,701	3,859
15—34 "	3,398	3,838
35—49 "	2,070	1,494
50 and over	831	809

It thus appears that India-born Europeans have in proportion to population almost exactly the same proportion of boys under 15 years of age as the people of England, 3,741 per 10,000, but appreciably more girls, the English average per 10,000 being 3,554. It is interesting to find the races of Northern Europe thus obeying a climatic canon of reproduction in southern countries, viz., the excess of female children, whilst in colder lands the males are the more numerous. The small number of country-born Europeans over 50 years of age is probably an index of short life, but no positive opinion can be ventured on the point, as so many Europeans born in India end their days in Europe.

188. The Eurasian community is as widely distributed as the European, and its district details are presented on the preceding page. The total number of Eurasians has increased from 14,705 in 1881 to 15,162 in 1891, or only by 3·1 per cent. Their actual age distribution was as follows:—

Age.	Males.	Females.
0—14 years	2,875	2,780
15—34 "	2,700	2,913
35—49 "	1,201	1,118
50 years and over	689	886
Total	7,465	7,697

It would seem that the ages of girls are understated, but not to a very appreciable degree. The ratio of boys under 15 years is 3,851 in 10,000, and of girls 3,612, that of Great Britain being 3,741 and 3,554 respectively,—a fact, however, which, considering that marriages are early and almost universal, does not necessarily prove the Eurasian to be a prolific race. On the other hand, out of 20,000 Eurasians, only 923 males and 1,151 females are over 50 years of age, against 1,380 and 1,501 in an equal population in England. This mixed race is, in fact, distinctly short-lived from the European standpoint. It is, indeed, in a less favourable position in this respect than the average native population of the Lower Provinces, amongst whom the ratio of men over 50 years in 20,000 is 1,032 and of women, 1,191. It is also far less prolific, native boys under 15 years forming 4,158 and girls 4,931 out of every 20,000 of the population. The increase amongst the native population has been, excluding the results of better enumeration, at least 6 per cent. in ten years. Taking into consideration the above facts that the Eurasian race is so markedly short-lived and unprolific in an Indian sense, it is quite possible that the actual increase has not been much more than 3·1 per cent. It is, however, a fact that it is not dependent only on natural increase. Although far less than in former time, the interbreeding of Europeans and natives still continues, and the small increase above noted becomes improbable. Still it is very unlikely that it exceeds 5 per cent. The practice of Eurasians descended from pure European fathers and Eurasian mothers invariably describing them as Europeans or as British-born, may also account in part for the smallness of the increase.

189. The marginal statement presents the number of persons forming the river population of the province, compared with the similar statistics of 1881, district by district, and may be taken to represent the population living in boats at a busy season of the year, the early spring, when, the harvests having been generally reaped, river traffic is very active.

BOAT POPULATION.

DISTRICTS.	Males.		Females.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
Bardwan Division.				
<i>Bardwan</i>	831	1,020	78	144
<i>Bankura</i>	...	118	...	3
<i>Birbhum</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Midnapur</i>	5,990	4,719	230	1,536
<i>Hugli</i>	290	2,258	10	331
<i>Howrah</i>	2,760	3,696	37	431
Total ...	9,871	11,811	355	2,445
Presidency Division.				
<i>24 Parganas</i>	10,877	20,708	1,039	355
<i>Calcutta</i>	28,588	28,057	103	163
<i>Nadia</i>	6,928	10,936	755	1,085
<i>Jessor</i>	6,885	7,544	98	1,467
<i>Murshidabad</i>	6,831	11,157	456	3,916
<i>Khulna</i>	29,445	38,926	959	1,101
Total ...	89,064	117,308	3,453	8,307
Rajshahi Division.				
<i>Rajshahi</i>	7,464	7,916	519	188
<i>Dinajpur</i>	2,676	1,744	12	25
<i>Rangpur</i>	1,243	5,336	321	96
<i>Bogra</i>	3,398	2,415	168	423
<i>Pabna</i>	15,239	8,833	451	331
Total ...	29,040	23,244	1,461	1,063
Dacca Division.				
<i>Dacca</i>	22,397	21,864	3,090	1,227
<i>Faridpur</i>	17,027	14,636	1,106	870
<i>Bakarganj</i>	31,226	27,364	1,490	916
<i>Maimansingh</i>	14,323	9,931	1,565	1,045
Total ...	95,573	73,795	7,251	4,058
Chittagong Division.				
<i>Chittagong</i>	4,434	4,728	96	847
<i>Noakhali</i>	3,364	3,437	39	46
<i>Tippura</i>	10,950	8,807	1,331	1,060
<i>Hill Tracts of Chittagong</i>	2,580	5,707	1	139
Total ...	21,328	22,237	1,460	2,091
Patna Division.				
<i>Patna</i>	3,310	4,453	51	30
<i>Gaya</i>	...	23	...	4
<i>Shahabad</i>	746	2,939	283	1,443
<i>Muzaffarpur</i>	427	1,544	2	4
<i>Darbhanga</i>	394	1,041	13	9
<i>Saran</i>	1,786	2,478	9	652
<i>Champaran</i>	293	168	...	...
Total ...	6,956	12,865	358	2,238

the river population of the province, compared with the similar statistics of 1881, district by district, and may be taken to represent the population living in boats at a busy season of the year, the early spring, when, the harvests having been generally reaped, river traffic is very active.

The general agreement of the figures arrived at during both censuses suggests the approximate accuracy of the whole. Most discrepancies can be explained, but there are a few certain mistakes in both years. The figures for Hugli in 1891 are unquestionably wrong. Equally untrustworthy are the returns from Rangpur. In both cases the statistics of 1881 are more probable. On the other hand, in 1881 the number of males in the boat population of Pabna and Purnea seems too small, and of Hill Chittagong and Malda too large. Pabna is bounded on two sides by the great rivers

DISTRICTS.	Males.		Females.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
Bhagalpur Division.				
<i>Bhagalpur</i>	2,553	4,412	42	30
<i>Monghyr</i>	2,950	5,413	23	55
<i>Purnea</i>	4,543	996	72	152
<i>Malda</i>	5,538	8,607	27	25
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	1,405	1,347	26	22
Total ...	17,078	20,675	190	317
Orissa Division.				
<i>Cuttack</i>	3,661	3,838	15	49
<i>Puri</i>	1,970	764	52	59
<i>Balasor</i>	2,090	1,576	7	6
<i>Angul and Kandh Mahals</i>	...	418	...	2
Total ...	6,830	5,396	104	116
Chutia Nagpur Division				
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL ...	275,730	287,311	14,632	21,175

Ganges and Brahmaputra, whilst Eastern and Southern Purnea abound in rivers. That there should be a larger boat population in the hills than in the plains of Chittagong is improbable, and that that of Malda should exceed that of Jessor is equally unlikely. In 1881 there seems to have been a very excessive return of females in Midnapur, Chittagong, Shahabad, Saran, and especially in Murshid-

abad. There has been a decrease of boat population in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, though not in the port itself. The great development of steamer transit on all the large rivers of the Presidency and Bardwan Divisions must have greatly diminished the number of native passenger and cargo craft. There has been an increase in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions (excluding the Hill Tracts), as might be expected from the growth of population and trade in Eastern Bengal. In the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions there is a marked decrease of boat population, due to the great extension of railways, especially north of the Ganges. Much merchandise that was carried down the river by boat to Calcutta is now more directly despatched by rail. The competition of steamers and cargo flats is also making itself felt. Commerce in Orissa is more busy than ten years ago, and boat traffic has not been supplanted by inland steamers.

CHAPTER IX.

The Religions of the People.

190. The statistics of religious belief present a subject of interest second to none in the long category of sources of information, which the census of India opens up. In 1891 they have yielded results, which deserve special attention. It has been established that proselytism is more active than was before supposed, and that the fecundity of the followers of some religions has placed them in a position of very marked advantage over the members of other communities. It is unnecessary on the present occasion to enter into the history of the religions of Bengal. This portion of the subject was treated of at length by my predecessors, Mr. Beverley and Mr. Bourdillon, in the reports of 1872 and 1881, and this chapter will consequently be strictly statistical. The following table compares the population of the Lower Provinces, including their dependent feudatories, in 1891 with that of 1881, according to the religions found in them:—

RELIGIONS.	1891.		1881.		VARIATION.	
	Number.	Ratio in 10,000.	Number.	Ratio in 10,000.	Number.	Ratio.
Hindus	47,881,498	6,407	46,453,836	6,536	+2,368,662	-129
Jains	7,370	1	1,609	2	+ 5,661	+ 3
Brahmos	3,546	0.3	788	1	+ 1,758	+ 2
Musalmana	23,638,347	3,170	21,704,724	2,121	+1,933,623	+ 40
Buddhists	194,717	26	155,809	22	+ 38,908	+ 4
Sikhs	417	05	540	07	- 123	- 02
Christians	122,484	26	128,135	18	+ 64,340	+ 8
Jews	1,448	1	1,059	1	+ 389	...
Parsees	179	02	156	02	+ 23	...
Animistic	2,753,061	369	2,055,822	297	+ 697,239	72
Minor	23	004	...	...	...	...
Not returned	11,397	1	35,404	6	- 24,007	- 5
Total	74,643,366	10,000	69,536,861	10,000	+5,106,505	...

191. This statement shows a great decrease of Hindus and increases, generally large, of every other religion, except the Sikh. The decrease of Hindus, although in a high degree real, results for the most part from the more accurate enumeration or compilation of animistic religions in 1891, a large section of their followers having been returned or grouped as Hindus in 1881. Making, however, the fullest allowance for this source of error, it still appears that in the course of ten years out of every 10,000 persons, 57 have ceased to be Hindus, whilst 49 of them have been replaced by Musalmans. My predecessor, Mr. Bourdillon, in the Census Report of 1881 came to the conclusion that "as the percentage of advance of the whole population during the same period (1872 to 1881) was 10.89," the increase of the Musalman population being 10.96, "it is evident that no large body of converts can have been added to the church of Islam since 1872." The remark was perhaps correct at that period, as it may be at the present time, in regard to actual conversion, but both before and since 1881, the Musalman population was relatively increasing at a rapid rate over a very large part of the province, probably in consequence of the greater fecundity of its adherents. In 1881 this fact was to a large extent obscured by an apparently large increase of Hindus, but this circumstance was chiefly due to a great development of population in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur and the Feudatory States dependent on these sub-provinces. This increase, however, was largely caused by better enumeration, and also, as noticed above, by the misgrouping in the same areas of some animistic tribes as Hindus. The following table presents this interesting question

in a comparative form district by district, arranged according to the natural territorial divisions of the Lower Provinces :—

DIVISIONS.	HINDUS.						MUSALMANS.						OTHERS.					
	PROPORTION PER 10,000 IN—						PROPORTION PER 10,000 IN—						PROPORTION PER 10,000 IN—					
	1872.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	Variation.	Compound variation.	1872.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	Variation.	Compound variation.	1872.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	Variation.	Compound variation.
NORTHERN BENGAL.																		
Rangpur district ...	3,902	3,808	— 100	3,712	— 180	— 280	6,001	6,099	+ 98	6,251	+ 182	+ 280	7	9	+ 2	7	— 2	Nil.
Dinajpur " ...	4,675	4,783	+ 57	4,746	+ 14	+ 71	5,281	5,255	— 26	5,145	— 110	— 136	44	13	— 31	109	+ 96	+ 65
Bogra " ...	1,804	1,918	+ 24	1,881	— 37	— 13	8,073	8,080	+ 7	8,068	— 18	— 11	33	2	— 31	57	+ 55	+ 24
Fabna " ...	3,923	2,755	— 227	2,668	— 93	— 330	6,993	7,241	+ 246	7,231	+ 90	+ 339	26	4	— 22	7	+ 2	— 20
Malda " ...	5,267	5,385	+ 68	5,051	— 284	— 316	4,596	4,638	+ 42	4,749	+ 111	+ 153	137	27	+ 110	300	+ 172	+ 63
Rajshahi " ...	2,158	2,157	— 31	2,124	— 33	— 64	7,766	7,841	+ 75	7,872	+ 31	+ 106	46	2	— 44	4	— 3	— 44
Cis-Tistan Jalpai-guri ...	5,406	5,637	+ 139	5,737	+ 99	+ 239	4,437	4,338	— 105	4,299	— 63	— 168	65	31	— 34	4	— 27	— 61
Total ...	3,785	3,775	— 10	3,704	— 71	— 81	6,164	6,212	+ 48	6,264	+ 52	+ 100	51	13	— 38	32	+ 19	— 19
Trans-Tistan Jalpai-guri ...																		
Kuch Bihar ...	...	7,911	...	7,004	— 307	— 307	...	1,957	...	2,048	+ 91	+ 91	...	122	+ 122	346	+ 216	+ 346
Darjeeling ...	7,372	8,165	+ 793	7,780	— 386	+ 408	...	2,895	...	2,644	+ 48	+ 48	1,909	1,307	— 602	1,765	+ 458	— 204
EASTERN BENGAL.																		
Inland districts.																		
Dacca ...	4,233	4,047	— 236	3,866	— 181	— 417	5,067	5,909	+ 242	6,090	+ 181	+ 423	50	44	— 14	44	...	— 14
Faridpur ...	4,133	4,007	— 175	3,897	— 110	— 285	5,784	5,975	+ 191	6,089	+ 114	+ 306	34	18	— 16	14	— 4	— 20
Maimansingh ...	3,475	3,335	— 243	3,013	— 222	— 465	6,469	6,079	+ 210	6,906	+ 237	+ 437	53	86	+ 33	81	— 5	+ 28
Tippura ...	3,823	3,363	— 190	3,139	— 234	— 394	6,475	6,023	+ 157	6,866	+ 234	+ 391	2	5	+ 3	5	...	+ 3
Jessor ...	4,176	4,003	— 173	3,903	— 101	— 274	5,779	5,993	+ 214	6,065	+ 92	+ 306	45	4	— 41	13	+ 9	— 32
Littoral districts.																		
Khulna ...	4,840	4,848	+ 8	4,853	+ 5	+ 13	5,145	5,144	— 2	5,128	— 16	— 18	14	8	— 6	19	+ 11	+ 5
Bakharjanj ...	3,264	3,285	+ 1	3,164	— 231	— 120	6,075	6,098	+ 7	6,103	+ 135	+ 128	41	47	+ 6	33	+ 14	+ 8
Noakhali ...	2,677	2,576	— 101	2,456	— 120	— 221	7,314	7,415	+ 101	7,530	+ 115	+ 216	9	9	...	14	+ 5	+ 5
Chittagong ...	2,671	2,490	— 241	2,348	— 87	— 328	7,051	7,083	+ 31	7,169	+ 87	+ 118	278	488	+ 210	488	...	+ 210
Total ...	3,679	3,533	— 146	3,403	— 130	— 276	6,262	6,399	+ 127	6,524	+ 135	+ 263	59	78	+ 19	73	— 5	+ 14
Hill Tracts of Chittagong ...																		
Hill Tippura ...	85	1,996	+1,911	2,345	+ 349	+2,360	197	717	+ 520	442	— 275	+ 245	9,718	7,287	—2,431	7,913	— 74	—2,545
	...	1,023	...	6,609	+5,647	+5,647	...	2,853	...	2,853	+ 35	+ 35	...	6,190	...	478	—5,623	—5,623
WESTERN BENGAL.																		
24 Parganas ...	6,303	6,198	— 64	6,252	+ 54	— 10	3,697	3,735	+ 69	3,693	— 43	+ 26	71	66	— 5	55	— 11	— 16
Nadia ...	4,520	4,385	— 244	4,202	— 83	— 327	5,428	5,683	+ 254	5,776	+ 94	+ 348	43	33	— 10	23	— 11	— 21
Murshidabad ...	5,325	5,174	— 151	4,961	— 313	— 364	4,610	4,608	+ 198	4,939	+ 141	+ 339	65	18	— 47	90	+ 72	+ 25
Bardwan ...	8,051	8,051	+ 20	8,041	— 10	+ 10	1,918	1,895	— 23	1,922	+ 27	+ 4	51	54	+ 3	87	+ 17	+ 14
Howrah (excluding the municipality)	7,944	7,911	— 33	7,877	— 34	— 67	2,080	2,081	+ 51	2,081	...	+ 51	26	8	— 18	42	+ 34	+ 16
Midnapur ...	3,969	3,878	— 111	3,836	— 52	— 163	617	651	+ 34	651	...	+ 34	394	471	+ 77	523	+ 53	+ 129
Bankura ...	3,964	3,743	— 211	3,601	— 142	— 353	430	444	+ 14	423	— 21	— 7	616	813	+ 197	976	+ 163	+ 360
Birbhum ...	7,978	7,770	+ 308	7,414	— 356	— 564	1,839	2,047	+ 218	2,131	+ 74	+ 292	193	183	— 10	465	+ 282	+ 273
Hugli ...	8,080	8,125	+ 45	8,203	+ 78	+ 123	1,901	1,884	— 37	1,789	— 75	— 112	19	11	— 8	8	— 3	— 11
Total ...	7,344	7,237	— 107	7,157	— 80	— 187	2,492	2,579	+ 87	2,602	+ 23	+ 110	164	134	+ 20	241	+ 57	+ 77
Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities																		
The Towns of Howrah and Balli...	6,303	6,198	— 4	6,602	+ 404	+ 400	3,151	3,356	—1,005	3,946	+ 592	— 503	347	1,446	+1,099	450	— 996	+ 103
	7,933	7,413	— 520	7,784	+ 371	— 149	1,661	1,984	+ 323	2,200	+ 225	+ 546	406	603	+ 197	7	— 596	— 399
NORTH BIHAR.																		
Champaran ...	8,606	8,579	— 29	8,548	— 31	— 60	1,382	1,409	+ 27	1,437	+ 28	+ 55	10	12	+ 2	15	+ 3	+ 5
Muzaffarpur ...	8,791	8,773	— 18	8,774	+ 1	— 17	1,205	1,235	+ 30	1,235	...	+ 23	4	3	— 1	1	— 1	— 3
Darbhanga ...	8,791	8,824	+ 33	8,788	— 36	— 3	1,205	1,173	+ 32	1,209	+ 36	+ 68	4	3	— 1	3	...	— 1
Saran ...	8,823	8,818	— 10	8,810	— 8	— 18	1,170	1,180	+ 10	1,180	...	+ 10	2	2	...	10	+ 8	+ 8
North Bhagalpur ...	9,131	9,125	— 6	9,075	— 48	— 54	834	828	+ 28	828	+ 30	+ 53	35	13	— 22	33	+ 20	+ 2
North Monghyr ...	9,044	9,123	+ 79	9,037	— 86	— 7	908	875	— 34	933	+ 57	+ 23	47	...	— 47	31	+ 31	+ 16
Furness ...	8,959	8,833	— 126	8,839	+ 46	— 90	4,024	4,171	+ 147	4,131	— 40	+ 107	17	6	— 11	...	— 6	— 17
Total ...	8,450	8,438	— 12	8,415	— 23	— 35	1,533	1,562	+ 29	1,576	+ 11	+ 43	17	...	— 17	9	+ 9	— 8
SOUTH BIHAR.																		
Shahabad district ...	9,236	9,251	+ 25	9,291	+ 40	+ 65	789	746	— 23	707	— 39	— 62	5	3	— 2	2	— 1	— 3
Patna " ...	8,741	8,771	+ 30	8,840	+ 69	+ 99	1,327	1,313	— 24	1,126	— 77	— 101	23	16	— 6	24	+ 8	+ 2
Gaya " ...	8,773	8,902	+ 30	8,931	+ 29	+ 1	1,125	1,067	— 28	1,064	— 33	— 61	3	1	— 2	5	+ 4	+ 2
South Monghyr " ...	8,859	8,955	+ 97	9,005	+ 49	+ 146	1,048	968	— 90	943	— 15	— 105	95	86	— 7	52	— 34	— 41
South Bhagalpur " ...	8,774	8,790	+ 6	8,757	— 23	— 17	1,087	1,094	— 3	1,041	+ 17	+ 14	199	196	— 3	202	+ 6	+ 5
Total ...	8,894	8,933	+ 38	8,965	+ 33	+ 71	1,041	1,007	— 34	981	— 26	— 60	65	61	— 4	54	— 7	— 11
ORISSA.																		
Cuttack ...	9,492	9,839	+ 337	9,700	— 139	+ 204	153	159	+ 1	273	+ 114	+ 115	350	13	— 336	27	+ 15	— 333
Puri ...	9,009	9,833	+ 324	9,847	+ 34	+ 258	150	157	+ 7	130	— 27	— 20	241	10	— 231	3	— 7	— 238
Balasore ...	9,585	9,688	+ 103	9,790	+ 103	+ 204	945	951	+ 6	210	— 40	— 34	169	61	— 106	...	— 61	— 162
Angul ...	8,102	9,849	+1,747	9,967	+ 118	+1,865	24	26	+ 2	12	— 14	— 12	1,874	125	—1,749	21	— 104	—1,833
Total ...	9,197	9,799	+ 602	9,826	+ 33	+ 634	144	146	+ 4	174	+ 56	+ 30	659	53	— 606	...	— 53	— 659
Orissa Tributary States																		
	6,680	7,483	+ 823	9,079	+1,597	+2,419	30	38	+ 8	35	— 3	+ 5	3,310	2,480	— 830	886	—1,594	—2,424
CHUTIA NAGPUR.																		
Hasaribari ...	8,395	8,371	— 24	8,377	— 92	— 118												

192. It thus appears that throughout all three great divisions of Bengal Proper and in nearly every district, Hinduism has largely declined and Muhammadanism advanced during the past twenty years. The only districts in Northern Bengal in which this condition of things was reversed in the decade before 1881, were Dinajpur, Bogra, and Malda, but in them the increase of Hindus was due to the immigration of Hinduized Santals into their Barind or upland *thánás*. The increase of Hindus in Bardwan and Hugli during the same period was caused by the influx of labourers of that faith from Chutia Nagpur and Bihar to the coal mines of Raniganj and the jute and cotton mills round Serampur. In Khulna the proportions of the followers of both faiths have remained practically the same from the census of 1872 to the present time. The same was true of Bakharganj before 1881. The immense immigration of Hindus both from Nipal and Chutia Nagpur into Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri has also given that religion a position of superiority, which has been modified during the past decade by the more accurate classification of Dravidian religions as animistic. Since 1881 the predominance of Islam has been still more marked all over Bengal Proper with the exceptions of the Dinajpur, Bogra, Bankura, and Hugli districts, in each of which immigration from the Hindu regions before mentioned still preserve the relative pre-eminence of that religion. It is statistically proved that since 1872 out of every 10,000 persons Islam has gained 100 persons in Northern Bengal, 262 in Eastern Bengal, and 110 in Western Bengal,—on an average 157 in the whole of Bengal Proper. The losses to Hinduism are in direct proportion, where they have not been confused by the different grouping of the religions of the hill tribes at the three censuses. The Musalman increase is real and large. If it were to continue, the faith of Muhammad would be universal in Bengal Proper in six and a half centuries, whilst Eastern Bengal would reach the same condition in about four hundred years.

193. South Bihar is the only large division in the Lower Provinces which shows a decrease of Musalmans, a fact the more noticeable because in the times of Mughal supremacy its three great towns of Patna, Monghyr, and Bhagalpur were centres of Musalman influence. The Hindu advance is very marked in South Monghyr and Patna; the only area in this whole region which shows an increase of Muhammadans being South Bhagalpur. In North Bihar the condition of things is reversed. Hindus have diminished proportionately during the past twenty years in every district, except Darbhanga, whilst Musalmans have increased in all, least in Saran, largely in Champaran, North Bhagalpur, and Darbhanga, but chiefly in Purnea, whose eastern *thánás* reproduce the religious characteristics of North Bengal. In Orissa, although the Hindu advance is large in consequence of the Hinduization of the animistic tribes, Muhammadanism has more than held its own, the adherents of that faith having increased in the Cuttack district to a degree equal to that in many parts of Bengal Proper. In Chutia Nagpur the decrease of Hindus is ascribable in far its largest part to the transfer to animistic of the large tribes shown in 1881 as Hindus. Still Islam has gained in every district, including the Tributary States, at the expense of Hinduism. As will appear later on, the progress of Christianity, particularly in the Lohardaga district, has caused an appreciable reduction in the animistic faiths. The gain to Musalmanism in the Santal Parganas took place before 1881, since when it has shown a very slight decrease.

194. The great progress of Islam in Bengal Proper is most marked in the Maimansingh district, and hardly less so in Dacca and Tippera, the transfer of people from Hinduism to Muhammadanism exceeding 400 in every 10,000 persons in the past twenty years. The same religious movement is also very active in Pabna, Faridpur, Rangpur, and Jessor, in which the change has been more than 300 in 10,000. As Mr. Bourdillon remarked, these results are not perhaps in any large measure due to actual conversion, although this cause is far from dormant. Hinduism has proved itself incapable of proselytism except in the case of the aboriginal tribes, and then only by a kind of dogmatic fiction. The Dravidian of Chutia Nagpur or the Mongol of the Assam valley and the Bengal districts abutting on it, who place their consciences at the disposal of Brahman teachers, do so by pretending that they always had been

GREAT GROWTH OF MUHAMMADANISM IN BENGAL PROPER.

CHANGES IN BIHAR.

THE PROBABILITY OF MUSALMANS PROSELYTISM.

Hindus, most probably Rajputs, but had temporarily fallen away by the bad example of their aboriginal neighbours. The Brahmans reward their conversion by working up a mythical descent from some Hindu hero or demi-god for the benefit of their leading families, whilst the mass of the tribe are relegated to the heterogeneous group of impure Sudras, who are considered unfit to share the meagre privileges of the Navaskh, or nine pure functional groups, whose services are necessary to the comfort of the Hindu of the upper class. To the Musalman Hinduism presents no attraction. There is absolutely no room for him in the Hindu system; even the scavenger caste would not accept him. There is a tradition that Chaitunya gained converts from Islam to Vaishnavism, but the latter creed, if it can be called a creed, is a protest against all that is most essential to Hindu social law, and is in fact devoid of caste. On the other hand, the Muhammadan faith, like the Sikh, opens its arms to every comer and receives him on terms of the broadest equality, if the profession he actually pursues is not an essentially degrading one. All the agricultural castes—the Chandal, Kaibartta or Chasa—on joining Musalmanism develops into a Shaikh, and it depends only on his worldly wealth to what rank he may aspire in seeking a bride for himself or a husband for his daughter. It is a matter of history that the republican character of the domestic constitution of Musalman society won innumerable converts in Eastern Bengal when the Mughal supremacy was first established in that region a few centuries ago. It would be strange if it did not still exert a strong attraction, and the great growth of the faith would seem to bear witness to this opinion, which, however, it is impossible to prove statistically. It is known that a powerful Muhammadan propaganda is at work and that the preaching of the ubiquitous Mullahs and Mirs is directed not only to instil the precepts of a higher life, according to the doctrines of the Kuran, on Musalmans, but to gain new followers for its teachings. That converts should result seem natural, but, however this may be, it is certain that the great growth of Musalmanism in Bengal Proper is connected rather with physical than doctrinal forces. The Musalman with his more varied and nutritious dietary is probably a more vigorous man than the Hindu. Moreover, the universal practise of widow marriage, which the Bengali Hindu holds in abhorrence, adds very largely to the reproductive class amongst Muhammadan women. On the other hand, ill-sorted marriages are far more common amongst Hindus, men well advanced in years being united to girl-wives, who in the natural course of human life are left widows, debarred from further maternity, at a comparatively early age. Musalmans also, particularly in Eastern Bengal, are polygamists whenever they have the means to support a second wife, generally a widow, married as often as a convenient unpaid domestic drudge as for the sake of the children she usually bears her master. This subject is dealt with at greater length and with the aid of statistics in the chapters on Age and Marriage.

195. Striking as are the results of the comparison of proportionate increase amongst Hindus and Musalmans, the actual progress of the faith of Muhammad is still more marked. In Bengal Proper there were in 1881, 17,254,120 Hindus and 17,863,411 Muhammadans. The adherents of these beliefs numbered in 1891, 18,068,655 and 19,582,349 respectively. In 1872 Hindus in the same sub-province, omitting the districts of Cachar and Sylhet, which were transferred to Assam before the next census, counted 17,112,985 and Musalmans 16,680,643. The slight increase of Hindus between 1872 and 1881, amounting to only 141,135 persons, or 0·8 per cent., that of Musalmans being 7·1 per cent., was a sufficiently noticeable fact, but from the foregoing figures it appears that nineteen years ago in Bengal Proper Hindus numbered nearly half a million more than Musalmans did, and that in the space of less than two decades, the Musalmans have not only overtaken the Hindus, but have surpassed them by a million-and-a-half. During the past ten years the increase of population in Bengal Proper has been 7·4 per cent., that of Hindus being only 4·7, and of Musalmans 9·6, or more than double that of Hindus. These figures are the more important because animistic religions hardly exist in this area, and the disturbing effect of their different grouping at the three censuses does not affect the result. Even in Bihar, where nearly nine out of every ten persons are Hindus, the advance of Islam is distinctly perceptible, the increase of its followers being 5·8 per

A MUSALMAN INCREASE OF TWO
MILLIONS IN BENGAL PROPER
SINCE 1872.

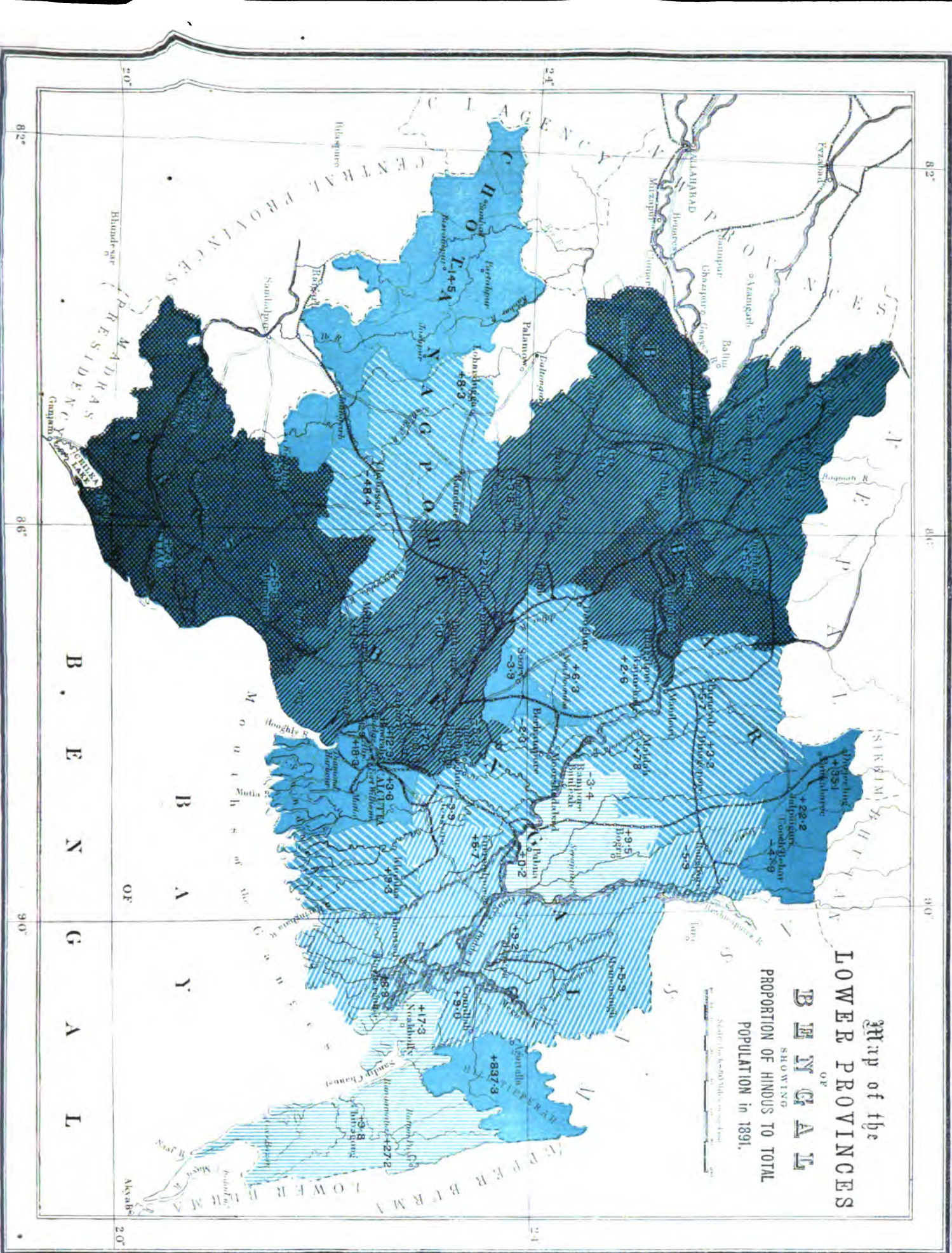
cent. in the past decade, against 4·8 per cent. for Hindus. In Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and all the Tributary States, except Kuch Bihar, the number of Musalmans is so small comparatively, and the confusion caused by the returns of animistic religions in 1881 as Hindus so great, that a comparison of percentages is without value. In the Hindu State of Kuch Bihar, where the general decrease of population has been 3·9 per cent., the decline of Hindus has been 4·9 and of Musalmans only 2·2 per cent.

196. Hindus form more than half the population of the marginal districts, their percentage to the total population being noted against each. It would thus appear that the little

DISTRICTS.	PERCENTAGE OF HINDUS.	RANK IN ORDER OF HINDUISM.
Northern Bengal.		
Malda	50·51	37
Cis-Tistan Jalpaiguri ...	57·27	34
Trans-Tistan Jalpaiguri ...	76·04	26
Darjeeling	77·80	25
Kuch Bihar	70·09	28
Eastern Bengal.		
Hill Tippera	66·69	29
Western Bengal.		
24 Parganas	62·62	32
Bardwan	80·41	22
Howrah (excluding Municipality)	78·77	23
Midnapur	88·26	12
Bankura	86·01	17
Birbhum	74·14	27
Hooghly	82·03	20
Calcutta and Suburbs ...	66·02	30
The Towns of Howrah and Bali	77·84	24
North Bihar.		
Champan	85·48	18
Muzaffarpur	87·74	16
Darbhanga	87·88	14
Saran	88·10	13
North Bhagalpur	90·75	7
North Monghyr	90·37	8
Purnea	58·69	33
South Bihar.		
Shahabad	92·91	5
Patna	88·40	11
Gaya	89·31	10
South Monghyr	90·35	9
South Bhagalpur	87·57	16
Orissa.		
Cuttack	97·00	4
Puri	98·67	2
Balasore	97·90	3
Angul	99·67	1
Orissa Tributary States ...	90·79	6
Chutia Nagpur.		
Hazaribagh	82·77	19
Lohardaga	54·73	35
Manbhum	81·72	21
Singhbhum	42·77	38
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States	65·21	31
The Santal Parganas ...	51·47	36

animistic Tipperas, Riangs and other hill tribes to be grouped under the dominant faith. These races were properly withheld in 1881 from the aggregate of Hindus who then formed only 10·22 per cent. of the whole population of the State.

district of Angul, which has been recently formed from two of the Tributary States of Orissa, is the most purely Hindu area in the Province, but we know that the fact is very much the other way. One-third of the population of the district is made up of Kandhs, whose worship of the Earth-God, Taru Pennu, though no longer accompanied by the bloody rites of human sacrifice, has not yielded place to any deity of the Hindu pantheon. The manifest misstatement is due to the vagaries of the enumerators, who were generally literate Hindus and ready to claim for their faith the followers of every form of religion, except the Musalman. The same source of error vitiates the return of Hindus in the Tributary States of Orissa, in Chutia Nagpur, and the Santal Parganas. Excluding these areas of uncertainty, the three old Orissa districts are the most Hinduized, and are followed at a considerable distance by some districts in South Bihar and South-Western Bengal. As in 1881, Shahabad is the most Hindu district outside Orissa, whilst Purnea is the least so in Bihar. In Western Bengal the districts of Midnapur and Bankura have proportionately the largest Hindu population, Calcutta and the metropolitan district of the 24-Parganas holding the lowest rank in this respect. In Northern Bengal the large body of Nipali immigrants in Darjeeling and of recently Hinduized Kochhs in Jalpaiguri and Kuch Bihar make these areas practically Hindu countries. In Malda, Hindus and Musalmans nearly balance one another. Eastern Bengal has in its dependency of Hill Tippera the only area in which Hinduism prevails, and this result is really due to the Hinduizing influence of the State administration having caused the



197. The increase of Jains, as shown in the marginal statement, would seem to have been very large in the past ten years,

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.			1881.	1891.
<i>Bardwan Division</i> ...	...	...	3	120
<i>Presidency Division</i> ...	...	...	818	2,923
Calcutta	...	...	143	494
Murshidabad	...	...	675	2,257
<i>Rajshahi Division</i> ...	...	...	564	1,442
Rangpur	...	...	274	708
Pabna	...	...	226	297
<i>Dacca Division</i> ...	...	...	Nil	187
Maimansingh	...	...	...	168
<i>Chittagong Division</i> ...	...	...	Nil	10
<i>Patna Division</i> ...	...	...	22	964
Patna	...	...	22	245
Gaya	...	...	...	198
Shahabad	...	...	...	453
<i>Bhagalpur Division</i> ...	...	...	2	746
Bhagalpur	...	...	...	378
Purnea	...	...	...	249
<i>Orissa Division</i> ...	...	...	...	57
<i>Chutia Nagpur Division</i> ...	...	...	56	593
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	591
Total British Territory			1,465	7,042
Feudatory States			144	228
Grand Total			1,609	7,270

but this result is, there is little doubt, due to the more accurate return of members of this sect. They were probably entered correctly but inaccurately in 1881 as Hindus. Murshidabad has always been their principal stronghold. Jains in the Lower Provinces are for the most Marwari merchants of the Agarwala and Oswal castes, and, except in Murshidabad, Calcutta, and the towns of the Patna Division, where they have permanently settled, are rarely accompanied by their women-folk. A few members of these castes establish shops in most large bazars, and return in their old age to their homes in Central India, their places being taken by younger men.

198. The theistic sect of Hindus, known as Brahmos, have increased from 788 in 1881 to 2,546 in 1891. The advance is believed to be due rather to more accurate enumeration than to any real progress, the majority of the members of this

DIVISIONS.		1881.	1891.	VARIATION.	
Bardwan	...	28	269	+	241
Presidency	...	574	1,070	+	496
Rajshahi	...	22	163	+	141
Dacca	...	131	611	+	480
Chittagong	...	8	152	+	144
Patna	...	16	28	+	12
Bhagalpur	...	3	73	+	70
Orissa	...	3	133	+	130
Chutia Nagpur...	...	3	7	+	4
Total		788	2,506	+	1,718
Feudatory States		.....	40	+	40
Grand Total		788	2,546	+	1,758

sect having returned themselves simply as Hindus at the former census, partly because this was an accurate, though less particularized, description of their faith, and partly because they did not wish to give prominence to their schism from the older Hindu community. The marginal statement compares their numbers at the two censuses, but, for the reasons above stated, affords no matter for comment. The general opinion is that, although a large section of educated Hindu society is becoming distinctly monotheistic in its tenets, it is not attaching itself to the Brahmo sect, but finds room within the limits of orthodoxy for its interpretations of Hindu theogony. A Musalman is said to have joined Brahmoism in the Faridpur district, and I have known a postmaster in Kurseong and a doctor in Jalpaiguri, born Musalmans, who had become converts to the teachings of Keshab Chandra Sen.

199. Besides the foregoing sects of Hinduism, which may be regarded as quasi-religions, there are within its pale a number of what may be called religious orders, which are partly of an ascetic character, but more often present a highly sensuous ideal of life. They also frequently specialize their worship, the majority devoting themselves to the adoration of Vishnu under the incarnations of Krishna and Rama, whilst a smaller section gives similar prominence to the service of Siva or Mahadeo. Most of the subdivisions of these orders reject caste and are derived from all classes of the community. The influence of caste, however, occasionally limits the field of recruitment, as in the case of the Rámávat group

SECTS.	Males.	Females.
VISHNUVITE—		
Baisnab	210,022	243,554
Gosain	15,862	15,615
Bhakat	2,290	2,195
Rámávat	1,613	1,321

of Vishnuvites, who are mainly Kanaujia Brahmans. The marginal statement gives particulars of these sects, as returned in 1891. As stated in the outset of this chapter, it is strictly statistical. I, therefore, must refer to Mr. H. H. Risley's *Tribes*

Sects.	Males.	Females.
VISHNUVITE—concluded.		
Mohants ...	895	846
Kabirha ...	599	594
Nimavat ...	520	466
Baol ...	666	707
Bhekdhari ...	348	385
Sam Jogi ...	258	233
Madhabacharyya ...	163	198
Krishnakandari ...	114	108
Babaji ...	94	112
Nityananda ...	53	68
Bishnuwami ...	40	33
Tilakdas ...	28	29
Ramkrishna Bangai ...	21	24
Jagati Mohini ...	20	23
Ramanuja ...	30	12
SIVAITE—		
Aghorapanthi ...	1,876	2,001
Bhartari ...	1,702	1,596
Saiva ...	1,535	1,248
Dandi ...	76	71
Ac ...	16	26
Abadhut ...	9	2
INDEFINITE—		
Atith ...	22,240	26,812
Sannyasi ...	13,293	12,574
Fakir ...	5,967	5,661
Kalandi ...	761	748
Sadhu ...	818	398
Naga ...	731	697
Sakta ...	782	611
Udasin ...	479	431
Mangta ...	626	773
Brahmachari ...	247	240
Ajnasi ...	76	105
Anantakul ...	84	103
Asraur ...	163	74
Paramartha ...	10	18
Tyagi ...	10	9
Total ...	285,127	320,710

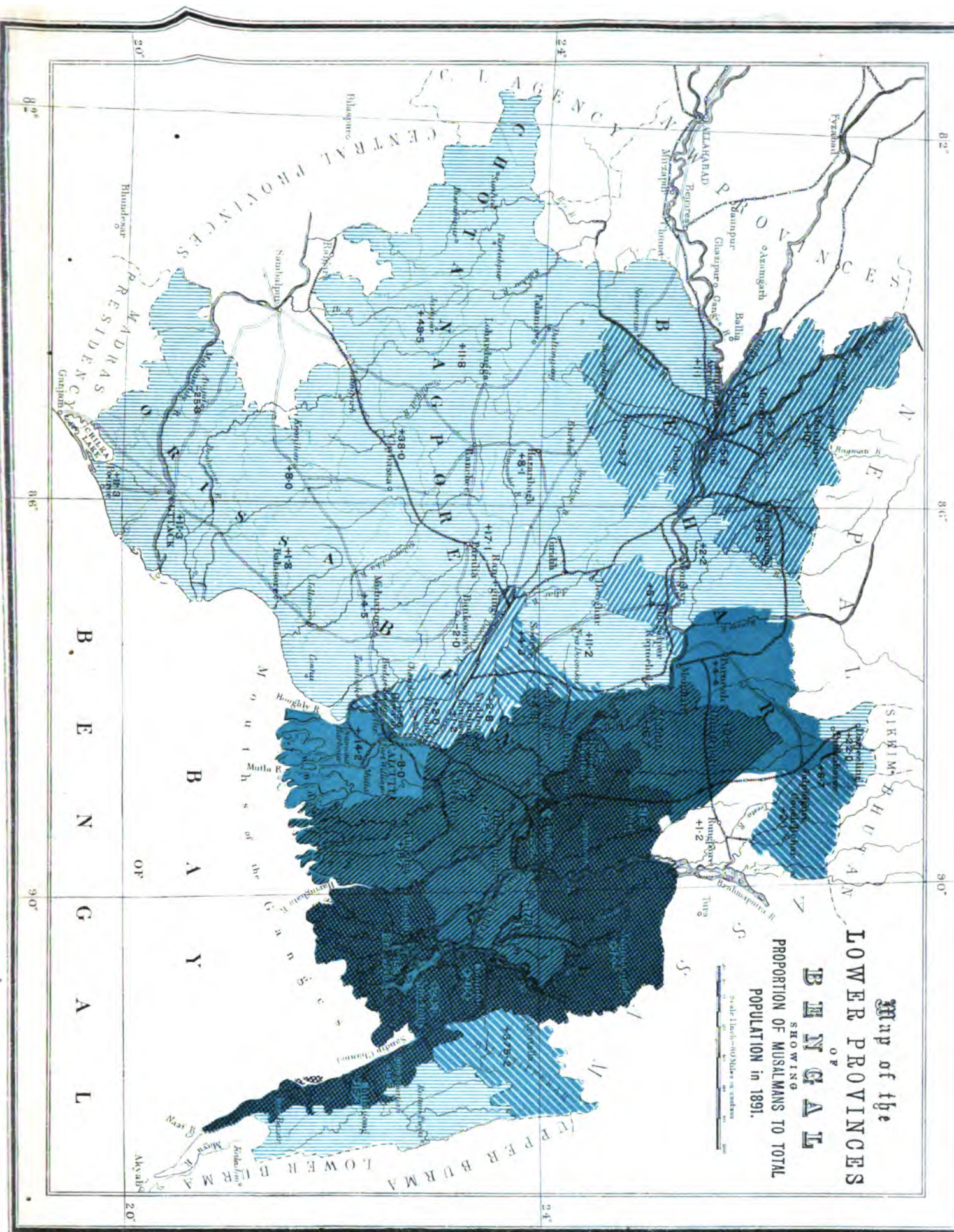
and *Castes of Bengal* for a detailed account of their composition, tenets and districts, particularly his admirable monograph on Vishnuvism at pages 339—348 of his second volume. I need only observe here that the two large classes of Atiths and Sannyasis may be either worshippers of Vishnu or of Siva, and that their titles both indicate asceticism, although a large section of the former, Gharbari Atiths, are, as their name indicates, ordinary householders. Sadhu means a man of pure life, and is equivalent to Sannyasi. Brahmachari is properly a Brahman recluse, withdrawn from the world, engaged in studying the holy Vedas, but many low castes adopt the title. Fakir is a term derived from Musalmanism and practically is synonymous with beggar or Mangta, though those who assume these names are usually Baishabs of a not very reputable kind. Millions of Hindus are Saktas or worshippers of the female principle in nature, especially of Debi the *Sakti*, or female energy of Mahadeo, the creator, but only a few hundreds have returned themselves as such without caste distinction. Udasin

is practically a variant of Sannyasi. Kalandi is said to be a group of ascetics in the Tributary States of Orissa. In the caste table in volume II of the Census Report of 1881 all religious devotees, connected with Hinduism, were inaccurately grouped as Baisnabs, and numbered in that year 262,638 males and 305,394 females, or in all 568,032 persons. They have increased in ten years to 285,127 males and 320,710 females, total 605,837, or by 6·6 per cent. The excess of females at both periods points to the Baisnab order being the refuge of women, who decline to obey the Manava edict against widow marriage, or who have joined the ranks of prostitution.

200. Turning to Musalmans we similarly find that the districts on the MUHAMMADANS. margin derive more than a moiety of their inhabitants from followers of the Prophet.

DISTRICTS.	PERCENTAGE OF MUSALMANS.	RANK IN ORDER OF MUHAMMADANISM.
Northern Bengal.		
Rangpur ...	62·81	9
Dinajpur ...	51·45	14
Bogra ...	80·62	1
Pabna ...	73·31	4
Rajshahi ...	78·72	2
Eastern Bengal.		
Khulna ...	51·28	15
Bakharganj ...	68·03	8
Noakhali ...	75·30	3
Chittagong ...	71·69	5
Dacca ...	60·90	10
Faridpur ...	60·89	11
Maimansingh ...	69·06	6
Tippera ...	68·66	7
Jessor ...	60·85	12
Western Bengal.		
Nadia ...	57·76	13

Their relative position in this respect has been unchanged since 1881 except that Tippera followed Bakharganj in that year, instead of preceding it as it does now. As in Malda, Islam and Hinduism nearly balance one another in Dinajpur and Khulna, whilst Jessor and Nadia also hold an almost intermediate position between the Hindu predominance of Western Bengal and the Muhammadanism of the deltaic districts. In the heart of Eastern Bengal Hinduism still holds a position of strength in the districts of Dacca and Faridpur, its adherents forming 38·66 and 38·97 per cent. of their inhabitants respectively.



201. On account of the return of large numbers of the animistic as Hindus in 1881, in the same manner as has been done in 1891 in Angul and Hill Tippera, no information of any statistical value can be obtained from an intercomparison of the figures of the two censuses so far as these religions are concerned. They are the

ANIMISTIC RELIGIONS.

DIVISIONS.	ANIMISTIC.		
	1881.	1891.	VARIATION.
Bardwan ...	219,614	282,671	+ 63,057
Presidency ...	1,261	9,720	+ 8,459
Rajshahi ...	5,319	19,724	+ 14,405
Dacca ...	25,969	30,010	+ 4,041
Chittagong ...	3	560	+ 557
Patna ...	188	.....	- 188
Bhagalpur ...	630,815	775,766	+ 144,951
Orissa ...	4,665	332	- 4,333
Chutia Nagpur ...	743,434	1,175,633	+ 432,199
Total ...	1,631,248	2,294,506	+ 663,258
Fundatory States ...	424,574	468,555	+ 43,981
Grand Total ...	2,055,822	2,753,061	+ 697,239

produced on the margin for 1881 and 1891. The increase in the Bardwan Division is due in part to the immigration from Chutia Nagpur of labourers to the coal mines of Raniganj and of agricultural settlers to Midnapur and Bankura, but chiefly to the more accurate description of the religions of the large sections of the Dravidian tribes permanently settled in those districts. In Rajshahi Division many Santali settlers in the Barind *thánás* have been returned as such, and not as Hindus as in 1881. In Dacca the increase is amongst the Garos, whose natural expansion has been supplemented by immigrants from the Garo Hills. In Bhagalpur and Chutia Nagpur the increase is chiefly caused by more accurate enumeration. In Patna and Orissa the few adherents of animism in 1881 have since then conformed, in name at least, to the dominant Hinduism, by which they are surrounded.

202. The adherents of Buddhism have increased from 155,809 to 194,717 during the past ten years, and are all found, except 7,666, in the six districts in the marginal statement,

BUDDHISTS.

DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATION.
Calcutta ...	1,705	2,199	+ 494
Darjeeling ...	18,775	40,520	+ 21,745
Jalpaiguri ...	486	2,509	+ 2,023
Bakarganj ...	4,797	6,060	+ 1,263
Chittagong ...	54,110	61,616	+ 7,506
Hill Tracts of Chittagong	73,970	74,128	+ 158
Total ...	153,843	187,051	+ 33,208

Jalpaiguri. In Chittagong the increase is in most part due to the growth of the Magh community and to immigration from Burma. In Bakarganj there is an old Magh settlement, said by Mr. Bourdillon in the Census Report of 1881 to be descended from the Arakanese pirates, who ravaged the sea-board of the Bay of Bengal at the end of the seventeenth century. A more probable origin is given in the *History and Statistics of the Dacca Division*, published in Calcutta in 1867, from which it appears that the first settlement of Maghs in Bakarganj dates only from the very end of last century or the beginning of this. They were peaceable peasants, who fled from Arakan when their country was conquered by the king of Pegu, and found safety and a home in the Sundarban clearings. They numbered 4,066 in 1872, and, although a very progressive and well-to-do people, it is improbable that they have increased nearly 50 per cent. in nineteen years. Their villages are situated in the fastnesses of the mangrove forest, and it is possible that previous enumerations were less complete than

that of 1891. They are said to frequently visit their old homes in Burma, and it is possible that new settlers accompany them on their return.

203. During the past decade Christianity has made greater progress than any other religion in the Lower Provinces. The increase is found in nearly every district, but is most

CHRISTIANS.

DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATION.
Bardwan	910	1,408	+ 498
Midnapur	740	1,545	+ 805
Howrah	2,051	2,072	+ 21
Total Bardwan Division	4,460	6,312	+ 1,852
24 Parganas, including Calcutta.	40,406	41,979	+ 1,573
Nadia	6,440	7,297	+ 857
Jessor	474	840	+ 366
Khulna	747	963	+ 216
Total Presidency Division	48,537	51,619	+ 3,082
Rangpur	86	843	+ 257
Darjeeling	842	1,502	+ 660
Jalpaiguri	159	367	+ 198
Total Rajshahi Division	1,806	2,995	+ 1,189
Dacca	8,799	10,476	+ 1,677
Faridpur	2,741	3,539	+ 798
Bakharganj	3,717	4,659	+ 942
Total Dacca Division...	15,408	18,885	+ 3,477
Chittagong	1,055	1,191	+ 136
Total Chittagong Division	1,891	2,032	+ 141
Patna	2,588	2,838	+ 245
Champaran	1,936	2,100	+ 164
Total Patna Division ...	5,875	6,413	+ 538
Monghyr	1,091	1,324	+ 233
Santal Parganas	3,057	5,943	+ 2,886
Total Bhagalpur Division	5,079	8,262	+ 3,183
Cuttack	2,342	2,723	+ 381
Balasor	815	1,075	+ 260
Total Orissa Division ...	3,982	4,657	+ 675
Hazaribagh	552	889	+ 337
Lohardaga	36,281	82,369	+ 46,088
Singbhum	2,988	4,864	+ 1,876
Manbhum	552	1,532	+ 980
Total Chutia Nagpur Division.	40,373	89,654	+ 49,281
Total British Territory ...	127,411	190,829	+ 63,418
Kuch Bihar	48	291	+ 243
Orissa Tributary States ...	458	703	+ 245
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States.	105	528	+ 423
Total Feudatory States ...	724	1,655	+ 931

tance to Christian missionary effort. The newly established railway centre at Saidpur and the establishment of a Baptist Mission at Rangpur account for the increase in that district. Conversions are reported from Faridpur and Bakharganj, particularly by Baptists in the Gaurnadi *thana* of the latter district, converts being mostly derived from the Chandal caste. The two most successful missionary fields are the Santal Parganas and the Lohardaga district.

204. The development of Christianity may, however, be best dealt with in examining the progress of its several sects. In the

following series of tables, the total of each sect is compared with the figures of 1881 in each administrative division and in every

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

district, in which its members take a prominent place in the general Christian community. The Church of England has increased 62·2 per cent. in the past decade, its advance in Nadia, the Santal Parganas, Singhbhum, and Lohardaga being seemingly very large. In the two latter districts, however, it seems certain that there has been little real progress. As shown in paragraph 207, native members of the Church returned themselves in 1881 simply as Christians, without specification of sect. There is a slight decrease in Calcutta and Howrah, which, however, is probably due to the much larger return in this area of persons employing the less specialized appellation of Protestant for their religion :—

DISTRICTS.	CHURCH OF ENGLAND.								
	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL, 1891.	TOTAL, 1881.	Variation.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Both sexes.	
<i>Bardwan</i>	232	196	58	71	21	24	592	418	+ 174
<i>Howrah</i>	192	143	75	108	18	21	557	575	— 18
<i>Total Bardwan Division</i> ...	508	408	151	195	118	115	1,495	1,269	+ 226
<i>24-Parganas, including Calcutta</i>	3,711	1,575	1,567	1,430	1,900	2,006	12,189	12,385	— 196
<i>Nadia</i>	51	35	26	20	2,525	2,263	4,920	3,444	+ 1,476
<i>Total Presidency Division</i> ...	3,810	1,639	1,607	1,455	4,426	4,272	17,219	16,054	+ 1,165
<i>Darjeeling</i>	331	185	40	34	56	99	745	281	+ 464
<i>Total Rajshahi Division</i> ...	512	284	102	88	94	117	1,187	681	+ 506
<i>Total Dacca Division</i> ...	121	77	40	26	14	16	294	267	+ 27
<i>Chittagong</i>	100	32	11	9	...	...	152	106	+ 46
<i>Total Chittagong Division</i> ...	129	53	14	10	...	...	206	159	+ 47
<i>Patna</i>	700	263	128	141	14	17	1,263	1,265	— 2
<i>Total Patna Division</i> ...	1,121	528	192	200	23	29	2,093	1,883	+ 210
<i>Monghyr</i>	219	159	90	79	12	9	568	265	+ 303
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	66	47	17	25	1,179	1,153	2,487	406	+ 2,081
<i>Total Bhagalpur Division</i> ...	392	278	144	144	1,339	1,260	3,557	778	+ 2,781
<i>Total Orissa Division</i> ...	65	59	68	50	5	18	258	311	— 53
<i>Hasaribagh</i>	69	32	18	19	30	17	235	73	+ 162
<i>Lohardaga</i>	70	16	22	15	5,164	5,173	10,460	1,830	+ 8,630
<i>Singbhum</i>	56	17	18	14	512	498	1,115	1	+ 1,114
<i>Total Chutia Nagpur Division</i> ...	227	135	72	57	5,724	5,707	11,922	1,935	+ 9,987
<i>Total British Territory</i> ...	6,885	3,454	2,390	2,225	11,743	11,534	38,231	23,141	+ 15,090
<i>Total Feudatory States</i> ...	26	11	10	8	84	87	228	21	+ 205

205. The Catholic Church has shown even greater activity since 1881, but its losses in the metropolis and its neighbourhood are very appreciable, and seem to be due to native followers of this persuasion having passed over during the ten years to some of the reformed sects. In the province at large, however, its adherents have advanced 236·8 per cent. in consequence of conversions in Nadia, Dacca, and especially in Lohardaga, where native Catholics have grown from 82 in 1881 to 53,224 in 1891. As appears hereafter, the Lutherans in this district have fallen off by 4,562 since 1881, so that the Catholic Church seems to have recouped itself in Lohardaga for the inroads made on its numbers in Calcutta by the reformed religions. A similar change of allegiance seems probable in Dacca, where the great increase of Catholics is in large part balanced by a decrease of Baptists.

DISTRICTS.	CATHOLICS.								
	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL, 1891.	TOTAL, 1881.	Vari- ation.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Both sexes.	
<i>Bardwan</i>	63	53	76	111	9	13	345	244	+ 101
<i>Midnapur</i>	6	1	4	...	279	281	571	165	+ 406
<i>Howrah</i>	67	44	170	150	20	15	466	623	— 157
<i>Total Bardwan Division</i> ...	167	110	270	291	336	360	1,554	1,169	+ 385
<i>24-Parganas, including Calcutta</i>	2,230	1,363	1,662	2,168	2,662	2,427	12,512	13,805	— 1,293
<i>Nadia</i>	8	5	11	19	1,171	1,140	2,347	1,202	+ 1,145
<i>Jessor and Khulna</i>	5	9	10	5	371	387	787	473	+ 314
<i>Total Presidency Division</i> ...	2,233	1,386	1,684	2,196	4,207	3,969	15,875	15,548	+ 327
<i>Darjeeling</i>	236	149	48	22	17	32	504	107	+ 397
<i>Total Rajshahi Division</i> ...	269	161	85	67	42	54	678	262	+ 416
<i>Dacca</i>	19	15	57	41	4,513	5,313	9,958	3,987	+ 5,971
<i>Faridpur</i>	12	3	20	21	86	80	222	68	+ 154
<i>Bakharganj</i>	2	3	14	3	584	632	1,318	909	+ 409
<i>Total Dacca Division</i> ...	34	21	94	69	5,275	6,037	11,530	4,986	+ 6,544

DISTRICTS.	CATHOLICS—concluded.									Vari- tion.
	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL, 1891.	TOTAL, 1881.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Both sexes.		
<i>Chittagong</i>	18	11	253	277	149	157	885	889	+ 176	
<i>Total Chittagong Division</i> ...	30	14	285	300	486	465	1,580	1,021	+ 559	
<i>Patna</i>	401	173	161	110	30	81	958	840	+ 316	
<i>Champaran</i>	7	1	3	2	886	1,073	1,962	1,758	+ 198	
<i>Total Patna Division</i> ..	463	209	213	181	906	1,173	3,144	2,641	+ 503	
<i>Monghyr</i>	65	30	70	54	51	47	317	140	+ 177	
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	21	21	16	16	131	130	335	115	+ 220	
<i>Total Bhagalpur Division</i> ...	115	76	147	196	251	249	964	374	+ 590	
<i>Orissa</i>	19	19	34	31	85	125	304	355	— 51	
<i>Balasor</i>	23	4	14	14	58	69	182	128	+ 54	
<i>Total Orissa Division</i> ...	35	24	53	59	154	209	520	495	+ 25	
<i>Hazaribagh</i>	14	31	20	23	60	44	192	83	+ 109	
<i>Lehardaga</i>	2	...	1	...	26,641	26,590	53,224	89	+53,129	
<i>Singbhum</i>	19	5	18	6	290	326	673	...	+ 673	
<i>Mandhum</i>	7	8	7	4	17	17	80	2	+ 78	
<i>Total Chutia Nagpur Division</i> ...	48	44	46	33	27,017	26,967	54,149	167	+53,982	
<i>Total British Territory</i> ...	3,407	2,045	2,877	3,305	38,694	39,466	89,794	28,653	+63,141	
<i>Total Feudatory States</i> ...	8	3	10	6	153	143	323	72	+ 251	

206. The Baptist Missionaries seem to have been less successful than the other sects, which have established missions on a wide scale in the Lower Provinces. The census returns show that the members of this community have fallen by 13·8 per cent., the decrease in Dacca district alone being from 4,319 to 124, a change that has been attributed above to the transfer of its native adherents to Catholicism. There have, on the other hand, been considerable gains in Midnapur, Faridpur, Bakharganj, Balaser and the neighbourhood of Calcutta. It is possible that many were returned as Protestants.

DISTRICTS.	BAPTISTS.								
	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL, 1891.	TOTAL, 1881.	VARI- TION.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Both sexes.	
<i>Midnapur</i>	7	11	...	1	245	229	493	242	+ 251
<i>Howrah</i>	22	24	18	34	8	6	112	209	— 97
<i>Total Bardwan Division</i> ...	48	46	23	44	253	235	798	685	+ 161
<i>24-Parganas, including Calcutta</i>	232	235	284	296	964	838	2,999	2,150	+ 849
<i>Jessor and Khulna</i>	3	2	...	1	286	233	525	683	— 103
<i>Total Presidency Division</i> ...	289	238	284	297	1,290	1,077	3,545	3,113	+ 432
<i>Total Rajshahi Division</i> ...	16	5	2	2	179	180	384	196	+ 188
<i>Dacca</i>	3	5	1	...	62	53	124	4,319	-4,195
<i>Faridpur</i>	6	7	...	1	1,538	1,507	3,054	2,416	+ 638
<i>Bakharganj</i>	5	5	...	1	1,498	1,430	2,939	2,306	+ 633
<i>Total Dacca Division</i> ...	14	20	1	2	2,101	2,990	6,128	6,104	-2,976
<i>Total Chittagong Division</i> ...	2	6	3	12	32	36	91	171	— 80
<i>Total Patna Division</i> ...	17	13	4	9	26	32	101	89	+ 12
<i>Monghyr</i>	23	24	4	9	51	44	155	99	+ 56
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	10	8	61	53	12	8	157	195	— 38
<i>Total Bhagalpur Division</i> ...	38	37	65	67	63	52	322	311	+ 11
<i>Cuttack</i>	11	11	16	24	765	817	1,644	1,634	+ 10
<i>Balasor</i>	4	6	...	...	673	403	786	572	+ 214
<i>Total Orissa Division</i> ...	16	17	17	25	1,365	1,479	2,912	2,965	— 53
<i>Total Chutia Nagpur Division</i> ...	3	2	1	5	20	11	42	80	+ 12
<i>Total British Territory</i> ...	443	384	500	463	6,396	6,133	14,921	14,614	-2,293
<i>Total Feudatory States</i> ...	...	...	1	...	222	203	426	371	+ 55

207. The Lutheran or German Mission has long been a successful agency in the districts of Chutia Nagpur, and would seem to have extended its labours to the Santal Parganas since 1881. This, however, is known not to be the case, but no Lutherans were returned there in 1881.

DISTRICTS.	LUTHERANS.								Variation.
	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL, 1891.	TOTAL, 1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Both sexes.	
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	3	...	3	1	341	197	444	...	+ 444
<i>Total Bhagalpur Division</i> ...	3	...	3	1	341	197	444	4	+ 445
<i>Total Orissa Division</i> ...	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	+ 18
<i>Lohardaga</i>	4	4	...	...	9,113	9,869	18,683	23,945	-4,562
<i>Singbhum</i>	6	9	...	...	1,413	1,390	2,801	...	+2,801
<i>Manbhum</i>	5	1	...	...	369	390	765	5	+ 780
<i>Total Chutia Nagpur Division</i> ...	17	7	...	...	10,969	11,379	22,385	23,950	- 895
<i>Total British Territory</i> ...	50	69	4	3	11,231	11,595	22,945	23,556	- 611
<i>Total Feudatory States</i> ...	2	...	...	...	260	268	530	...	+ 530

208. The Church of Scotland seems to have lost heavily in every part of the province, except Calcutta, its adherents being mostly Europeans and Eurasians. This fact may, however, be explained by misgrouping of Presbyterians under this religion in 1881, the returns for which year omit the latter sect. If the two churches are added together in 1891 there is an appreciable increase. The tables below present the statistics of both these sects.

DISTRICTS.	CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.								Variation.
	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL, 1891.	TOTAL, 1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Both sexes.	
<i>Howrah</i>	33	17	26	19	...	...	57	101	- 14
<i>Total Bardwan Division</i> ...	44	26	26	19	9	5	124	357	- 235
<i>24-Parganas, including Calcutta</i>	655	296	579	448	433	340	2,740	1,900	+ 780
<i>Total Presidency Division</i> ...	659	299	579	448	433	340	2,747	2,013	+ 724
<i>Total Rajshahi Division</i> ...	25	5	...	...	...	...	30	156	- 126
<i>Total Dacca Division</i> ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	9	136	- 127
<i>Total Chittagong Division</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	- 29
<i>Total Patna Division</i> ...	10	3	...	...	...	...	13	99	- 86
<i>Total Bhagalpur Division</i> ...	7	9	...	...	...	...	16	597	- 581
<i>Total Orissa Division</i> ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	37	- 34
<i>Total Chutia Nagpur Division</i> ...	2	3	...	...	11	13	26	257	- 229
<i>Total British Territory</i> ..	755	341	605	460	453	357	2,970	3,663	- 713
<i>Total Feudatory States</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	- 6

DISTRICTS.	PRESBYTERIANS.							
	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL, 1891.	TOTAL, 1881.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Both sexes.
<i>Howrah</i>	67	36	21	19	8	6	151	
<i>Total Bardwan Division</i> ...	120	56	24	26	14	15	255	
<i>24-Parganas, including Calcutta</i> ...	231	63	7	7	3	9	320	
<i>Total Presidency Division</i> ...	239	63	7	7	3	9	328	
<i>Darjeeling</i>	47	17	3	3	...	...	70	
<i>Total Rajshahi Division</i> ...	103	33	12	9	15	18	190	
<i>Faridpur</i>	5	1	...	...	47	53	105	
<i>Total Dacca Division</i> ...	23	3	3	...	47	53	127	
<i>Total Chittagong Division</i> ...	15	3	...	1	...	...	19	Not re- turned.
<i>Patna</i>	32	9	...	...	...	...	41	
<i>Total Patna Division</i> ...	75	25	7	8	...	...	115	
<i>Monghyr</i>	5	9	...	1	30	23	68	
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	5	2	...	2	...	...	9	
<i>Total Bhagalpur Division</i> ...	19	12	1	3	30	23	88	
<i>Total Orissa Division</i> ...	6	2	2	3	...	...	13	
<i>Hazaribagh</i>	5	4	...	...	57	56	122	
<i>Total Chutia Nagpur Division</i> ...	8	4	2	...	63	57	134	
<i>Total British Territory</i> ...	607	201	58	57	172	174	1,269	

209. There are two indeterminate groups in the Census returns of 1891, Protestants and Christians, sect not stated. It is impossible to say to what community they belong. The latter group probably includes more or less members of all Christian sects, but it would be safe to assume that few are Catholics. There is reason to think that the great diminution of unspecified Christians in Lohardaga, Singhbhum and the Santal Parganas accounts in large part for the increase of the Church of England in these districts. The distribution of these groups are given in the following statements:—

DISTRICTS.	PROTESTANTS.								Vari- ation.
	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL, 1891.	TOTAL, 1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Both sexes.	
<i>Howrah</i>	28	39	6	9	73	71	224	398	- 174
<i>Total Bardwan Division</i> ...	46	45	21	26	32	265	725	634	+ 91
<i>24-Parganas, including Calcutta.</i>	1,691	1,302	642	681	1,538	1,257	7,107	4,863	+2,244
<i>Jessor and Khulna</i>	9	3	4	4	191	140	351	31	+ 320
<i>Total Presidency Division</i> ...	1,700	1,305	463	685	1,729	1,397	7,458	6,101	+1,357
<i>Total Rajshahi Division</i> ...	22	9	4	4	23	18	80	193	- 113
<i>Bakharganj</i>	3	...	...	...	186	163	359	30	+ 322
<i>Total Dacca Division</i> ...	12	13	16	12	263	220	536	170	+ 366
<i>Total Chittagong Division</i> ...	2	2	12	6	6	2	30	284	- 254
<i>Total Patna Division</i> ...	22	12	10	10	17	16	87	696	- 599
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	...	...	10	12	465	559	1,066	117	+ 949
<i>Total Bhagalpur Division</i> ...	12	13	17	16	572	643	1,273	539	+ 744
<i>Total Orissa Division</i> ...	6	1	3	...	22	21	53	81	- 28
<i>Total Chutia Nagpur Division</i> ...	13	1	7	3	94	84	202	828	+ 626
<i>Total British Territory</i> ...	1,835	1,401	732	769	3,048	2,666	10,444	9,506	+ 938
<i>Total Feudatory States</i> ...	2	1	...	2	2	2	9	22	+ 13

DISTRICTS.	CHRISTIANS, SECT NOT STATED.								Variation.
	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		TOTAL, 1801.	Total, 1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Both sexes.	
<i>Bardwan</i>	5	1	5	10	99	70	190	45	+ 145
<i>Midnapur</i>	1	...	...	...	126	131	258	44	+ 214
<i>Howrah</i>	55	38	50	71	109	68	301	68	+ 233
<i>Total Bardwan Division</i> ...	66	39	57	81	492	376	1,108	312	+ 890
<i>24 Parganas, including Calcutta</i>	102	50	22	25	977	488	1,664	2,398	- 734
<i>Total Presidency Division</i> ...	108	50	23	25	1,164	675	2,045	2,785	- 740
<i>Total Rajshahi Division</i> ...	31	5	4	...	172	158	370	301	+ 69
<i>Total Dacca Division</i> ...	10	10	2	1	57	65	145	439	- 294
<i>Total Chittagong Division</i> ...	37	9	2	1	18	...	60	158	- 98
<i>Patna</i>	6	...	4	9	170	237	419	166	+ 253
<i>Total Patna Division</i> ...	16	...	5	3	297	369	683	484	+ 199
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	2	4	1	...	668	688	1,363	1,900	- 537
<i>Total Bhagalpur Division</i> ...	7	12	7	8	698	796	1,458	2,389	- 931
<i>Cuttack</i>	10	2	4	9	296	259	573	51	+ 522
<i>Total Orissa Division</i> ...	14	4	7	12	428	404	869	80	+ 789
<i>Hasaribagh</i>	2	...	...	...	48	54	104	50	+ 54
<i>Lohardaga</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,232	- 10,232
<i>Singbhum</i>	6	4	...	1	100	107	218	2,987	- 2,769
<i>Total Chutia Nappur Division</i> ...	8	4	...	1	166	167	346	13,362	- 13,016
<i>Total British Territory</i> ...	297	196	107	133	3,422	2,933	7,078	20,210	- 13,132
<i>Total Feudatory States</i> ...	1	...	...	...	63	61	125	226	- 101

210. Besides the foregoing main Christian sects the following were returned, whose number is not sufficient to require detailed references to their distribution:—

THE MINOR CHRISTIAN SECTS.

SECTS.	TOTAL.		FOREIGN.		EURASIAN.		NATIVE.		REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>Congregationalists</i> ...	639	615	83	8	2	3	624	604	Almost entirely in the districts of the 24 Parganas and Murshidabad. Mostly in Calcutta, Bankura, and Patna.
<i>Wesleyan Methodists</i> ...	316	209	186	48	32	39	98	129	
<i>Free Church of Scotland.</i>	249	239	17	9	1	1	231	236	
<i>Armenians</i>	263	129	164	117	34	37	55	28	In Calcutta, Howrah, Dacca, and Monghyr. Principally in Calcutta.
<i>Dissenters</i>	217	205	109	90	37	104	71	11	
<i>Methodist Episcopalians</i>	242	144	19	11	13	19	216	191	
<i>Greek Church</i>	106	96	96	77	8	9	2	...	In Calcutta and the Santal Parganas.
<i>Church of Ireland</i> ...	26	14	17	9	...	...	9	7	
<i>Unitarians</i>	10	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	
<i>American Church</i> ...	6	3	2	...	...	...	4	3	In Calcutta.
<i>Quakers</i>	5	2	4	2	...	...	1	...	
<i>Plymouth Brethren</i> ...	4	3	1	1	...	...	3	2	
<i>Evangelic Union</i> ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	
<i>Dutch Reformers</i> ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	

CHAPTER X.

The Life Statistics of the Province.

211. There is no subject which received such special attention during the compilation of the Census statistics as the accurate abstraction and tabulation of age periods. Four abstraction sheets, I, II, III, and XI, recorded the ages of the whole population. The first did so in seventeen groups, the first five years of life being set out individually and subsequent years grouped quinquennially. The second sheet divided the statistics of education and illiteracy into three periods, 0 to 14 years, 15 to 25, and 25 years and over. Sheet III did the same in connection with occupations, there being three age periods, 0 to 4, 5 to 14, and 15 years and over. Next to sheet I, however, the most complete was sheet XI, which, in endeavouring to ascertain the age of marriage and widowhood in different castes, divided the whole population into four age groups, viz., 0 to 9, 10 to 14, 15 to 39, and 40 and over. The totals of these age periods in all four sheets were carefully, even elaborately, intercompared in the form known as the test slip, and in case of any error sheet I was re-abstracted, whilst if the discrepancy did not exceed one per cent. in the other sheets they were corrected to agree with I. No such adjustment was allowed in I, and its figures have been much more carefully checked and tested than any other part of the Census statistics. As has been shewn in Chapter V, the compilation of age tables I and XI was responsible for over half of the whole expenditure on compilation. It is extremely doubtful if we have obtained results in any degree commensurate with the outlay. The following table gives the grand totals of ages in 1881 and 1891:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE I.—AGES in 1881 and 1891.

AGES.	Males.		Females.		Both sexes.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Under 1 year ...	798,965	1,175,259	812,484	1,242,894	1,611,449	2,418,153
1 " ...	810,550	525,216	868,954	565,373	1,679,504	1,090,589
2 years ...	1,009,159	1,086,592	1,120,875	1,205,417	2,130,034	2,292,009
3 " ...	1,212,248	1,241,708	1,336,209	1,392,290	2,548,457	2,633,996
4 " ...	1,108,953	1,139,458	1,116,189	1,186,602	2,220,142	2,326,060
Total 0 to 4 " ...	4,934,075	5,168,231	5,254,711	5,592,576	10,189,586	10,760,807
5 to 9 " ...	5,363,492	5,774,096	5,028,395	5,498,402	10,391,887	11,272,498
10 to 14 " ...	3,930,782	4,523,818	3,137,523	3,632,226	7,068,305	8,156,044
15 to 19 " ...	2,610,831	3,083,790	2,662,376	3,123,174	5,273,207	6,156,964
20 to 24 " ...	2,454,235	2,605,064	2,932,274	3,084,174	5,386,509	5,689,238
25 to 29 " ...	3,044,629	3,117,046	3,253,313	3,834,140	6,297,942	6,451,186
30 to 34 " ...	2,967,738	2,996,624	2,979,681	3,055,167	5,946,419	6,051,791
35 to 39 " ...	2,171,889	2,397,514	1,917,414	2,111,162	4,089,303	4,508,676
40 to 44 " ...	2,182,483	2,326,268	2,204,086	2,270,296	4,386,569	4,596,564
45 to 49 " ...	1,217,541	1,353,578	1,099,254	1,184,247	2,316,795	2,537,995
50 to 54 " ...	1,410,656	1,462,427	1,534,379	1,527,590	2,945,035	2,990,017
55 to 59 " ...	562,919	618,406	576,144	625,348	1,139,063	1,243,749
60 and upwards ...	1,649,504	1,728,261	2,223,356	2,254,848	3,872,860	3,983,109
Total ...	34,500,574	37,105,323	34,802,906	37,293,315	69,303,480	74,398,638
Unspecified ...	125,017	131,160	108,364	113,566	233,381	244,728
Grand Total ...	34,625,591	37,236,483	34,911,270	37,406,881	69,536,861	74,643,366

212. The comments of Mr. Bourdillon in 1881 are so apposite that I THE ABNORMAL RESULTS IN 1881. reproduce them at length:—

“The first points that cannot fail to strike the observer in examining this statement are (1) the progressive increase in the number of children living at each of the first four years of life; (2) the great fluctuations which occur between the numbers of the population in each quinquennial period; and (3) the excess of female over male children. All these facts are abnormal and demand a detailed investigation. The progressive increase in the numbers attributed to each year of infant life up to the fourth year is not susceptible of any very obvious explanation, as it is due to a combination of circumstances, all of which are not capable of direct proof. It is hardly necessary to point out that during a series of average years, and putting aside all abnormal causes tending to check the annual replenishment of the population, such as an unusually low birth-rate or an unusually heavy infant death-rate, of all the children living on a certain date, the number under one year of age will be larger than those who have already lived through one year, the number of those of one year of age will outnumber those of two years of age, and so on. Inasmuch as while the actual number of children born in any year cannot by any means be subsequently increased, their numbers are reduced by death every month that passes. It is true that the death-rate of children under one year of age is everywhere much higher than that of children in subsequent years of life, but this truth does not affect the argument, because although the death-rate, i.e., the proportion of deaths to living children of the same age, may be greatly lowered in subsequent years, it is impossible that the number of children born in any one year should ever be absolutely increased. The natural condition of affairs is, therefore, a sudden fall from the number of births to the number of children alive under one year of age, owing to the heavy infant mortality already stated, and a decrease from that point, more or less gradual, in proportion to the relative death-rate of each age period. In Bengal, however, the figures returned for each year of infant life show a condition of things quite different from that just described. Here the children of three years of age are the most numerous, then come those of four years, and then, in succession, those of two years and one year, leaving the first twelve months of life, which should be the most numerously represented, with a smaller population than any other of the first five equal periods. In fact the normal condition of things for the first three years of life appears to be exactly reversed.”

A still more singular fact was that the total of children between five and ten years of age exceeded those under five years.

213. In 1891 precisely the same peculiarities exist except that the first year instead of the fifth is the second largest period, and that the second, which ought to be the second largest, is the smallest of all five. In dealing with the figures of 1881, in which year age periods were for the first time compiled in detail in India, Mr. Bourdillon and other Census Superintendents sought to explain in various ways the manifest inaccuracies. In Bengal Mr. Bourdillon, working back to the years, in which the various groups of children must have been born, argued that the years 1876 to 1878 were a period of prosperity, good health and abundant harvests, when the people married freely and were specially productive, whilst 1879 and 1880, judged by the mortality in jails, were years of marked ill-health and mortality. It is true, as the age statistics of Bombay and Madras in 1881 and 1891 prove, that such a proposition is true, where a great famine has passed over the country, but anything short of such an unusual calamity is as insufficient to explain the irregularities of age return in 1881 as it is in the decade gone by. Mr. Ibbetson observed exactly the same phenomenon in the Panjab in 1881, and found the only solution in the theory that “a wave of infecundity has during the last few years swept over at least Northern India.” A physiologic force of such wide-spread activity as to reduce immensely the reproductive powers of over a hundred millions of a singularly prolific people was rather much to presume, and the figures of 1891 show that it had no existence in fact.

214. The following tables intercompare the age periods ascertained at both censuses for Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab and Assam. Under Bengal column A is based on the total population and B on 100,000 persons taken at random from both sexes in all districts, but compiled year by year with special care. In Assam the population of tea gardens, which is largely made up of adult immigrants, is omitted. A third table gives similar information for some European countries and the white and coloured inhabitants of the United States of North America.

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA,
EUROPE AND AMERICA.

COMPARATIVE TABLE II.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION for 10,000 Males—INDIA.

AGE.	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.		PANJAB.		ASSAM.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
		A.	B.										
<i>Under 1 year</i> ...	234	316	309	265	341	301	330	261	343	317	400	264	347
<i>1 "</i> ...	234	141	155	190	168	201	171	216	148	175	263	291	188
<i>2 years</i> ...	292	293	310	233	306	212	315	189	247	212	391	253	333
<i>3 "</i> ...	350	333	338	243	301	261	332	263	294	237	393	374	347
<i>4 "</i> ...	320	307	305	261	304	271	314	263	277	277	323	406	340
<i>Total under 5 years</i>	1,430	1,390	1,417	1,221	1,420	1,246	1,423	1,212	1,306	1,233	1,633	1,690	1,555
<i>5-9 "</i>	1,549	1,551	1,585	1,438	1,361	1,380	1,391	1,339	1,330	1,394	1,407	1,502	1,535
<i>10-14 "</i>	1,129	1,217	1,195	1,275	1,073	1,319	1,084	1,202	1,166	1,217	1,040	1,055	1,158
<i>15-19 "</i>	757	818	809	816	815	875	828	804	838	837	1,042	744	763
<i>20-24 "</i>	711	702	715	928	844	891	830	899	858	847	923	762	754
<i>25-29 "</i>	882	841	838	974	957	837	821	952	867	847	942	909	849
<i>30-34 "</i>	859	808	798	889	808	893	828	934	892	845	646	795	822
<i>35-39 "</i>	631	646	639	654	640	590	591	532	565	565	646	630	632
<i>40-44 "</i>	631	624	623	505	629	650	609	627	703	644	349	522	611
<i>45-49 "</i>	356	399	354	489	383	329	365	331	341	340	489	389	320
<i>50-54 "</i>	409	394	397	402	415	416	427	462	463	465	196	338	399
<i>55-59 "</i>	165	169	150	186	182	168	177	147	152	165	364	222	140
<i>60 and over</i>	481	469	490	363	419	468	515	458	499	579	235	452	468
<i>Actual population in thousands</i> ...	23,101	35,503	35,503	7,181	8,194	14,783	17,494	17,061	24,303	10,210	11,255	2,503	2,798

COMPARATIVE TABLE III.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION for 10,000 Females—INDIA.

AGE.	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.		PANJAB.		ASSAM.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
		A.	B.										
<i>Under 1 year</i> ...	235	335	312	279	365	301	338	230	359	356	465	300	374
<i>1 "</i> ...	248	152	170	212	189	207	178	236	165	197	218	313	207
<i>2 years</i> ...	321	323	330	260	340	222	327	218	281	242	335	393	373
<i>3 "</i> ...	381	372	392	279	343	230	265	229	335	292	321	421	389
<i>4 "</i> ...	320	317	322	296	322	276	315	294	296	299	322	425	370
<i>Total under 5 years</i>	1,505	1,499	1,526	1,322	1,559	1,293	1,523	1,327	1,436	1,396	1,771	1,822	1,713
<i>5-9 "</i>	1,438	1,463	1,455	1,418	1,330	1,353	1,246	1,228	1,290	1,296	1,291	1,327	1,580
<i>10-14 "</i>	902	969	962	1,077	898	1,122	923	1,011	941	1,064	898	896	909
<i>15-19 "</i>	763	838	847	781	792	796	783	736	732	856	1,081	801	806
<i>20-24 "</i>	840	822	837	917	939	975	973	937	899	911	939	832	913
<i>25-29 "</i>	925	894	928	961	932	873	965	944	897	874	998	1,024	885
<i>30-34 "</i>	856	818	802	878	852	922	885	930	909	867	597	740	804
<i>35-39 "</i>	554	570	544	585	573	498	505	529	544	495	689	556	490
<i>40-44 "</i>	634	608	597	463	625	680	661	722	722	689	322	486	562
<i>45-49 "</i>	319	322	297	454	342	290	305	309	230	313	420	340	244
<i>50-54 "</i>	442	411	397	451	485	474	469	525	517	463	162	242	302
<i>55-59 "</i>	168	170	172	194	165	152	167	146	150	141	254	200	112
<i>60 and over</i>	644	610	616	489	538	591	612	596	642	568	295	550	500
<i>Actual population in thousands</i> ...	23,453	35,735	35,735	6,980	7,791	15,129	17,392	15,569	22,001	8,640	9,610	2,377	2,626

COMPARATIVE TABLE IV.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION for 10,000 persons of each sex—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AGE.	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1881.		FRANCE, 1886.		PRUSSIA, 1885.		AUSTRIA, 1880.		ITALY, 1881.		UNITED STATES, AMERICA, 1881.			
											White.		Coloured.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Under 1 year</i> ...	298	282	188	181	298	280	314	300	284	273	280	281	336	343
1 " ...	270	257	177	171	278	265	271	261	319	311	244	245	292	299
2 years ...	278	265	191	187	283	253	257	250	252	245	275	275	247	249
3 " ...	273	260	190	188	258	247	249	241	242	234	265	269	329	334
4 " ...	272	258	184	183	250	238	248	242	231	227	269	270	344	341
<i>Total under 5 years</i>	1,391	1,322	930	910	1,349	1,283	1,339	1,294	1,238	1,190	1,333	1,340	1,648	1,653
5-9 " ...	1,241	1,184	901	891	1,323	1,168	1,117	1,071	1,373	1,049	1,245	1,263	1,538	1,540
10-14 " ...	1,109	1,048	890	871	1,083	1,043	1,007	973	970	935	1,123	1,127	1,254	1,218
15-19 " ...	1,003	959	848	841	971	939	944	940	912	940	971	1,035	982	999
20-24 " ...	880	912	922	968	855	866	879	878	851	869	1,003	1,026	990	1,040
25-29 " ...	776	800	732	696	770	776	740	744	736	760	831	801	802	794
30-34 " ...	665	679	690	675	670	670	686	700	711	734	699	673	679	675
35-39 " ...	589	597	675	666	595	606	646	651	631	627	611	609	514	529
40-44 " ...	533	545	631	618	541	555	593	612	626	636	502	507	390	434
45-49 " ...	433	453	591	558	476	493	497	510	485	485	435	433	344	329
50-54 " ...	385	402	531	542	396	418	430	471	507	520	387	363	338	309
55-59 " ...	302	319	474	478	328	357	399	359	378	374	276	256	191	154
60 and over	693	780	1,185	1,256	753	826	753	767	902	888	585	577	468	441
<i>Actual Population</i> ...	12,640	13,334	18,895	19,093	13,894	14,425	10,890	11,324	14,263	14,193	22,131	21,279	3,388	3,365

215. The two first tables show practically identical results for both censuses, except that in all provinces in 1891 the number of children under two years and over one year is singularly small, being only half of the years above and below them. The explanation is very simple. In 1881 the instruction to enumerators directed children of less than one year to be entered by the month of age, but in compilation it was found that a child of seven months was occasionally mistaken for one of seven years. In the hope of avoiding this source of error in 1891 the Agra Conference decided that any child of less than twelve months should be entered as an "infant," *sistū* in Bengali and *bachha* in Hindi. Unfortunately a worse incentive to inaccuracy was covered by this well-intentioned and seemingly innocent instruction. In vernacular parlance an infant is a child still at its mother's breast, in which condition it often remains far into its second and even its third year of life. In this way the bulk of children under two years appear as of less than one, and the number of children in their second year is proportionately reduced. Omitting this variation, however, the age statistics of 1891 are nearly a replica of those of ten years before. In Madras no doubt there is a great increase of children under five years, but before 1881 their number had been more than decimated by the great and real famine of 1876-77. I have reproduced the figures of the Panjab not because they aid us in this matter, but to anticipate their being used on the other side of the controversy. They have been compiled in a manner different from the age statistics of the rest of India. Each age has been thrown back a year, because, it is alleged, the people of the Panjab give the year of age, in which the individual is, and not that which he has completed. Thus a person returned as thirty years has really completed only twenty-nine and is actually "in" his thirtieth. The principal effect of this assumption is that the two first periods, infants and one-year olds, have been added together. There is reason to think that this manner of reckoning age is common to all provinces of India, and I am very credibly assured that it is universal in Bengal Proper. I am uninformed in regard to Bihar and Orissa.

216. The question, therefore, arises, what is the cause of the returns we have to deal with? The only answer is that the mass of

IGNORANCE OF AGE.

the people are wholly illiterate, and have little idea of what their ages really are. Any one accustomed to record evidence in a court of justice must know the extreme vagueness of the replies of witnesses to the question:—"What is your age?" In my own experience I remember a young man saying he was "*bis-chális baras*," that is, twenty or forty years of age. Indeed, the uncertainty grows as the true age increases. An infant is described as "*do-ek*," or two to one years old. A child a little older is "three to four" years. The next advance is to "*páñch-sáth*," five to seven, and so on. Mr. B. N. De, a Bengali gentleman of experience, writes in regard to the fairly educated metropolitan district of Khulna, of which he is Magistrate:—"I do not wish to lay much stress on the figures for the different age periods. Having checked a very large number of census schedules, I am fully impressed with the fact that little or no reliance can be placed on the ages entered in most of them. I found many of the enumerators to be singularly careless or perverse about entering the correct ages of women, and not a few instances came to my notice, in which enumerators put down their own mothers or aunts to be younger than their own sons." In Darbhanga the Magistrate found a woman and her son returned as of the same age. The Magistrate of Bankura observed:—"I consider that any conclusions drawn from the ages given will be altogether fallacious. Many absurd instances of age calculation came to my notice."

217. The marginal table puts the fact in a more striking and indisputable form than any personal experiences can. It is based on a return of from 2,000 to 2,500 persons from each district, inhabitants of large villages, free from any urban character. The ages were abstracted year by year and the whole reduced to a base of 100,000. Omitting the first ten years of life, in regard to which

parents seem to preserve some memory of the ages of their children, the remainder of the return proves that the statistics of age are of the most haphazard kind. There is wholesale lumping on the round decennial numbers, as many as 22,353 out of the 70,080 above the age of ten completed years being returned as aged 10, 20, 30, or some other multiple of 10 years. Mr. Ibbetson in 1881 drew attention to the fact that in the mortuary returns of England precisely the same tendency existed, but it appeared in a marked degree only in old age, when even relatives and friends may well be ignorant of the exact age of the deceased. In the following table he illustrated the fact in England:—

TABLE V.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes reduced to a base of 100,000.
Under 1 year	1,760	1,812	3,103
1 "	881	995	1,629
2 years	1,768	1,919	3,203
3 "	1,925	2,275	3,648
4 "	1,740	1,869	3,135
5 "	2,326	2,224	3,952
6 "	1,594	1,568	2,746
7 "	1,842	1,839	3,197
8 "	2,009	1,643	3,172
9 "	1,272	1,186	2,135
10 "	2,063	1,750	3,311
11 "	891	818	1,484
12 "	2,179	1,634	3,312
13 "	670	581	1,086
14 "	1,016	794	1,571
15 "	1,233	1,131	2,053
16 "	1,195	1,270	2,141
17 "	491	560	912
18 "	1,238	1,465	2,347
19 "	457	500	831
20 "	1,629	2,204	3,330
21 "	450	497	822
22 "	1,031	1,231	1,964
23 "	404	414	710
24 "	561	634	1,038
25 "	2,261	2,846	4,436
26 "	613	612	1,064
27 "	554	542	952
28 "	994	1,066	1,789
29 "	353	375	632
30 "	2,557	2,820	4,670
31 "	292	265	484
32 "	1,050	1,049	1,823
33 "	258	245	436
34 "	333	275	527
35 "	1,671	1,512	2,769
36 "	760	653	1,227
Carried over	44,321	45,073	77,641

Age.	Nos.	Age.	Nos.	Age.	Nos.
40	8,940	50	9,899	60	11,913
50	12,443	60	16,135	70	20,974
61	7,607	61	9,890	71	12,538

218. In Bengal another form of grouping

is hardly less noticeable, viz., the lumping on the half decades, 15, 25, etc., 12,837 persons being returned under these ages. Thus it appears that in a population of 70,080 above

LUMPING ON MULTIPLES OF FIVE.

TABLE V—concluded.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes reduced to a base of 100,000.
Brought forward ...	44,321	45,073	77,641
37 years ...	331	283	532
38 " ...	613	491	959
39 " ...	270	217	422
40 " ...	2,474	2,501	4,322
41 " ...	217	202	363
42 " ...	524	449	845
43 " ...	185	133	233
44 " ...	195	175	320
45 " ...	1,314	1,025	2,031
46 " ...	164	164	284
47 " ...	148	103	217
48 " ...	284	310	515
49 " ...	109	122	199
50 " ...	1,719	1,823	3,077
51 " ...	111	115	196
52 " ...	277	223	433
53 " ...	83	69	132
54 " ...	71	71	123
55 " ...	468	514	853
56 " ...	137	160	258
57 " ...	63	121	160
58 " ...	133	135	233
59 " ...	56	80	118
60 " ...	1,192	1,577	2,404
61 " ...	93	100	167
62 " ...	131	167	259
63 " ...	44	54	85
64 " ...	50	56	92
65 " ...	232	306	467
66 " ...	41	38	68
67 " ...	46	35	70
68 " ...	47	50	84
69 " ...	30	26	48
70 " ...	369	510	764
71 " ...	25	22	40
72 " ...	55	67	97
73 " ...	4	11	13
74 " ...	10	11	18
75 " ...	95	116	183
76 " ...	10	13	20
77 " ...	3	7	8
78 " ...	19	17	31
79 " ...	9	21	26
80 " ...	164	270	377
81 " ...	10	10	17
82 " ...	11	10	13
83 " ...	2	...	1
84 " ...	4	...	3
85 " ...	18	24	36
86 " ...	...	2	1
87 " ...	1	2	2
88 " ...	2	3	4
89 " ...	4	6	8
90 " ...	42	33	69
91 " ...	3	2	5
92 " ...	3	4	6
93 " ...	...	...	...
94 " ...	...	...	...
95 " ...	9	2	9
96 " ...	2	2	3
97 " ...	...	1	1
98 " ...	...	...	...
99 " ...	1	...	1
100 " ...	18	16	29
Total ...	57,016	58,146	100,000

ten years of age the great total of 35,190 persons appear in two out of ten group of decennial age periods, only 34,890 being returned in the other eight. It is true that in a few periods, which are not multiples either of ten or five, such as 12 years, 16, and 22, the number returned is large, but these are merely the results of native custom or of vernacular forms of expression. The age of twelve is recognized as that at which a girl becomes a woman, fit to change her father's for her husband's home. This period stands out in female life as the most important year in it, and the statement that a girl is "*bára baras*," or twelve years, means so much that it has become stereotyped in ordinary speech, and is naturally applied to boys equally freely. Again, sixteen years of age is for males what twelve is for girls, and for the same reason has fixed itself in popular language as no other year near it has done. The large number of persons returned as 22 years of age is explicable by the vernacular idiom "*bis-báis*," twenty—twenty-two, for expressing about but probably over twenty. The enumerators chose the larger age. The similar forms of expression "*tris-bátris*," thirty—thirty-two, "*challis-beállis*," forty—forty-two, have thrown a number of persons into the years 32 and 42. This peculiarity is met with up to 72 years of age. These expressions also cover a tendency, which appears even where the

knowledge of age is fairly accurate, to give even numbers, and not odd ones. A native rarely says he is twenty-one or thirty-one. If he is twenty-seven he says he is twenty-six or twenty-eight, and so on. Above fifty, and perhaps above forty, it may be safely said that the great majority of ages not lumped on multiples of five or ten are returned by persons of the better classes.

The ignorance or carelessness, however, of even native gentlemen of position and education in regard to their ages is a notorious fact, and even when they know them accurately, so strong is the force of habitual forms of expression, that it is doubtful if they would state them accurately.

219. My chief motive in emphasizing the great untrustworthiness of age statistics in India is, if possible, to stop the waste of money,—I cannot call it anything else—paid away every ten years in compiling them. I have estimated, in Chapter V, that the cost of the two great age sheets I and XI has been Rs. 2,75,000 in Bengal alone and probably nine lakhs in the whole of India, an amount of money sufficient to maintain a strong permanent Imperial Statistical Department. It is no part of my intention to suggest that no age periods should be recorded. As will be shown later on, they possess a very high value when broadly viewed, but it is absolutely unnecessary to compile them for seventy-five millions of people. Statements I and II at the beginning of this Chapter show under Bengal for 1891 the age distribution of this enormous population, compared with a similar return based on $\frac{1}{750}$ th part of it. The results to all intents and purposes are the same, the balance of accuracy being rather in favour of the latter than of the former. The second period, one year, and the total of the first five in column B is certainly an improvement for both sexes on column A, though both fall short of the truth. Still I am ready to admit that 100,000 is a very insufficient total to work on when some 80,000,000 are in question, as will be the case at the end of this century. I would suggest that the age periods of the inhabitants of rural villages, numbering about 10,000 souls, should be abstracted for each police circle. There are about 600 rural *thánás*, so that six millions of ages would be compiled. The abstraction should also be year by year and not by quinquennia. Our successors will then be able to judge when the time arrives that some idea of accuracy in regard to ages has grown up amongst the people, and then extend the compilation of statistics based on them. As to towns, some similar system might be adopted, probably the best being to take twenty to fifty enumeration books at random, according to the size of the town, and compile ages from them. Anyhow nine-tenths of the present outlay could and should be avoided.

220. Having adversely criticised the age statistics of the census at greater length than I had at first intended, it is necessary now to endeavour to extract the information they undoubtedly contain, and here again I may observe that the statistics based on annual periods are far more satisfactory than those we derive from quinquennia. For instance, the age distribution based on the total population shows 1,941 males and 1,965 females less than ten years of age out of 20,000, but we know that many children near that age are entered as of ten completed years. It is impossible *à priori* to guess what proportion of the 1,196 males and 969 females returned between ten and fifteen years are of ten years. Table V shows that 331 is the average for both sexes. It would now be desirable to ascertain how many of these were really less than that age, and here we approach the greatest difficulty in this connection, because in India there is no standard of age. It would be of great value if at next census each district officer could ascertain the true ages of 2,500 persons in a few average rural villages in his district. It would be a difficult task, but, if accomplished, would repay all the trouble taken. The enquiry would necessarily be inquisitorial, but with tact and the aid of an educated and respected local zamindar it ought to be possible. If we once had the true ages of 100,000 persons taken in this manner, we would have an average worth a dozen times over all the age tables prepared up to now in British India. If this information were further supplemented by birth and death-returns based even on a very small population, we would be working less in the dark than we now are. It seems possible to make the chief police officer of each *tháná* personally responsible for the accuracy of these statistics in the locality in which his station lies, usually a largish rural village of a couple of thousand inhabitants. In this way we would annually obtain fairly accurate figures for, say, a million of people.

221. After the census of 1881 the then Census Commissioner, Sir W. Plowden, submitted the age tables to a distinguished English statistician, Mr. G. F. Hardy, who examined them with consummate care. Before, however, he could make any progress,

THE UNNECESSARY DIFFUSION
OF AGE COMPILATION.

THE VALUE OF AGE STATISTICS.

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES ACCORD-
ING TO THE CENSUS OF 1881.

it was necessary to find some approximately accurate record of births and deaths. In the whole length and breadth of the Empire, the only statistics of this class, which he found available, were the returns collected by the police in the North-Western Provinces from the clans proclaimed under the Act for the suppression of female infanticide. Mr. Hardy was thoroughly aware of the unsatisfactory character of these figures, referring as they did mostly to a single caste, the Rajput, to a society, in which there were only 702,555 females to 1,084,540 males, and in which the recent action of Government by preserving infant life had caused a great excess of female children over adult women. Still these statistics were the only ones of approximate completeness to hand, and Mr. Hardy, with great care, proceeded to rectify their abnormal features. It is unnecessary here to state the various processes in detail, but it will suffice to say that he derived from them a birth-rate in the North-Western Provinces of 45·1 per thousand and a death-rate of 41·9. By

parity of argument he arrived at the conclusion that in the Lower Provinces the birth-rate was 47·9 per thousand, 49·7 for males and 46·0 for females, and the death-rate 39·9, being 41·7 for males and 38·0 for females.

222. A glance at Table II in paragraph 214 above will show that, excluding the two first years of

life, the number of persons returned in each period in 1881 and 1891 are to a very great extent the same, and the total of the two first years also agree, as shown in the margin. I therefore propose to accept Mr. Hardy's conclusions, and to apply them to the age periods of 1891. The following of his results are specially interesting:—

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Infants and 1 year	468	457	483	487
2 years	292	293	321	323
3 "	350	333	381	372
4 "	320	307	320	317
Total under 5 years	1,430	1,390	1,505	1,499
5—9 "	1,549	1,551	1,438	1,466
10—14 "	1,139	1,217	902	969
15—19 "	757	818	763	838
20—24 "	711	702	840	828
25—29 "	882	841	935	895
30—34 "	859	808	856	818
35—39 "	631	648	554	571
40—44 "	631	624	634	608
45—49 "	356	369	319	322
50—54 "	409	394	442	411
55—59 "	165	169	168	170
60 and over	481	469	644	610
Actual population in thousands.	33,101	35,503	33,453	35,735

A.		B.		C.	
DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF 10,000 MALES (AFTER ADJUSTMENT) IN BENGAL.		MORTALITY PER 1,000 IN BENGAL.		TABLE SHOWING FOR EVERY TENTH YEAR THE EXPECTATION OF LIFE OR "MEAN AFTER LIFE TIME" IN BENGAL.	
AGES.	Adjusted numbers.	AGES.	Numbers.	AGES.	Numbers.
			Males. Females.		Males. Females.
Under 1 year ...	383	Under 2 years ...	348·9 300·9	0 ...	24·50 26·51
1 " ...	332	2 " ...	56·8 48·6	10 ...	35·04 34·48
2 years ...	307	3 " ...	39·9 34·7	20 ...	29·56 29·67
3 " ...	290	4 " ...	29·3 26·0	30 ...	24·63 25·34
4 " ...	278	Total 0—4 years ...	119·7 99·9	40 ...	19·43 20·00
Total 0—4 years ...	1,590	5—9 " ...	18·9 15·0	50 ...	14·25 15·33
5—9 " ...	1,279	10—14 " ...	11·5 12·6	60 ...	9·42 9·97
10—14 " ...	1,157	15—19 " ...	16·5 15·8	70 ...	5·49 5·69
15—19 " ...	1,035	20—24 " ...	18·0 20·3	80 ...	2·86 2·90
20—24 " ...	911	25—29 " ...	19·0 21·0	90 ...	1·00 1·07
25—29 " ...	797	30—34 " ...	20·5 22·1		
30—34 " ...	693	35—39 " ...	22·7 23·0		
35—39 " ...	598	40—44 " ...	26·0 24·7		
40—44 " ...	508	45—49 " ...	30·3 27·9		
45—49 " ...	423	50—54 " ...	37·3 32·5		
50—54 " ...	342	55—59 " ...	48·9 41·4		
55—59 " ...	284	60 and over ...	100·3 95·5		
60 and over ...	403	All ages ...	41·7 38·0		

223. A comparison of Mr. Hardy's Table A with the figures of 1881 shows the extent of the inaccuracy of return for male ages at that census. It appears that as many as 160 male children under five years of age were misplaced in some year above that period, being probably entered roundly as of five completed years. The error in the first year of life—a deficiency of 149—was particularly large, and little less so in the second, there being a deficiency of 98. The third year was fairly right with a short return of only 15, but the fourth and fifth years are in excess by 60 and 44 persons respectively. There is an excess for males of as many as 270 in the second quinquennium, 5—9 years, a result due chiefly to the over-statement of the ages of young children, and in a large degree to the under-statement of larger ages. The third period, 10—14 years, is very little wrong, with a deficiency of only 18, but the unwillingness or inability of parents to recognize that their sons were becoming men is shown in the under-statement of ages between 15 and 20 years, amounting to a deficiency of 278. The same tendency extends into the following quinquennium, 20—24 years, with a deficiency of 200, after which period the error runs in the contrary direction up to the 45th year. Above that age there is still considerable mis-statement, due to the diminishing tendency to lump on multiples of 5 and to the exaggeration of their ages by old men. In 1891 the errors are very similar up to the 10th year of life, but the greater deficiency in 1881 of children under 5 years is probably comparatively accurate, the past decade having been an unhealthy one with presumably a high infant mortality. In most of the following quinquennia there is generally a slightly increased accuracy of return, but it is not very appreciable.

224. Mr. Hardy did not work out the correction of the female age periods for Bengal, but applying his methods, the figures on the margin may be arrived at. I offer them with some hesitation, because the English system of correction, known

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF 10,000 FEMALES (AFTER ADJUSTMENT) IN BENGAL.				
Ages.				Adjusted numbers.
Under 1	year	...	..	384
1	"	...	...	352
2	years	...	...	337
3	"	...	..	315
4	"	...	...	278
Total 0—4	"	...	...	1,666
5—9	"	...	...	1,187
10—14	"	...	...	916
15—19	"	...	...	1,043
20—24	"	...	...	1,077
25—29	"	...	...	845
30—34	"	...	...	691
35—39	"	...	...	509
40—44	"	...	...	510
45—49	"	...	...	379
50—54	"	...	...	369
55—59	"	...	...	269
60 and over	"	...	...	539

225. Mr. Hardy's Table B is, however, the most valuable deduction yet evolved by any statistician from the census of age in India. It gives the mortality per *mille* for the seventeen periods which are included in the age table, and forms the foundation of the following enquiry into the life statistics of the several natural divisions of the Lower Provinces. The first step in this investigation is the following table showing the distribution of ages in these divisions, and giving the details, of which the Bengal column A of Tables I and II at the beginning of this chapter represents the averages. It is derived directly without correction or interpolation from Imperial Table VII, and comparison between it and the similar statistics for the other chief provinces of India and for the

foreign countries in Table IV, will amply repay the student of this class of information. Mr. Hardy's Table B lies, however, under one disadvantage. Whilst for males it is ultimately based on the vigorous soldier races of Upper India, who may safely be taken as a good average example of a healthy Indian community, as regards females it is marred by this sex being the victims of the crime of infanticide. In spite of every effort to eliminate the disproportion of sex, it is still ineradicable in the younger ages. The death-rate for females up to five years of age is almost certainly under the truth. It is much, however, to have a fairly trustworthy guide to male mortality.

COMPARATIVE TABLE VI—A E—DISTRIBUTION for 10,000 persons—ALL RELIGIONS—LOWER PROVINCES.

AGE.	NORTHERN BENGAL.		EASTERN BENGAL.		WESTERN BENGAL.		NORTH BIHAR.		SOUTH BIHAR.		ORISSA.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Under 1 year ...</i>	298	331	306	403	298	397	311	319	285	284	280	299	314	314
<i>1 " ...</i>	176	201	147	169	142	167	106	115	127	134	101	103	175	180
<i>2 years ...</i>	331	371	337	376	276	308	258	287	258	281	286	303	283	313
<i>3 " ...</i>	343	389	344	389	303	337	317	289	320	349	300	339	400	443
<i>4 " ...</i>	309	339	324	349	279	278	303	315	294	293	279	288	347	365
<i>Total under 5 years</i>	1,447	1,624	1,518	1,679	1,296	1,417	1,296	1,318	1,284	1,341	1,255	1,325	1,518	1,690
<i>5-9 "</i>	1,576	1,530	1,557	1,599	1,370	1,377	1,006	1,439	1,407	1,358	1,509	1,441	1,818	1,713
<i>10-14 "</i>	1,070	854	1,214	1,003	1,137	871	1,222	959	1,206	1,004	1,373	1,164	1,399	1,113
<i>15-19 "</i>	766	697	823	955	860	891	767	678	769	696	967	823	799	771
<i>20-24 "</i>	661	665	664	669	768	665	663	761	755	694	806	806	609	745
<i>25-29 "</i>	926	968	827	887	905	941	810	906	817	866	735	754	742	845
<i>30-34 "</i>	860	849	765	715	847	849	819	883	824	869	783	838	764	808
<i>35-39 "</i>	714	691	650	485	701	604	647	600	607	696	576	590	606	574
<i>40-44 "</i>	647	573	557	513	675	649	639	649	658	678	600	721	579	554
<i>45-49 "</i>	351	273	348	203	392	347	416	399	379	370	315	264	317	269
<i>50-54 "</i>	383	386	379	365	383	430	424	433	443	474	433	481	338	337
<i>55-59 "</i>	132	160	154	126	207	228	179	196	174	185	133	125	146	154
<i>60 & over</i>	447	528	499	539	457	638	509	676	525	719	489	636	365	434
<i>Actual population in thousands ...</i>	4,515	4,597	7,025	6,789	6,644	6,513	3,739	6,045	3,201	3,069	2,839	2,919	2,727	2,784

226. The true distribution of ages for males and females in 1881, after the

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES IN THE
SUB-PROVINCES OF LOWER BENGAL
IN 1891.

scientific correction of a trained actuary, have been given in preceding paragraphs. Pursuing the same methods, but without producing the elaborate calculations necessary, the following mortality table is arrived at from the figures of 1891. It should, however, be premised that death-rates are comparative in a double sense, that is, not only directly as showing a higher or lower actual mortality in different areas, but indirectly as influenced by the birth-rate. A low death-rate amongst a people like the French, who reproduce themselves slowly, may be far more fatal to its growth than a high mortality, which is repulsed by the expansive power of a highly prolific race. Between 1881 and 1890 the birth-rate in France decreased from 25 to 21·8 per cent. per thousand, and the total population has declined. In England the birth-rate has fallen in the same period from 34·7 per *mille* to 30·2, in Belgium from 31·5 to 28·7, and in the German Empire from 38·9 to 35·7 per thousand, yet these countries have growing populations.

TABLE VII.—MORTALITY PER 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX.

AGE.	NORTHERN BENGAL.		EASTERN BENGAL.		WESTERN BENGAL.		NORTH BIHAR.		SOUTH BIHAR.		ORISSA.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Under 2 years</i> ...	344.5	279.5	316.5	253.9	371.3	293.5	391.6	339.5	398.4	346.8	428.6	367.0	334.9	293.5
2 " ...	51.6	43.0	46.6	43.0	00.0	50.6	64.2	54.3	64.2	55.5	57.9	51.4	58.3	49.8
3 " ...	40.7	34.6	40.3	34.8	48.0	39.2	44.0	45.7	43.6	37.8	45.2	38.9	34.9	29.5
4 " ...	30.3	24.5	28.7	24.6	33.6	29.9	30.9	26.4	31.8	28.4	33.6	28.8	27.0	22.8
<i>Total 0-4 years</i> ...	118.3	91.9	112.1	90.9	131.3	105.3	132.1	113.9	133.3	111.3	136.3	112.6	112.7	92.1
5-9 " ...	15.6	14.1	15.6	14.2	17.9	16.8	15.3	14.5	16.4	15.8	16.3	14.9	15.3	12.5
10-14 " ...	12.2	12.1	10.5	10.5	11.5	11.9	10.7	10.8	10.3	10.3	9.5	8.9	9.3	9.3
15-19 " ...	16.3	15.9	15.0	15.1	14.5	16.1	16.2	21.1	16.2	20.9	12.9	15.5	15.6	18.6
20-24 " ...	18.8	19.7	18.8	20.2	16.6	20.2	19.3	22.9	16.9	21.9	15.8	21.6	21.0	25.4
25-29 " ...	18.1	19.8	19.9	22.0	18.5	20.8	20.6	21.6	20.5	22.6	22.8	26.0	22.5	25.2
30-34 " ...	20.4	22.4	23.1	25.2	20.7	22.4	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.7	22.5	22.5	23.0	23.4
35-39 " ...	20.0	24.4	22.5	26.0	20.4	21.0	22.1	19.3	23.6	20.3	24.8	24.5	23.6	22.2
40-44 " ...	25.3	27.3	29.5	29.1	24.3	24.1	25.6	24.1	24.9	23.1	23.7	21.7	23.3	26.2
45-49 " ...	31.2	31.8	31.8	31.9	27.9	28.0	26.7	21.7	28.9	23.4	34.8	32.8	34.5	30.7
50-54 " ...	40.3	37.2	42.0	37.5	40.3	33.4	33.6	33.1	34.9	30.9	35.7	29.8	45.7	42.6
55-59 " ...	61.1	63.8	60.9	47.6	38.9	30.5	45.0	35.4	46.3	37.6	60.6	55.6	55.2	45.1
60 & over ...	108.4	116.4	99.7	107.5	108.0	96.4	95.2	90.9	92.3	85.5	115.1	96.7	132.8	127.0
<i>All ages</i> ...	43.2	41.6	42.8	39.9	41.8	37.1	41.6	37.6	41.5	37.1	45.4	40.4	45.9	41.7
<i>Birth-rate</i> ...	46.1	43.3	55.4	50.9	45.9	39.4	48.0	45.6	44.1	39.8	54.6	51.7	55.4	49.9

227. The birth-rates are obtained by adding to the mortality the increase of net population in the past ten years, as shown in Tables A in Chapter VII, and, when compared with European statistics and consideration being had to the marriage customs of all religions in Bengal, and especially those of Musalmans and the Animistic tribes, cannot be regarded as exaggerated. The foregoing table is most valuable, and may be taken to be highly accurate for males at least. The generally smaller death-rate amongst women is borne out by the variation in the proportion of the sexes in the past ten years. In 1881 there were in the whole of Bengal 1,011 women to 1,000 men, whilst now there are 1,032. The fever epidemics in Western Bengal and in Bihar may have told less severely on women than on men, who during agricultural operations in the rainy season are peculiarly exposed to conditions, which engender malarial disease. The high mortality amongst children seems excessive, but even in Europe it is about 250 per thousand. In France, with its very low birth-rate, it was in 1890 as much as 167 per *mille*. In Calcutta, in 1886, actual registration proved it to be 476 for Hindus, 551 for Musalmans, 219 for Christians, and 179 for European infants. In the above-mentioned areas infant mortality is very high, but is larger in Orissa, where epidemics of small-pox and cholera, both very inimical to child life, are common. It is lowest in Eastern Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, where climatic conditions are very favourable to health, and taken with the high birth-rate, due principally to the absence of all restriction on widow marriage amongst Musalmans and the aboriginal tribes, accounts for the large increase in these sub-provinces. It is, however, followed in Chutia Nagpur by a very high death-rate after 40 years of age. The great similarity of the birth-rates in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur is very striking in view of the fact that their peoples, though now to a large extent differing in religion, are of precisely the same racial origin. Northern Bengal may be regarded as presenting an average death-rate, for, although large portions of it to north and south have been as unhealthy as any tract in Bengal, it contains in its centre a broad area with a conspicuously progressive population.

228. It would be highly interesting to work out the death-rate for Hindus and Musalmans and other religions in all the Divisions of the Lower Provinces; but I hesitate to carry further the methods of Mr. Hardy after 1881 till some better birth-rates than those of the proclaimed clans are available.

THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN THE
CHIEF RELIGIONS OF THE SEVERAL
SUB-PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

The census statistics of 1891, however, afford a very useful guide to the fecundity and mortality in the different religions by examining the age distribution of their adherents. The following tables, which I hope will be of value to my successor ten years hence, give the resultant averages for Hindus in every natural division, for Musalmans in Bengal Proper and Bihar, and for the Animistic religions in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, where they are principally found, and in which Musalmans are very sparsely represented.

COMPARATIVE TABLE VIII.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION for 10,000 persons. NATURAL DIVISIONS.

HINDUS.														
AGE.	NORTHERN BENGAL.		EASTERN BENGAL.		WESTERN BENGAL.		NORTH BIHAR.		SOUTH BIHAR.		ORISSA.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Under 1 year</i>	280	316	345	379	296	314	313	309	282	286	282	294	280	323
<i>1 "</i>	153	175	181	137	132	149	103	107	127	135	102	109	152	155
<i>2 years</i>	284	337	289	323	271	293	276	279	255	281	238	319	267	303
<i>3 "</i>	304	368	292	339	298	323	317	349	316	352	307	333	384	447
<i>4 "</i>	277	311	275	298	272	261	297	308	291	293	278	285	251	350
<i>Total under 5 "</i>	1,304	1,507	1,322	1,469	1,269	1,333	1,306	1,349	1,271	1,347	1,267	1,333	1,464	1,578
<i>5—9 "</i>	1,132	1,433	1,375	1,387	1,370	1,256	1,575	1,471	1,483	1,369	1,483	1,432	1,781	1,709
<i>10—14 "</i>	977	791	1,138	919	1,141	864	1,201	962	1,263	1,008	1,369	1,164	1,261	1,040
<i>15—19 "</i>	780	863	851	948	884	910	770	676	775	691	973	923	806	764
<i>20—24 "</i>	704	851	758	865	783	864	676	760	760	822	811	808	619	750
<i>25—29 "</i>	972	1,004	907	902	896	942	816	898	826	869	735	747	768	867
<i>30—34 "</i>	883	837	800	749	820	822	827	875	823	866	785	837	782	816
<i>35—39 "</i>	762	875	687	562	702	622	649	662	616	632	576	518	621	521
<i>40—44 "</i>	704	621	609	576	665	658	643	645	661	670	662	721	596	555
<i>45—49 "</i>	396	319	400	340	409	378	412	401	382	372	317	265	222	227
<i>50—54 "</i>	419	428	404	419	391	442	428	422	440	464	425	485	242	345
<i>55—59 "</i>	152	148	190	176	217	242	182	196	175	186	135	196	148	152
<i>60 and over ...</i>	509	623	563	622	472	660	506	676	511	704	422	641	266	503
<i>Actual population in thousands ...</i>	1,608	1,511	2,407	2,330	4,137	4,123	4,745	4,222	2,640	2,742	2,701	2,778	1,224	1,224

MUSALMANS.														
AGE.	NORTHERN BENGAL.		EASTERN BENGAL.		WESTERN BENGAL.		NORTH BIHAR.		SOUTH BIHAR.		ORISSA.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Under 1 year</i>	316	346	387	427	300	340	310	312	288	282	278	290	296	305
<i>1 "</i>	200	227	173	187	152	122	109	123	127	133	100	104	126	205
<i>2 years</i>	358	405	385	422	281	323	240	225	261	281	284	227	227	323
<i>3 "</i>	382	396	396	446	308	351	317	222	324	346	311	345	416	449
<i>4 "</i>	341	367	272	400	226	225	309	325	297	223	220	221	263	320
<i>Total under 5 "</i>	1,597	1,741	1,714	1,822	1,227	1,501	1,225	1,227	1,227	1,335	1,253	1,317	1,272	1,622
<i>5—9 "</i>	1,713	1,607	1,739	1,511	1,370	1,222	1,627	1,423	1,506	1,347	1,525	1,450	1,255	1,724
<i>10—14 "</i>	1,163	917	1,310	1,087	1,133	872	1,243	956	1,274	1,000	1,387	1,164	1,417	1,136
<i>15—19 "</i>	762	931	722	962	626	872	764	620	763	621	961	923	722	778
<i>20—24 "</i>	652	919	612	873	772	866	650	762	750	826	801	808	569	740
<i>25—29 "</i>	880	976	807	872	914	940	804	914	806	863	735	761	712	823
<i>30—34 "</i>	837	847	720	621	874	855	811	821	815	872	781	832	746	800
<i>35—39 "</i>	666	467	612	408	700	526	645	658	596	620	576	522	591	567
<i>40—44 "</i>	590	525	505	450	625	640	635	653	655	656	668	721	562	543
<i>45—49 "</i>	306	227	226	186	275	316	408	327	376	368	313	263	206	277
<i>50—54 "</i>	347	344	252	311	275	412	420	437	446	464	451	477	222	322
<i>55—59 "</i>	106	70	112	80	127	214	176	126	172	184	121	124	144	126
<i>60 & over ...</i>	225	433	417	320	441	616	512	676	529	734	418	631	264	462
<i>Actual population in thousands ...</i>	3,207	3,026	4,612	4,452	2,507	2,320	2,224	1,046	2,221	2,220	1,221	1,224	2,222	2,220

229. The very much larger number of children amongst Musalmans

THE FECUNDITY OF THE MAIN RELIGIONS.

as compared with Hindus in each of the three main Divisions of Bengal Proper is very noticeable. In Eastern Bengal it exceeds even the notoriously prolific tribes of Chutia Nagpur, and goes far to explain the great decennial increase in all the districts, which are grouped round Dacca as their centre. In this healthy region Hindu children are also markedly more numerous than in any other sub-province, except Northern Bengal, where there is an appreciable aboriginal element amongst the Hindu community. In Bihar also, if the first ten years of life are considered, the Musulman population is more fecund than the Hindu. There is seemingly no difference in this respect between Hindus and the Animistic in Orissa, and the explanation may be that they are practically the same in race, and that in spite of Hinduism the aboriginal practise of widow marriage prevails almost universally. The Magistrate of Balasor writes:—"With the exception of Brahmans and Karans, widow marriage obtains amongst all classes of Uriyas." On the other hand, in Chutia Nagpur, although a large section of the Hinduised aboriginals are Hindus in little but name, there is a large population, who act up to the Manava edict against remarriage, and professing Hindus have amongst 20,000 persons 288 fewer children than the aboriginals, by whom they are surrounded. There, however, remains the very singular fact that amongst the Animistic of Orissa there are in a population of 20,000 only 2,778 boys and 2,767 girls under ten years of age, whilst amongst the similar non-Hindu tribes of Chutia Nagpur there are 3,427 boys and 3,386 girls. It may be that small-pox, which is so rife in the plains of Orissa, pierces into the Tributary States and is equally destructive of infant life, or that there has been a concealment of young children. In Madras, where the population is mostly Dravidian, there are 501 male infants under two years of age and 516 female infants, whilst in the hill tracts of Orissa, with a people of the same race, there are only 378 males and 394 females. I must, however, confess that there is cause to believe that an error in the compilation of Imperial Table VII has occurred in the Tributary States. The results do not agree with the average obtained from Imperial Table D for the eleven largest tribes in this area, viz., Pans, Gonds, Kandhs, Savars, etc., which is 3,211 for boys and 3,305 for girls under ten years.

230. In longevity the Hindus of Bengal Proper have very markedly the

THE LONGEVITY OF THE MAIN RELIGIONS.

advantage over Musalmans, the women of the latter religion in Eastern Bengal being strikingly short-lived. In Bihar, on the other hand, Muhammadans, both male and female, are slightly more long-lived than Hindus. As suggested in the Chapter on Marriage, the Musalman women of Bengal and, in a less degree, the Hindu women of Bihar, pay by a shorter span of life for the privilege of widow-marriage, and the consequent feebleness and greater mortality due to maternity. The longer life of Hindu men in Bengal is probably due to their conditions of life being more favourable. They form the mass of the more well-to-do, the professional, commercial and artizan classes, whilst the Musalmans are almost universally agriculturalists, out-of-door labourers exposed in the fields doing the operations of tillage to the heavy rains of the delta and the malaria they engender. In Orissa both Hindu and Animistic men are

APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.

DIVISIONS.	HINDUS.		MUSALMANS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Northern Bengal	20.7	19.9	11.5	14.6
Eastern Bengal	20.5	20.5	16.4	15.2
Western Bengal	20.4	22.2	18.7	20.5
North Bihar	20.7	21.9	20.5	22.0
South Bihar	20.8	22.3	20.8	22.2
ANIMISTIC.				
Orissa	18.0	20.8	18.8	20.6
Chutia Nagpur	16.9	17.5	16.2	16.5

necessarily only approximate, being based on the age periods of Table VIII

decidedly short-lived, whilst women over fifty years of age are as numerous as the average of Bengal and Bihar. In Chutia Nagpur both sexes are more short-lived, Animistic males having the shortest lives amongst the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces. The expectation of life or after lifetime of persons of forty years of age for the different provinces and religions in the foregoing statements is given on the margin. These figures are

in paragraph 228 above, which, as remarked therein, are not adjusted and, with our present statistics of the birth-rate, are unadjustable. They are, however, of decided relative value, and thus indicate comparative length of life amongst those who reach forty years of age.

231. The statistics based on Imperial Table VII carry us thus far in this enquiry. We have been enabled in a general way to estimate the life history of the people of each of the great divisions of the Lower Provinces and of the adherents of the three principal religions. Imperial Table D takes us a step further, and we can judge from it the comparative fecundity and longevity of the different castes. It returns age, however, only in four large periods instead of thirteen, but they are very important ones and roughly mark out for both sexes, and particularly for women, childhood, adolescence, adult age and declining years. In order to obtain a standard of comparison, Tables II, III and IV in the second paragraph of this chapter may be summarized as follows:—

TABLE IX.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION of 10,000 persons of each sex.

	0—9.		10—14.		15—39.		40 AND OVER.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Northern Bengal</i>	3,023	3,144	1,070	854	3,947	4,133	1,980	1,869
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>	3,103	3,168	1,241	979	3,745	3,943	1,613	1,910
<i>Western Bengal</i>	2,668	2,694	1,137	871	4,061	4,143	2,114	2,299
<i>North Bihar</i>	2,901	2,900	1,223	959	3,706	3,838	2,171	2,353
<i>South Bihar</i>	2,781	2,699	1,268	1,004	3,773	3,871	2,179	2,426
<i>Orissa</i>	2,764	2,766	1,378	1,164	3,867	3,843	1,991	2,227
<i>Chutia Nagpur</i>	3,336	3,333	1,399	1,113	3,520	3,743	1,765	1,811
<i>England and Wales</i>	2,632	2,506	1,109	1,048	3,913	3,947	2,346	2,499
<i>Coloured population of United States, America</i>	3,180	3,193	1,254	1,218	3,847	3,930	1,719	1,660

Curtailed though this table is, nothing can be more striking than the great disparity in the number of children in the prosperous area of Eastern Bengal as compared with their paucity in the fever-stricken districts of Western Bengal. The abundant fecundity of the aboriginal Negritic races of Chutia Nagpur and their singular short-livedness is well shown by these statistics, and resembles the similar conditions of life amongst the negroes of North America.

232. The following table shows for Northern Bengal the proportion of 10,000 persons of each sex in the four main age periods for the seventeen chief castes and tribes of that area, arranged in the order of fecundity. The three last columns give their comparative longevity.

IN NORTHERN BENGAL.

COMPARATIVE TABLE X.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION for 10,000 persons.

The principal castes of Northern Bengal arranged in order of fecundity.

CASTE.	0—9.		10—14.		15—39.		40 AND OVER.		APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.		Rank in longevity.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>All castes (Hindu)</i> ...	2,736	2,940	977	791	4,101	4,130	2,186	2,139	20.7	19.9	...
<i>Bantal</i>	3,283	3,293	999	947	3,859	4,012	2,069	1,748	19.5	16.3	16
<i>Bind</i>	2,309	3,284	1,147	909	3,699	3,873	1,955	1,934	18.6	18.0	15
<i>Chain</i>	3,174	3,208	1,153	891	3,859	3,919	1,814	1,989	17.3	18.5	17
<i>Kochh</i>	2,993	3,162	996	755	3,838	4,095	2,173	1,988	20.6	18.5	13
<i>Jugi</i>	3,042	3,074	971	780	3,850	3,947	2,137	2,199	20.3	20.5	12
<i>Tiyar</i>	3,084	2,949	1,003	761	3,965	4,191	1,948	2,169	18.5	20.2	14
<i>Napti</i>	2,753	2,918	1,068	836	4,028	4,037	2,151	2,909	20.4	20.6	11
<i>Butradhar</i>	2,748	2,812	1,065	807	4,013	4,092	2,154	2,259	20.4	21.4	9
<i>Chandal</i>	2,754	2,766	1,053	818	3,950	4,049	2,235	2,367	21.2	22.0	8
<i>Jalle</i>	2,778	2,793	1,068	785	3,954	4,084	2,210	2,408	21.0	22.4	6
<i>Kabbaria</i>	2,723	2,699	1,068	807	4,099	4,165	2,106	2,339	20.0	21.7	10
<i>Bhumali</i>	2,829	2,446	899	809	3,994	4,180	2,278	2,563	21.6	23.9	3

COMPARATIVE TABLE X—concluded.

CASTE.	0-9		10-14		15-39		40 AND OVER.		APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.		Rank in longev- ity.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tell	2,758	2,439	1,084	856	4,089	3,918	2,059	2,757	19.5	25.7	5
Suati	2,426	2,721	1,081	951	4,015	3,982	2,478	2,346	23.5	21.8	4
Goala	2,274	2,716	963	846	4,592	3,997	2,169	2,440	20.6	22.7	7
Brahman	2,012	2,529	890	815	4,637	3,925	2,442	2,731	23.2	25.4	2
Kayastha	2,132	2,322	1,068	773	4,255	3,908	2,525	2,997	24.0	27.9	1
Musalman	3,310	3,348	1,163	917	3,793	4,140	1,734	1,601	11.5	14.6	...

The great number of children in the tribes of Santals, Binds, Chains, and Kochhs compared with their fewness in the patrician clans of Brahmans and Kayasths is as striking as the comparatively greater longevity of the latter. In both respects the true castes or functional groups, such as weavers, carpenters, oilmen and cowherds, and the Hinduized tribes of Chandals and Kaibarttas, hold in both respects an intermediate position. It is remarkable that Musalmans are more prolific and less long-lived than any caste or tribe connected with Hinduism.

233. Very much the same results are obtained from a similar intercomparison of the castes of Eastern Bengal in the marginal statement. The related Mongoloid tribes of Kochhs

IN EASTERN BENGAL

COMPARATIVE TABLE XI.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION
for 10,000 persons.

The principal castes of Eastern Bengal arranged in order of fecundity.

CASTES.	0-9.		40 AND OVER.		APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.		Rank in longevity.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
All castes (Hindus)	2,697	2,856	2,164	2,199	20.5	20.5	...
Pod	3,689	3,551	1,769	1,584	16.8	14.7	22
Kochh	3,309	3,448	1,744	1,523	16.7	14.2	23
Chandal	2,876	3,074	2,023	1,999	19.2	18.5	20
Chamar	2,922	3,019	1,955	1,901	18.5	17.9	21
Kalbartha	2,877	2,945	2,141	2,136	20.3	19.9	17
Barui	2,844	2,857	2,063	2,176	19.6	18.8	19
Kapali	2,843	2,853	2,061	2,176	19.6	20.3	18
Jalyn	2,791	2,884	2,227	2,168	21.1	20.1	12
Baidya	2,871	2,676	2,267	2,648	21.8	24.5	2
Kumhar	2,715	2,916	2,189	2,160	20.8	20.1	14
Nepit	2,734	2,846	2,173	2,149	20.6	20.0	15
Sutradhar	2,754	2,895	2,181	2,177	21.7	20.3	13
Dhapa	2,665	2,761	2,253	2,640	21.4	19.1	16
Jugi	2,694	2,728	2,339	2,246	22.1	20.9	6
Bhumali	2,619	2,725	2,183	2,245	20.8	20.9	10
Kamar	2,682	2,711	2,213	2,227	21.0	20.7	10
Chunar	2,746	2,651	2,183	2,241	20.7	21.9	11
Baniya	2,755	2,661	2,237	2,458	21.2	22.9	5
Kayastha	2,715	2,581	2,243	2,521	21.3	23.5	3
Suati	2,498	2,792	2,359	2,199	22.3	20.4	8
Brahman	2,600	2,676	2,334	2,633	22.3	24.5	1
Tell	2,551	2,597	2,271	2,591	21.6	22.3	6
Tanti	2,557	2,588	2,306	2,377	22.5	22.1	4
Goala	2,434	2,651	2,219	2,307	21.1	21.5	9
Musalman	3,453	3,700	1,682	1,417	16.4	13.9	...
Magh	3,394	2,863	1,846	2,276	17.5	21.2	...

The age-periods 10-14 years and 15-39 years are omitted, as it is evident from the table for Northern Bengal that they afford no data for estimating fecundity or longevity.

who weave jute and often deal in it, are more well-to-do and fecund than the Tantis, whose industry, cotton weaving, is in a state of decay. The latter also refuse to turn to agriculture, and are consequently less prolific than the other cotton-weaving caste, the Jugis, who have wisely betaken themselves to this profitable employment in the Eastern Delta. There seems to be a very considerable overstatement of ages for females of the Magh tribe in Chittagong. They are a prolific people and not very long-lived.

IN WESTERN BENGAL.

234. The caste table of ages for Western Bengal is shown on page 173.

The great fecundity of the Dravidian tribes and lower functional groups, such as the Chamar, is very marked, and not less so their shortness of life. The Bagdi and Kaibartta, who are largely Hinduized, follow them in these

respects. The great drop in respect of children from the latter to the low

COMPARATIVE TABLE XII.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION for 10,000 persons.

The principal castes of Western Bengal arranged in the order of fecundity.

CASTES.	0—9.		40 AND OVER.		APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.		Rank in longevity.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>All castes (Hindus)</i>	2,639	2,589	2,155	2,380	20.4	22.2	...
<i>Kaora</i>	3,336	3,385	2,018	1,786	19.2	16.6	19
<i>Santal</i>	3,135	3,460	1,990	1,638	18.8	15.9	23
<i>Pod</i>	3,174	3,030	1,845	1,816	17.5	17.5	20
<i>Bhumij</i>	3,181	3,277	1,870	1,769	17.7	16.4	21
<i>Bauri</i>	3,148	3,191	1,958	1,855	18.2	18.9	18
<i>Mal</i>	3,059	2,857	2,090	2,229	19.8	20.8	16
<i>Bagdi</i>	2,863	2,750	2,084	2,234	19.8	21.4	15
<i>Katbaria</i>	2,805	2,780	2,025	2,205	19.2	20.5	17
<i>Dhopa</i>	2,490	2,584	2,277	2,418	21.6	22.5	7
<i>Nagla</i>	2,560	2,506	2,300	2,468	20.9	23.0	9
<i>Goda</i>	2,619	2,639	2,204	2,461	20.9	22.9	10
<i>Tambuli</i>	2,667	2,663	2,158	2,447	20.5	22.8	11
<i>Bhutadhar</i>	2,481	2,529	2,291	2,519	21.7	23.5	4
<i>Bhutmal</i>	2,537	2,448	2,018	2,267	19.2	23.9	12
<i>Teli</i>	2,563	2,405	2,061	2,396	19.6	22.3	14
<i>Tanti</i>	2,427	2,465	2,274	2,403	21.6	22.4	8
<i>Brahman</i>	2,454	2,432	2,283	2,635	21.7	24.5	3
<i>Bauri</i>	2,419	2,371	2,280	2,177	21.7	20.3	13
<i>Agari</i>	2,489	2,326	2,100	2,654	19.4	24.7	6
<i>Kayastha</i>	2,544	2,286	2,170	2,495	20.6	27.0	1
<i>Baniya</i>	2,435	2,310	2,248	2,674	21.4	24.9	2
<i>Sadgop</i>	2,338	2,285	2,182	2,604	20.7	24.3	5
<i>Musalman</i>	2,697	2,799	2,073	2,904	19.7	20.5	...

The age-periods 10—14 years and 15—39 years are omitted, as it is evident from the table for Northern Bengal that they afford no data for estimating fecundity or longevity.

ed life over females of the Kaora, Bauri, and Santal tribes, whose widows remarry and suffer the penalties of motherhood. As might be expected from its more unhealthy climate, even the upper classes of Western Bengal are in a less favourable condition in regard to fecundity and longevity than their caste-fellows in Eastern Bengal.

235. The marginal table speaks for itself. Mr. Risley's description of the Bantar caste exactly agrees with the theory advanced in the preceding pages that Negritic descent and widow marriage are always accompanied by large families and short life. "The Bantar," he writes, "is a small Dravidian caste of Bihar, who practise widow marriage and rank socially somewhat lower than Dusadhs." The Bhar and Tharu, who have much Mongoloid blood in them, are much lower in the scale of fecundity and, as their common origin would justify, stand side by side. The short-livedness of the Tharu, who is still

COMPARATIVE TABLE XIII.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION for 10,000 persons.

The principal castes of North Bihar arranged in the order of fecundity.

CASTES.	0—9.		40 AND OVER.		APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.		Rank in longevity.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>All castes (Hindus)</i>	2,880	2,820	2,181	2,347	20.7	21.9	...
<i>Bantar</i>	3,805	3,468	1,766	1,790	11.9	16.0	23
<i>Bind</i>	3,284	3,268	2,059	2,090	19.5	19.6	22
<i>Khatke</i>	3,273	3,209	2,063	2,186	19.6	20.4	25
<i>Musahar</i>	3,201	3,209	1,924	1,871	18.2	17.4	20
<i>Hari</i>	3,067	3,190	2,034	1,846	19.3	17.9	19
<i>Nuniya</i>	3,166	3,291	2,097	2,219	19.9	20.6	18
<i>Amat</i>	3,079	3,224	2,056	2,310	19.5	21.5	13
<i>Bhar</i>	2,977	3,026	2,111	2,346	20.0	20.8	11
<i>Tharu</i>	2,772	3,198	1,993	1,619	18.9	15.0	12
<i>Kurmi</i>	2,910	3,060	2,170	2,075	20.6	19.3	21
<i>Kahar</i>	3,141	2,789	2,075	2,420	19.7	22.5	16
<i>Dhanuk</i>	2,938	2,952	2,074	2,157	19.7	22.1	8
<i>Koiri</i>	2,979	2,903	2,247	2,446	21.3	22.6	17
<i>Dusadh</i>	2,900	2,696	2,118	2,163	20.1	22.6	6
<i>Tanti</i>	2,892	2,678	2,444	2,331	22.2	22.2	14
<i>Teli</i>	2,929	2,819	2,104	2,079	19.9	21.8	4
<i>Lohar</i>	2,856	2,674	2,106	2,337	19.9	21.8	18
<i>Goda</i>	2,863	2,766	2,100	2,329	19.9	21.7	9
<i>Babhan</i>	2,752	2,690	2,179	2,523	20.7	23.5	10
<i>Baniya</i>	2,473	2,643	2,150	2,513	20.4	23.4	5
<i>Rajput</i>	2,523	2,536	2,381	2,684	22.0	25.1	7
<i>Brahman</i>	2,497	2,557	2,216	2,685	21.9	25.1	1
<i>Kayastha</i>	2,508	2,495	2,314	2,610	21.9	24.3	2
<i>Musalman</i>	2,922	2,780	2,161	2,359	20.5	22.0	...

The age-periods 10—14 years and 15—39 years are omitted, as it is evident from the table for Northern Bengal that they afford no data for estimating fecundity or longevity.

a semi-savage of the Tarai forests, is very noticeable. The two serving-castes, Kahar and Dhanuk, are on the same level. The local gentry, Rajputs, Brahmans, and Kayasthas, stand together as the most long-living and least prolific section of the people. In North Bihar, however, the multitudinous Brahmans are far from being all of patrician origin.

236. The table for South Bihar is given on the margin. The great similarity of the number of children amongst the Santals and the Gangautas point to the Dravidian origin of the latter, who seem, like the Bagdis of Western Bengal, to be a branch of the Chutia Nagpur hill tribes, who settled in the plains and have been brought within the Hindu system, without losing their aboriginal characteristics. The average fecundity of both Hindus and Musalmans to the south of the Ganges is slightly less than that of their co-religionists to the north of that river, and this fact has, no doubt, its effect in the larger decennial increase of

COMPARATIVE TABLE XIV.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION
for 10,000 persons.

The principal castes of South Bihar arranged in the order of fecundity.

CASTES.	0—9.		40 AND OVER.		APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.		Rank in longevity.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>All castes (Hindus)</i>	2,760	2,716	2,160	2,396	20.6	22.3	...
<i>Gangauta</i>	3,202	3,576	2,330	2,558	22.1	23.8	4
<i>Santal</i>	3,223	3,538	1,860	1,951	17.6	18.9	21
<i>Musahar</i>	3,177	3,207	2,047	1,898	19.4	17.7	20
<i>Dhobi</i>	3,100	3,156	2,237	2,417	21.2	22.5	7
<i>Chamar</i>	3,141	3,100	2,038	2,013	19.3	18.7	19
<i>Burhi</i>	3,021	3,033	2,140	2,252	20.3	21.0	15
<i>Bhuiya</i>	3,033	2,946	2,072	2,153	19.7	20.0	18
<i>Dhanuk</i>	3,004	2,842	2,075	2,376	19.7	22.1	14
<i>Kalwar</i>	3,153	2,749	2,038	2,439	19.5	22.7	13
<i>Goala</i>	2,960	2,913	2,114	2,200	20.0	20.6	16
<i>Kalhar</i>	2,911	2,951	2,174	2,330	20.6	21.7	12
<i>Hajjam</i>	2,971	2,854	2,228	2,329	21.1	22.2	9
<i>Dusadh</i>	2,896	2,903	2,185	2,110	20.8	19.7	17
<i>Baniya</i>	2,786	2,879	2,179	2,355	20.7	22.1	10
<i>Kotri</i>	2,796	2,849	2,265	2,258	21.5	21.0	11
<i>Rajput</i>	2,699	2,669	2,160	2,158	20.5	22.2	8
<i>Sonar</i>	2,674	2,602	2,349	2,611	22.3	24.3	3
<i>Tanti</i>	2,590	2,475	2,258	2,490	21.7	23.2	6
<i>Babhan</i>	2,481	2,519	2,227	2,552	21.1	25.7	2
<i>Brahman</i>	2,497	2,478	2,278	2,552	21.6	23.5	5
<i>Kayastha</i>	2,443	2,338	2,455	2,526	23.3	26.3	1
<i>Musalman</i>	2,803	2,652	2,180	2,456	20.8	22.2	...

The age periods 10—14 years and 15—39 years are omitted, as it is evident from the table for Northern Bengal that they afford no data for estimating fecundity or longevity.

population in North Bihar. This peculiarity appears not only in great tribes like the Musahars, Dusadhs and Koeris, but it is apparent that the Babhans, Brahmans, and Kayasths of South Bihar are less prolific than their caste-fellows to the north of the Ganges. In respect of length of life the advantage is very slightly on the side of South Bihar, and is most marked in the case of the upper castes, the Kayasth having a longer life than any one in the Province, except his caste-fellow in Northern and Western Bengal.

237. In Orissa we find the Dravidian Animistic tribes both short-lived and on the average less fecund than elsewhere.

IN ORISSA.

COMPARATIVE TABLE XV.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION
for 10,000 persons.

The principal castes of Orissa arranged in the order of fecundity.

CASTES.	0—9.		40 AND OVER.		APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.		Rank in longevity.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>All castes (Hindus)</i>	2,760	2,765	2,001	2,238	19.0	20.8	...
<i>Bhumij</i>	2,560	2,539	1,478	1,739	14.0	16.1	22
<i>Ho or Kol</i>	2,326	2,457	1,767	1,529	16.7	14.2	20
<i>Santal</i>	3,381	3,452	1,647	1,439	15.6	15.2	21
<i>Bathudi</i>	3,299	3,397	1,920	1,899	18.2	17.6	13
<i>Savari</i>	3,311	3,388	1,913	1,759	18.2	16.3	16
<i>Khaira</i>	3,320	3,399	1,768	1,681	16.3	15.6	19
<i>Kurmi</i>	3,105	3,360	1,840	1,846	17.5	17.2	15
<i>Pan</i>	3,164	3,288	1,754	1,757	16.7	16.3	18
<i>Gond</i>	3,032	3,235	1,855	1,805	17.6	16.8	17
<i>Kandh</i>	3,096	3,067	2,202	2,059	20.9	20.1	7
<i>Bauri</i>	2,953	3,074	2,040	2,002	19.4	18.6	10
<i>Bhuiya</i>	2,836	3,041	1,957	1,920	18.6	16.9	14
<i>Javang</i>	2,717	2,935	2,132	1,939	20.2	17.1	11
<i>Kandra</i>	2,621	2,817	2,899	2,055	18.0	19.1	12
<i>Chas</i>	2,701	2,827	2,120	2,186	19.2	20.4	8
<i>Gaur (Goala)</i>	2,805	2,703	2,801	2,961	18.1	21.1	9
<i>Sudha</i>	2,619	2,728	2,046	2,339	19.4	20.8	6
<i>Khandait</i>	2,972	2,906	2,012	2,594	19.1	23.8	5
<i>Bhandari</i>	2,858	2,821	2,131	2,418	20.2	22.6	4
<i>Guria (Meira)</i>	2,555	2,459	2,159	2,557	20.5	23.2	3
<i>Koran</i>	2,389	2,533	2,265	2,547	21.5	26.5	1
<i>Brahman</i>	2,273	2,454	2,227	2,477	21.1	23.1	2
<i>Animistic</i>	2,778	2,767	1,961	2,216	18.8	20.6	...

The age periods 10—14 years and 15—39 years are omitted, as it is evident from the table for Northern Bengal that they afford no data for estimating fecundity or longevity.

clearly hold their own in the ranks of the prolific. The important local clans

of the Bathudis, Savars, Pans, Gonds and Kandhs have also an abundant offspring. At the other end of the social scale the Brahmans and Karans are strikingly unproductive, whilst, though the most long-living section of the people of Orissa, their span of life is shorter than that of the same castes in any part of Bengal Proper or Bihar. The same fact is true of nearly all the functional groups, the Gaur of Orissa being less fecund and shorter-lived than the Goala of the other sub-provinces, the Guria than the Maira or Halwai, and the Bhandari than the Napit or Hajjam.

238. The extraordinary fecundity of the hill tribes of Chutia Nagpur, which reaches its acme in the Oraon clan, with 7,704 children in every 20,000 persons of both sexes, is the most interesting feature of the marginal table. Hardly less so is the marked decrease in longevity for both Hindus and Animistic, when the figures in the right-hand columns are compared with those in every other natural division in the Lower Provinces. One noticeable fact is to be observed from a comparison with Orissa. The Bhumi and Kol, who are first in the rank of fecundity in that province, are at the bottom of the scale in Chutia Nagpur. The Chapter on Marriage which follows, explains this singular circumstance. The

COMPARATIVE TABLE XVI.—AGE-DISTRIBUTION for 10,000 persons.

The principal castes of Chutia Nagpur arranged in the order of fecundity.

CASTES.	0-9.		40 AND OVER.		APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.		Rank in longevity.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Hindus	3,245	3,280	1,780	1,952	16.9	17.5	
Oraon	3,980	3,724	1,487	1,786	14.1	16.6	14
Chero	3,532	3,656	1,868	1,625	15.3	15.1	15
Santal	3,527	3,436	1,691	1,655	16.0	15.4	13
Kol	3,529	3,575	1,714	1,376	16.2	15.8	16
Bauri	3,552	3,532	1,676	1,777	15.9	16.5	10
Dom	3,465	3,560	1,719	1,745	16.2	16.2	10
Kharwar	3,478	3,545	1,818	1,708	17.3	15.9	8
Dusadh	3,471	3,471	1,650	1,727	15.6	16.1	12
Munda	3,498	3,558	1,748	1,926	16.6	17.9	6
Rajwar	3,327	3,489	1,677	1,755	16.9	16.3	10
Koeri	3,328	3,449	1,704	1,756	16.1	16.3	10
Bhumi	3,417	3,330	1,735	1,757	16.3	16.3	9
Tanti	3,393	3,328	1,680	1,763	16.0	16.4	10
Bhogta	3,325	3,250	1,819	1,910	17.3	17.8	4
Kurmi	3,328	3,305	1,744	1,874	16.5	17.6	7
Bhumij	3,154	3,091	1,730	2,051	16.4	19.1	3
Ho or Kol	3,115	2,996	1,846	1,821	17.5	17.2	5
Rajput	2,892	2,744	2,168	2,521	20.5	23.5	1
Brahman	2,663	2,625	2,001	2,272	19.1	21.2	2
Animistic	3,427	3,386	1,710	1,770	16.2	16.5	
Santal of the Santal Parganas	3,462	3,599	1,709	1,674	16.2	15.6	

The age periods 10-14 years and 15-39 years are omitted, as it is evident from the table for Northern Bengal that they afford no data for estimating fecundity or longevity.

great tribe of Larka Kols in Singhbhum marries less than any race in the Lower Provinces, there being in every hundred males between 15 and 40 years of age as many as 55 unmarried men and in a similar female population 49 unmarried women. There is little difference between the Hindu and the Animistic averages, and it is very probable that, if the true Hindu element, principally settlers from Bihar, were subtracted, they would be practically equal. The Hinduized aboriginal, as will appear in the next chapter, practises widow remarriage nearly as freely as his Animistic clan-fellow. The statistics on the margin indicate very clearly, when read along with the similar figures for Bihar, the ethnic origin of the Bauri, Dom, Dusadh, Rajwar, Koeri, and Kurmi. They are Dravidians of the full blood, with a small admixture of Mongoloid affinities in both Bihar and Western Bengal. It is very doubtful if they have been in any way affected by contact with the Aryan. The Rajput of Chutia Nagpur is known to be in a large degree what we now-a-days call an aboriginal, and the age distribution of the caste proves the fact. He has discarded widow marriage, but clearly comes of a more productive stock than the ordinary Hindu gentry of the plains. The Santal of the Santal Parganas is less prolific and less long-lived than his tribe-fellow in the inner hills of Chutia Nagpur. He has, however, the advantage in respect of offspring over the Santals of Northern Bengal and South Bihar, but is more short-lived than they.

239. Unfortunately there are no age statistics for the tribes of the Eastern frontier, the Lushais, Tipperas, Chakmas, &c.
IN DARJEELING. This information for the Himalayan clans of the

COMPARATIVE TABLE XVII.—AGE—DISTRIBUTION
for 10,000 persons.

The principal castes of Darjeeling arranged in the order of fecundity.

CASTES.	0—9.		40 AND OVER.		APPROXIMATE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT 40 YEARS OF AGE.		Rank in longevity.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>Hindus</i>	2,868	2,876	1,756	1,554	16.6	14.5	
<i>Khambs</i>	2,028	3,019	1,456	1,443	13.8	13.5	8
<i>Newar</i>	2,712	3,109	1,336	1,382	12.7	12.6	9
<i>Gurung</i>	2,844	2,999	1,634	1,546	15.5	14.4	5
<i>Magar</i>	2,866	2,899	1,445	1,524	13.7	14.2	7
<i>Murmi</i>	2,928	2,793	1,422	1,563	13.5	14.6	6
<i>Brahman</i>	2,267	2,967	1,787	1,693	16.9	15.1	3
<i>Lepcha</i>	2,538	2,482	2,308	2,684	22.3	25.0	1
<i>Limbu</i>	2,322	2,545	1,460	1,673	16.7	15.6	4
<i>Bhutia</i>	2,316	2,418	2,281	2,334	21.6	21.8	2
<i>Buddhists</i>	2,721	2,875	1,500	1,924	17.1	17.9	

The age periods 10—14 years and 15—39 years are omitted, as it is evident from the table for Northern Bengal that they afford no data for estimating fecundity or longevity.

ment in these hills than the very much fairer Lepchas. They are markedly short-lived and greatly exceed the Bhutias in fecundity, but there is nothing distinctive in their marriage customs to account for the difference, which can only be explained on physiologic grounds, based on race.

Darjeeling Hills has been compiled with the interesting results on the margin. The similarity of life history for the Lepchas and Bhutias, both Buddhist races, is very marked. Neither is prolific, but both are long-lived. All the other tribes have more or less adopted the lax Hinduism of Nipal, and although of Mongol origin are of much older settle-

CHAPTER XI.

Sex and Marriage.

240. The proportion of the sexes possesses in some provinces of India an importance that does not apply to it in Bengal. In Upper India the practice of infanticide has been so well established, as to necessitate special legislation and special police administration. The following table shows that Bengal at least cannot lie under the suspicion of an offence so unnatural, whilst the North-Western Provinces, in which the proclaimed clans showed 647 females to 1,000 males twelve years ago, still has only 923 females to 1,000 males. This disproportion is still more marked in the Panjab but less so in Bombay. In Madras, as in Bengal, there is a considerable excess of females:—

STATEMENT I.

Average number of females to 1,000 males at each age period.

AGE.	BENGAL.		BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.		PANJAB.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
<i>Under 1 year</i> ...	1,017	1,019	1,006	1,016	975	1,047	983	969	950	970
1 " ...	1,073	1,048	1,048	1,068	1,056	1,065	1,001	1,053	954	949
2 years ...	1,111	1,133	1,067	1,076	1,071	1,063	1,055	1,058	966	951
3 " ...	1,102	1,149	1,096	1,089	1,087	1,060	1,045	1,060	963	906
4 " ...	1,010	1,067	1,008	1,000	1,043	1,025	962	988	914	864
<i>Total under 5 years</i> ...	1,065	1,086	1,043	1,049	1,037	1,059	1,005	1,018	948	936
5-9 " ...	938	951	943	949	1,004	989	883	909	842	844
10-14 " ...	801	825	806	795	879	871	735	742	739	738
15-19 " ...	1,019	986	914	929	934	966	839	818	817	836
20-24 " ...	1,195	1,256	1,069	1,057	1,218	1,301	989	965	911	869
25-29 " ...	1,071	1,181	943	925	1,080	1,077	920	946	873	905
30-34 " ...	1,008	1,097	948	938	1,066	1,093	915	937	868	791
35-39 " ...	886	976	854	848	847	874	911	891	813	821
40-44 " ...	1,015	1,015	877	844	1,041	1,009	964	937	905	769
45-49 " ...	906	921	1,010	849	990	853	882	866	779	855
50-54 " ...	1,022	1,049	1,071	995	1,168	1,099	1,000	994	806	705
55-59 " ...	1,027	1,076	997	871	923	906	911	931	723	830
60 and over	1,353	1,387	1,323	1,217	1,240	1,216	1,196	1,202	896	774
<i>Total</i> ...	1,011	1,039	955	957	1,024	1,022	918	923	846	854

In the Lower Provinces an excess of females is observed only in the first five out of the first twenty years of life, there being in the four quinquennia within that period but 962 females to 1,000 males, a fact that controverts the accepted opinion that the ages of young native women are generally understated. The small excess of female infants under one year proves, however, that the large excess in other years of the first quinquennium, particularly in the fourth year, is due to the understatement of the ages of children exceeding five years. The proportion of females is small in the quinquennial

period 10—14 years, when native women suffer heavily during their first maternity. The great excess between 20 and 24 is probably caused by overstatement of the ages of young women and by lumping on the age of 20. The deficiency in the periods 35—39 and 45—49 is attributable simply to the greater inaccuracy of the return of female ages. A man may give his age roundly, but he is in some degree correct, and occasionally states it as a multiple of five. Women, on the other hand, are satisfied with the more general multiples of ten. The much greater longevity of females over males, which is universal in every province, except the Panjab, is specially marked in Bengal, where 1,387 women pass the age of 60, as against 1,000 men. In England the proportion is 1,187.

241. The sex averages vary greatly in different parts of the Lower Provinces and in different religions, as appears in the table on page 179.

PROPORTIONS IN THE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF BENGAL.

It thus appears that the excess of females is found only in the western moiety of the Lower Provinces, that is, west of a line drawn north and south from Darjeeling to Calcutta, and that it is most marked in Bihar, which touches on the North-Western Provinces, where women generally, and particularly those of marriageable age, viz., from five to twenty years of age, are singularly few. On the other hand, both in Northern and Eastern Bengal there is a deficit of females, there being only 966 persons of that sex to 1,000 males in each of these sub-provinces. As will appear in the Chapter on Castes and Tribes, this line of cleavage, marked by so important a physiologic distinction as sex predominance, corresponds exactly with the ethnical frontier, which divides the races of Mongoloid origin to the east from those of Negritic descent on the west of the Bhagirathi. The deficiency of females in Northern Bengal is to some extent perhaps due to the large cold weather immigration of men from Bihar, mostly Hindus, and so far counterbalances their excess in Bihar, but it is entirely insufficient to account for the great difference in sex proportion. Amongst Musalmans the sexes are in more nearly equal ratio. The low proportion of Hindu women in Eastern Bengal can hardly be in any degree due to immigration of males. Amongst Musalmans another influence reducing the number of females is indicated by the extremely small number of old women in that community. The prolificness of the Eastern Musalmans is proverbial and has been proved in detail in the Chapter on Age, but it is bought at the price of a heavy female mortality and short lives amongst women. Whilst among Hindus out of 10,000 women 1,283 exceed 50 years of age, there are only 781 Musalman women of that age in an equal population. In Western Bengal there is an excess of women. Although nearly every district in this area receives a large immigration population, it is mostly derived from the Chutia Nagpur tribes, who, unlike the Bihari and Uriya, rarely leave their womenfolk at home. The great similarity of the proportions of the sexes at every age in both North and South Bihar for both Hindus and Musalmans is a striking evidence of the excellence of compilation in the Census offices of that province.

MARRIAGE.

242. In all countries the marriage customs of a people form the most important factor in the progress or decadence of population. Probably no other territory in the world presents such extreme variation in conjugal practise as is found within the limits of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. The subject is, therefore, one which deserves careful study and detailed statement. The table on page 180 intercompares the broader statistics of marriage in the Lower Provinces, as ascertained in 1881 and 1891.

ITS CENSUS IMPORTANCE.

243. The practical identity of the results obtained at the two censuses is the highest evidence of the accuracy of both. There is, however, a very noticeable variation running through all the subordinate areas tabulated. The pressure of population and the recognition of a higher standard of comfort are beginning to tell on the most obstinate of Indian customs. The proportion of the married, both male and female, to the total population has universally diminished, there being in the whole province 97 fewer married men and 71 fewer married women in 10,000 of each sex than there were ten years ago. At this rate of decrease the

DECREASE OF MARRIED PERSONS.

STATEMENT II.

Average number of females to 1,000 males at each age period by religions and natural divisions.

AGE.	NORTHERN BENGAL.					EASTERN BENGAL.					WESTERN BENGAL.					NORTH BIHAR.					SOUTH BIHAR.					ORISSA.					CENTRAL NAGPUR.				
	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musul- mans.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musul- mans.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musul- mans.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musul- mans.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musul- mans.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musul- mans.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musul- mans.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Animis- tic.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Animis- tic.								
Under 1 year	1,066	1,069	1,072	1,064	1,063	1,066	1,079	1,073	1,065	1,044	1,047	1,041	1,066	1,054	1,058	1,071	1,075	1,067	1,083	1,013	1,033	1,007	1,067	1,033	1,013	1,033	1,033								
1 "	1,060	1,077	1,103	1,079	1,091	1,067	1,096	1,097	1,066	1,106	1,106	1,104	1,113	1,110	1,114	1,040	1,041	1,039	1,094	1,005	1,094	1,039	1,041	1,094	1,005	1,094	1,048								
2 years	1,104	1,105	1,103	1,078	1,080	1,076	1,085	1,084	1,066	1,163	1,161	1,163	1,143	1,151	1,155	1,676	1,074	1,078	1,137	1,164	1,137	1,078	1,074	1,137	1,164	1,110	1,110								
3 "	1,053	1,133	1,063	1,093	1,098	1,066	1,094	1,093	1,090	1,166	1,163	1,170	1,156	1,157	1,155	1,125	1,128	1,158	1,143	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,128	1,143	1,158	1,158	1,158								
4 "	1,045	1,053	1,037	1,043	1,043	1,036	979	970	969	1,051	1,033	1,060	1,053	1,051	1,053	1,069	1,065	1,053	1,081	1,063	1,063	1,053	1,065	1,081	1,063	1,069	1,069								
Total under 5 years	1,071	1,087	1,065	1,076	1,073	1,067	1,069	1,063	1,075	1,111	1,110	1,113	1,105	1,104	1,106	1,075	1,073	1,077	1,084	1,081	1,081	1,077	1,073	1,084	1,081	1,087	1,087								
5-9 "	919	940	898	975	981	969	917	931	903	965	995	965	969	966	968	965	965	965	969	966	966	965	965	969	966	966	964								
10-14 "	760	765	755	793	786	799	761	765	757	824	835	813	836	829	843	871	876	866	830	813	848	866	876	830	813	848	848								
15-19 "	1,135	1,041	839	1,133	1,077	1,109	1,054	1,043	1,066	996	996	996	944	993	993	969	977	983	1,002	978	1,026	983	977	983	1,002	978	1,026								
20-24 "	1,377	1,133	1,431	1,329	1,108	1,350	1,108	1,145	1,071	1,302	1,187	1,317	1,164	1,127	1,151	1,151	1,025	1,033	1,310	1,214	1,206	1,033	1,025	1,310	1,214	1,206									
25-29 "	1,040	960	1,111	1,002	961	1,043	1,092	1,066	1,118	1,173	1,161	1,185	1,191	1,095	1,147	1,054	1,051	1,037	1,125	1,133	1,117	1,037	1,051	1,125	1,133	1,117									
30-34 "	949	889	1,009	904	904	904	1,000	1,023	1,077	1,129	1,116	1,142	1,116	1,084	1,143	1,099	1,098	1,100	1,083	1,074	1,113	1,100	1,098	1,083	1,074	1,113									
35-39 "	703	708	698	733	739	657	687	697	677	1,067	1,074	1,060	1,091	1,068	1,114	927	926	928	977	968	968	928	926	977	968	968	966								
40-44 "	868	896	890	898	915	881	1,002	1,003	1,002	1,064	1,067	1,071	1,090	1,065	1,125	1,074	1,076	1,073	964	966	972	1,073	1,076	964	966	972									
45-49 "	756	754	753	743	623	624	698	695	661	1,017	1,085	1,069	1,033	1,014	1,053	861	861	861	944	885	923	861	861	944	885	923	923								
50-54 "	984	967	1,011	937	1,007	907	1,160	1,145	1,155	1,039	1,065	1,043	1,133	1,099	1,165	1,141	1,146	1,136	1,009	1,024	994	1,136	1,146	1,009	1,024	994									
55-59 "	913	875	940	806	896	716	1,110	1,194	1,066	1,139	1,140	1,118	1,191	1,110	1,138	962	968	963	1,079	1,051	1,107	963	968	1,079	1,051	1,107									
60 and over	1,143	1,147	1,140	1,065	1,179	951	1,411	1,439	1,383	1,394	1,409	1,379	1,446	1,434	1,455	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,383	1,383	1,258	1,564	1,564	1,383	1,383	1,258									
Total	968	939	993	963	968	964	1,015	1,013	1,017	1,053	1,063	1,053	1,067	1,041	1,073	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,019	1,017	1,031	1,033	1,033	1,019	1,017	1,031									

In order to obtain more reliable results, the following districts have been excluded :—(i) From Northern Bengal—Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, in which very large immigration confuses the proportion; (ii) from Western Bengal—Calcutta and Howrah, for the same reason; (iii) from Eastern Bengal—Chittagong, whose males are depleted by emigration to Burma, and Jessor, which is partly in Western Bengal; and (iv) from Bihar—Monghyr and Bhagalpur, which are partly in North and partly in South Bihar.

STATEMENT III.

The number and proportions of single, married and widowed for 1881 and 1891, compared by sub-provinces.

PROVINCE.	SINGLE.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Bengal Proper ...	Number ...	5,879,469	5,156,695	8,919,968	8,812,080	8,188,725	8,608,143	8,151,411	727,336	692,492	4,349,853	4,396,886
	Per 10,000	5,068	3,113	5,010	4,556	4,600	4,571	4,604	376	338	2,316	2,483
Bihar ...	Number ...	4,887,795	3,578,533	3,329,510	6,413,584	6,320,985	6,654,364	6,392,974	603,500	581,500	2,956,728	2,109,484
	Per 10,000	4,102	2,865	2,757	5,392	5,531	5,328	5,444	508	480	1,807	1,796
Orissa ...	Number ...	1,033,807	790,454	639,386	879,599	865,384	924,960	865,609	70,087	58,269	490,145	388,156
	Per 10,000	5,514	3,489	3,378	4,429	4,668	4,476	4,571	354	317	2,035	2,050
Chutia Nagpur ...	Number ...	1,159,596	925,237	794,849	1,038,805	1,015,717	1,070,490	36,399	84,372	58,993	355,998	301,179
	Per 10,000	5,095	3,935	3,797	4,535	4,851	4,553	4,860	370	281	1,519	1,419
Fundatory States ...	Number ...	855,141	642,404	508,364	685,851	618,795	666,488	602,644	60,598	43,054	945,455	905,994
	Per 10,000	5,339	4,195	3,860	4,283	4,537	4,979	4,576	379	308	1,596	1,563
Total ...	Number ...	17,793,541	11,739,097	10,338,734	17,823,889	17,000,536	17,923,745	17,048,393	1,544,908	1,375,317	7,630,473	7,401,629
	Per 10,000	4,755	3,105	2,971	4,857	4,980	4,899	4,900	418	398	2,066	2,127

people of Bengal would a century hence approach to a rate of marriage very similar to that of Europe now, and their teeming numbers would be subject to prudential influences of a very satisfactory kind.

244. Another modification of marriage practise since 1881 indicated by the above table, is the larger number of widowed males, a fact resulting no doubt from an increasing inability of widowers, as of bachelors, to undertake the expenses of marriage, and of perhaps a second family. In regard to widows, the decrease in their numbers in Bengal Proper, amounting to as many as 167 in every 10,000 females, is very marked, and points to a widespread rebellion of the lower castes against the Brahmanic veto on widow marriage. The immigration of castes and tribes, who disregard this ordinance, from Bihar and Chutia Nagpur to Western Bengal, has also tended to produce a proportionate decrease of widows.

On the other hand, Hindu influence in this respect has made great progress in the past decade in Chutia Nagpur, where the number of widows is the smallest in the Lower Provinces. They have increased during that period by 100 in every 10,000 females. As it is probable that the change amongst the immigrant Hindu inhabitants of Chutia Nagpur has been as slight as is the case with the related population of Bihar, the increase of widows points to a marked decline of widow marriage amongst the semi-Hinduized tribes of this area.

245. In order, however, to appreciate how divergent are the practises of different religions and tribes or of the same religion and caste in different areas, it is necessary to examine the statistics of marriages in connection with age. The statement on page 182 presents this interesting subject in tabular form for males of the Hindu and Musalman religion in Bengal Proper and Bihar, and for Hindu and Animistic males in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, including their feudatories.

246. Infant marriage amongst boys exists to an appreciable extent only amongst the Hindus of Bihar and to a less degree amongst the Musalmans of that Province and the Hindus of Chutia Nagpur, being least common amongst the people of Orissa, both Hindu and Animistic, as shown in the first marginal table. The second statement on the margin is not less interesting, the comparative lateness of marriage in every province, except in Bihar and amongst the Hindus of Chutia Nagpur, being very remarkable. Whilst 24·5 in every 100 Hindu boys under 15 years of age in Bihar and 12·2 in Chutia Nagpur are married, only 3·5 per cent. in Bengal and 2·5 in Orissa have entered the married state. The same local divergence of custom appears amongst Musalmans, 12·9 per cent. in Bihar and only 3·9 per cent. in Bengal being married at the age of fifteen. The proportion for the Animistic is 4·1 per cent. in Chutia Nagpur and only 1·2 in Orissa.

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED BOYS UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE.

		Hindu.	Musalman.
BENGAL	...	46	67
BIHAR	...	9·26	3·23
		Hindu.	Animistic.
ORISSA	...	42	36
CHUTIA NAGPUR	...	2·87	52

PERCENTAGE OF UNMARRIED BOYS UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

		Hindu.	Musalman.
BENGAL	...	96·43	96·08
BIHAR	...	74·45	87·13
		Hindu.	Animistic.
ORISSA	...	97·47	98·75
CHUTIA NAGPUR	...	87·83	95·86

of marriage is fixed by local rather than by religious or social usage is proved

247. The large number of youths of between 15 and 20 years of age still unmarried in Bengal Proper, and especially in Orissa, is very striking. Out of 100 Hindus of that age, there are in Bengal Proper 70·5 and in Orissa 74·3 unmarried, compared with 34·7 in Bihar and 47·5 in Chutia Nagpur. That the period

STATEMENT IV.

Showing for different religions at nine age periods the proportion of single, married, and widowed amongst 10,000 males.

AGES.	BENGAL.						BIHAR.						ORISSA.						CHUTIA NAGPUR.														
	HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			HINDUS.			ANIMISTIC.					
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.			
0-9	9,940	46	14	9,929	67	4	9,938	996	36	9,690	333	17	9,937	48	1	9,939	36	5	9,703	287	10	9,942	53	6									
10-14	9,346	628	26	9,298	689	23	9,331	2,991	118	7,768	2,168	67	9,537	454	9	9,791	299	9	7,863	2,063	69	9,251	747	22									
	9,643	337	20	9,608	378	14	7,445	2,458	97	8,713	1,245	48	9,747	246	5	9,875	118	7	8,783	1,177	40	9,586	400	14									
15-19	7,051	2,874	75	6,886	2,105	69	2,473	6,968	363	5,144	4,753	133	7,494	2,633	43	8,390	1,577	33	4,749	5,093	118	6,633	3,354	93									
20-24	2,823	6,011	167	2,154	6,708	144	1,949	7,693	358	2,469	7,374	227	3,501	6,369	130	4,937	4,964	99	2,183	7,187	261	3,561	6,333	206									
25-29	1,868	7,835	227	1,018	8,764	218	1,041	8,491	468	1,184	8,401	315	1,157	8,991	263	2,051	7,786	203	943	8,666	371	1,673	8,089	293									
30-39	777	8,669	534	287	9,434	239	547	8,617	636	378	9,161	461	243	9,273	385	468	9,199	313	380	9,068	546	625	8,943	438									
	3,379	6,346	373	2,899	7,001	190	1,703	7,516	438	2,301	7,415	2,841	3,109	6,689	292	3,970	5,968	163	2,073	7,189	329	3,193	6,616	265									
40-49	373	8,498	1,139	76	9,418	504	268	8,708	969	198	9,147	735	144	9,033	774	178	9,347	475	187	8,907	906	371	9,077	633									
50-59	263	7,128	1,909	49	9,118	833	268	8,361	1,533	89	8,778	1,142	111	8,495	1,394	119	8,961	990	140	8,454	1,466	196	8,730	1,072									
60 and over	237	6,755	3,618	40	8,310	1,620	146	7,118	2,754	67	7,719	2,314	113	7,371	2,517	139	7,966	1,865	190	7,399	2,461	189	7,819	2,022									
All ages	4,891	4,685	134	5,313	4,544	244	3,986	5,924	540	4,693	4,936	379	5,306	4,441	351	5,913	3,975	213	4,914	4,693	393	5,935	3,698	277									

	PERCENTAGE OF UNMARRIED MALES IN—		
	BENGAL.		BIHAR.
	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Hindus.
Between 20 and 24 years of age.	38.22	31.54	19.49
Between 25 and 29 ...	18.68	10.18	10.41
Between 30 and 39 ...	7.77	2.37	5.47

as 67.8 per cent. are unmarried in Bengal against 51.4 in Bihar. Similarly out of 100 males of that age amongst the Dravidian tribes of Chutia Nagpur, 33.5 are married, whilst in Orissa, with a people of precisely similar ethnic origin, only 16.1 have formed matrimonial alliances. The lateness of male marriage amongst Hindus in Bengal

Proper is further illustrated by the marginal table.

248. Widowhood amongst men has no social significance, and can only be regarded as indicative of poverty or comparative comfort. In every part of the Lower Provinces a widower remarries if he has the means to do so, no matter to what belief he adheres, although the relative costliness of the marriage ceremonial in different religions has a decided influence. The marriage rites of a Hindu are everywhere expensive, and in Bihar he is less able to meet them than in any other sub-province. These considerations explain the marginal table.

PROPORTION TO 10,000 OF THE MALE POPULATION OF WIDOWERS OF ALL AGES.

		Hindu.	Musalman.
BENGAL	...	524	244
BIHAR	...	540	379
		Hindu.	Animistic.
ORISSA	...	351	213
CHUTIA NAGPUR	...	893	277

249. Marriage custom in regard to females is very much more important and very much more divergent in different areas and for different religions, than is the case with males. The following tables, therefore, present this branch of the subject in greater detail:—

STATEMENT V.

Showing for different religions at nine age periods the proportion of single, married and widowed among 10,000 females.

Age.	NORTHERN BENGAL.*						EASTERN BENGAL.						WESTERN BENGAL.					
	HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
0-9 ...	9,273	878	49	9,207	764	29	9,371	692	37	9,492	495	22	8,797	1,154	46	9,184	788	23
10-14 ...	2,990	6,582	423	2,335	7,539	226	2,583	7,069	348	4,008	5,846	146	1,664	7,907	429	2,217	7,527	256
Total ...	6,151	3,630	239	5,731	4,151	128	5,927	3,890	193	6,780	3,166	84	5,230	4,531	239	5,701	4,187	143
15-19 ...	390	8,632	988	198	9,441	263	119	8,938	923	287	9,429	304	148	8,789	1,063	151	9,266	533
20-24 ...	125	8,306	1,659	75	8,396	599	60	8,354	1,596	75	9,444	481	64	8,175	1,768	111	8,998	891
25-29 ...	83	7,607	2,411	88	8,794	1,128	48	7,411	2,641	53	9,363	695	51	7,363	2,596	69	8,345	1,596
30-39 ...	68	5,784	4,168	52	7,355	2,993	44	5,927	4,329	49	7,698	2,263	48	6,713	4,239	45	6,716	3,239
Total ...	164	7,532	2,304	103	8,701	1,196	68	7,587	2,345	111	8,903	988	78	7,510	2,412	94	8,331	1,575
40-49 ...	53	3,130	6,818	38	4,004	5,958	37	3,182	6,775	39	4,839	5,072	37	3,267	6,996	59	3,996	6,015
50-59 ...	41	1,527	8,438	43	1,992	8,095	28	1,497	8,475	34	2,398	7,593	29	1,638	8,323	33	1,996	7,961
60 and over ...	32	664	9,304	27	776	9,197	30	504	8,466	35	846	9,119	27	631	9,348	24	891	9,085
All ages ...	30,40	4,166	2,304	3,271	4,860	1,979	2,881	4,243	2,676	3,702	4,703	1,595	247	4,506	3,047	2,982	4,637	2,31

* Including Kuch Bihar.

STATEMENT V—concluded.

Ages.	NORTH BIHAR.						SOUTH BIHAR.					
	HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
0-9	8,158	1,773	71	9,086	868	98	8,884	1,064	38	9,286	677	39
10-14	3,316	6,413	373	4,489	5,351	180	3,519	6,282	189	4,664	5,183	153
Total	5,736	4,092	173	6,763	3,098	139	6,291	3,633	116	6,978	2,930	92
15-19	639	8,969	393	1,279	8,364	357	546	9,069	385	994	8,626	380
20-24	115	9,349	534	179	9,245	578	120	9,234	646	345	9,100	655
25-29	54	9,058	868	87	8,936	977	77	8,876	1,047	153	8,759	1,069
30-39	36	8,148	1,816	68	7,824	3,110	59	7,989	2,053	118	7,792	2,093
Total	211	8,681	908	403	8,691	1,006	200	8,797	1,083	377	8,569	1,054
40-49	26	6,369	3,714	49	5,698	4,263	42	5,972	3,996	88	5,703	4,299
50-59	21	4,368	5,711	44	3,752	6,204	34	3,991	5,975	75	3,699	6,266
60 and over	17	1,796	8,187	23	1,617	8,330	25	1,696	8,379	56	1,613	8,332
All ages	2,684	5,543	1,773	3,234	4,981	1,856	2,636	5,269	1,895	2,975	4,916	2,109

Ages.	ORISSA.*					
	HINDUS.			ANIMISTIC.		
	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.
0-9	9,799	193	8	9,923	62	19
10-14	6,641	3,244	115	9,284	689	27
Total	8,320	1,718	63	9,606	375	19
15-19	1,521	8,121	356	4,901	4,939	160
20-24	223	9,166	612	1,686	7,953	361
25-29	113	8,939	946	733	8,733	639
30-39	86	7,994	2,020	212	8,606	1,162
Total	485	8,530	965	1,864	7,556	661
40-49	38	5,307	4,635	147	6,674	3,179
50-59	62	3,109	6,839	119	4,132	5,693
60 and over	46	948	9,004	126	1,465	8,389
All ages	3,661	4,461	1,898	5,021	3,879	1,100

* Including Feudatory States.

Ages.	CHUTIA NAGPUR.*					
	HINDUS.			ANIMISTIC.		
	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.
0-9	9,139	899	32	9,873	118	9
10-14	4,706	5,092	203	7,944	1,967	69
Total	6,923	2,960	118	8,906	1,653	39
15-19	1,103	8,468	499	2,855	5,884	261
20-24	273	9,076	663	1,416	8,120	464
25-29	128	8,141	1,781	640	8,065	695
30-39	88	7,877	2,055	363	8,231	1,406
Total	396	8,388	1,314	1,568	7,735	707
40-49	61	5,513	4,126	267	6,902	2,941
50-59	54	3,834	6,112	212	5,316	4,472
60 and over	46	1,549	8,406	169	2,692	7,139
All ages	3,618	4,903	1,580	4,964	3,945	1,071

* Including Feudatory States.

250. Infant marriage amongst girls, that is, the marriage of children of less than ten years of age, although far more common than amongst boys, is less prevalent than might be expected. In fact, like the predominance of females noticed in the second paragraph of this Chapter, it is found to an appreciable extent only in the western half of the province, that is to say, in Bihar and Western Bengal. The

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED GIRLS UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Hindus.	Musalmans.
NORTHERN BENGAL ...	6.78	7.64
EASTERN BENGAL ...	6.92	4.86
WESTERN BENGAL ...	11.54	7.88
NORTH BIHAR ...	17.73	8.66
SOUTH BIHAR ...	10.84	6.77
	Hindus.	Animistic.
ORISSA ...	1.93	.62
CHUTIA NAGPUR ...	8.29	1.18

margin statement synoptically inter-compares this practise in the seven natural divisions of the Lower Provinces for the prevailing religions. It is a striking fact that not two in every hundred Hindu girls in Orissa are married at ten years of age, and only seven in Northern and Eastern Bengal. The general abstention from infant marriage by Musalmans, especially in Eastern Bengal, is remarkable. The practice may be said not to exist amongst the non-Hinduized Dravidian tribes.

251. The statistical examination of marriage practise amongst girls between ten and fifteen years of age, tabulated on the margin, enables us to roughly ascertain the age of marriage for the areas and religions given. Girls married under

PERCENTAGE OF UNMARRIED GIRLS BETWEEN TEN AND FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.		
	Hindus.	Musalmans.
NORTHERN BENGAL ...	29.90	22.35
EASTERN BENGAL ...	25.83	40.08
WESTERN BENGAL ...	16.64	22.17
NORTH BIHAR ...	33.16	44.18
SOUTH BIHAR ...	35.19	46.64
	Hindus.	Animistic.
ORISSA ...	66.41	92.84
CHUTIA NAGPUR ...	47.05	79.44

ten years of age are so few that they have little influence on the result, except in North Bihar. This age period consists of five years; consequently if 20 per cent. of the girls within it are unmarried, the average age of marriage is eleven years, which is about the marriage age of the Musalmans of Northern and Western Bengal. For Hindus in these subprovinces the age of marriage is eleven and a-half in the former and ten years and ten months in the latter. Musalmans in Eastern Bengal marry their girls at twelve years on an average, and in Bihar a few months later. So does the Hindu of Chutia Nagpur, but his fellows in Bihar give their daughters in marriage a few months under twelve years. The Hindu girl of Orissa is married at thirteen years and four months, whilst the Dravidian maid of the same province chooses her partner for life at fourteen and a-half. Her sister in Chutia Nagpur, who also has a will of her own in such matters, is more precocious and permanently bestows herself on the youth of her choice almost exactly on her fourteenth birthday.

252. Colonel Dalton in his *Ethnology of Bengal* describes the aboriginal young lady as joining in the question, not unknown to European families—"Why don't the men propose?" and well she may do so. In Orissa as many as 15.2 per cent. of Hindu girls and 49 per cent. of the hill tribe girls between 15 and 20 years of age are unwed. In Chutia Nagpur there is not much improvement, 11 per cent. of the Hindu girls and 38.5 per cent. of the Dravidian females between 15 and 20 years being spinsters. In these two provinces many a woman is condemned to a single life to a much later age. In Chutia Nagpur

PERCENTAGE OF UNMARRIED WOMEN, AGED 15 TO 20 YEARS.		
	Hindus.	Musalmans.
Northern Bengal ...	3.3	1.9
Eastern Bengal ...	1.3	3.6
Western Bengal ...	1.5	1.6
North Bihar ...	6.4	2.3
South Bihar ...	5.4	9.9

14 per cent. and in Orissa 16.8 per cent. of females between 20 and 25 years of age have failed to find a husband. In each decade over forty years of age a couple of old maids are found amongst every hundred women. The percentage of the unmarried in Bengal Proper and Bihar amongst women over 15 and under 20 years of age is given on the margin.

It is interesting as showing the appreciable number of women in Bihar, especially Musalmanis, who, according to Indian ideas, marry late.

253. A very satisfactory result of census statistics is that they establish that young widows, an object of pity in all times and countries, are very few, except amongst the

THE CHILD AND GIRL WIDOW.

		PERCENTAGE OF WIDOWS AMONGST WOMEN AGED—		
		0—9 years.	10—14 years.	15—19 years.
NORTHERN BENGAL	Hindus	49	4.28	9.88
	Musalmanis	29	2.28	3.63
EASTERN BENGAL	Hindus	37	3.48	9.23
	Musalmanis	22	1.46	3.04
WESTERN BENGAL	Hindus	49	4.29	10.63
	Musalmanis	28	2.66	5.83
NORTH BIHAR	Hindus	71	2.72	3.92
	Musalmanis	98	1.80	3.57
SOUTH BIHAR	Hindus	32	1.99	3.85
	Musalmanis	30	1.53	3.80
ORISSA	Hindus	8	1.15	3.58
	Animistics	10	.27	1.60
CHUTIA NAGPUR	Hindus	32	2.03	4.39
	Animistics	09	.69	2.61

Hindus of Bengal Proper. The marginal statement illustrates the fact. Everywhere else the Hindu widow remarries as freely as a Musalmani; in fact, as freely as the non-Hindu tribes of the western hill districts. The smaller number of widows amongst these Dravidian clans is not due to their remarrying more often than Hindus, but simply to virgin marriages being made so very much later in life,

with the necessary result that widows are absolutely fewer at twenty years of age.

The whole question of widowhood had, however, better be postponed till the marriage customs of the individual castes are examined on subsequent pages.

254. It is, at the same time, useful to exhibit here the local variation in the number of widows, as an index of the areas, in which widow remarriage is practised. This is

WIDOW MARRIAGE.

done in the table below:—

		PERCENTAGE OF WIDOWS AMONGST WOMEN AGED—			
		20—24 years.	25—29 years.	30—39 years.	15—39 years.
NORTHERN BENGAL	Hindus	16.59	24.11	41.58	23.04
	Musalmanis	5.99	11.28	26.93	11.96
EASTERN BENGAL	Hindus	15.88	25.41	43.29	23.45
	Musalmanis	4.81	8.95	22.63	9.86
WESTERN BENGAL	Hindus	17.62	25.86	42.39	24.12
	Musalmanis	8.91	15.86	32.39	15.75
NORTH BIHAR	Hindus	5.36	8.88	18.16	9.08
	Musalmanis	5.78	9.77	12.10	10.06
SOUTH BIHAR	Hindus	6.46	10.47	20.52	10.33
	Musalmanis	6.55	10.89	20.92	10.54
ORISSA	Hindus	6.12	9.48	20.20	9.85
	Animistic	3.61	5.39	11.82	5.61
CHUTIA NAGPUR	Hindus	6.52	17.31	20.35	12.14
	Animistic	4.64	6.95	14.06	7.07

This is a singularly interesting statement, but it requires looking into. The percentage of Hindu widows in all four age periods for all three subprovinces of Bengal Proper are practically identical. As will afterwards appear, the average percentage of Brahman widows between 15 and 39 years of age is 26.2, and this caste unquestionably eschews widow marriage. It may, therefore, be accepted that all Hindus in Bengal Proper and especially in Western Bengal, condemn and avoid this practise, except the lowest castes. On the other hand, widow marriage is known to be approved by and established amongst all classes of Musalmanis, particularly in Eastern Bengal. It is a most noticeable circumstance that widows are less numerous amongst the Hindus of North Bihar than amongst the Musalmanis of Eastern Bengal, and it may be presumed that widow marriage also is even more prevalent. It is shown in a preceding paragraph that female marriage is very early in Bihar, so that numerous widows might reasonably be expected. Their comparative absence is a certain evidence of almost universal remarriage. Common though this practice is amongst the Hinduized tribes of Chutia Nagpur, it is still more generally practised in Orissa. In the former province Hindu widows are 12.14 per cent. of the women of full child-bearing age, that is, between fifteen and forty years of age,

and only 9·85 per cent. in Orissa. In the former area also the Animistic Dravidian tribes show 7·07 per cent. of their women of this age, who have lost husbands, without finding another, whilst in Orissa the percentage is as extremely low as 5·61.

255. The marginal statement arranges the subprovinces and religions of

THE AREAS IN WHICH WIDOW MARRIAGE PREVAILS.

Widow marriage universal.			Percentage of widows amongst women aged 15 to 39 years.	
Orissa	...	The Animistic	...	5·61
Chutia Nagpur	...	The Animistic	...	7·07
<i>Widow marriage practised by all classes except a few of the highest Hindu castes.</i>				
North Bihar	...	Hindus	...	9·08
Orissa	...	"	...	9·85
Eastern Bengal	...	Musalmans	...	9·86
North Bihar	...	"	...	10·06
South Bihar	...	Hindus	...	10·33
Ditto	...	Musalmans	...	10·54
Northern Bengal	...	"	...	11·96
Chutia Nagpur	...	Hindus	...	12·14
Western Bengal	...	Musalmans	...	15·75
<i>Widow marriage forbidden except by Musalmans and the lowest Hindu castes.</i>				
Northern Bengal	...	Hindus	...	23·04
Eastern Bengal	...	"	...	23·45
Western Bengal	...	"	...	24·12

which I have arrived at conclusions very much at variance with those adopted by my predecessor, Mr. Bourdillon, in the Census Report of 1881. In its paragraph 232, remarking on the whole of the Lower Provinces, he speaks of widow marriage as "virtually unknown," and in paragraph 236 of "the almost entire absence of remarriage." As a matter of fact, it is most common, and where it prevails is certainly a most potent factor in the increase of inhabitants. It would seem that the offspring of virgin marriages in a very unhealthy country like Bengal is barely sufficient to maintain population, and that the areas, in which widow marriage prevails, and especially that the communities, which adopt it, are the only ones that have a rapidly-increasing population.

256. No comparison can be attempted between the foregoing figures and

COMPARISON WITH EUROPE.

age, that the connubial relations for them present no one point, in which

Percentage of unmarried men between 25 and 40 years of age to total male population of that age.

HINDUS—			
Bengal Proper	...	13·22	
Bihar	...	6·27	
Orissa	...	7·48	
Ireland	...	52·21	
Scotland	...	34·31	
Prussia	...	30·86	
Saxony	...	22·53	
Hungary	...	18·37	

those of marriage in Europe. Women in India practically all marry and wed at so much a younger age, that the connubial relations for them present no one point, in which similarity with European statistics can be traced. Even in regard to men I find only a single fact that will bear such treatment, viz., the proportion of unmarried men between 25 and 40 years of age. The comparison is made on the margin for Hindus. The only countries, in which the proportion is any way similar, are Hungary and Bengal Proper. The universality of marriage by Hindu men in Bihar is as pronounced as its avoidance in Ireland.

MARRIAGE BY CASTE.

257. We now approach the most interesting branch of sociologic statistics

THE MOST INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE CENSUS OF 1891.

In Chapter III, paragraph 28, I have described the extreme difficulty, which attached to the preparation of Abstraction Sheet XI. This form showed for every block, and consequently for every village in the Lower Provinces, the entire population divided, caste by caste, into the married, the single, and the widowed of both sexes. As will appear hereafter, the information derivable from this primary discrimination of the members of each caste into three groups according to their conjugal condition, is of a very striking kind; but Sheet XI

and the Imperial Table D, based on it, went much further. They divided each group, the married, the single, and the widowed of each caste, into four sub-groups according to age, viz.—

- (i) Those from birth to ten years of age, the period of childhood.
- (ii) Those from ten to fifteen years of age, the period of adolescence in India.
- (iii) Those from fifteen to forty years of age, the period of reproduction, particularly in females, and
- (iv) Those over forty years of age, which marks, especially for women, the decline of life.

It is apparent that by means of these statistics we can localize not only the area of infant marriage, as has been done in paragraphs 246 and 250 of this Chapter, but the castes that carry it to excess or discountenance it. We can, in fact, go further and trace out the castes, who are beginning to introduce it in areas, in which it did not before prevail. Advancing a step further the second group of figures gives us information the converse of that obtained from the first, and enables us to determine the castes, which defer marriage to a later period than the average age of wedlock in any area. It also throws a directing light on the conditions of widowhood, which can be determined with much accuracy from the third group of figures, and with certainty from the fourth.

258. Before entering into a detailed discussion of the results of Imperial

THE STATISTICAL VALUE OF THE
CASTE MARRIAGE TABLE.

Table D, it is necessary to state the manner in which its compilation was checked, and how far it is itself reliable. It may be observed from paragraph 27 of Chapter III that Abstraction Sheets I and XI were practically identical, except that the latter introduced the element of caste as well as religion, age, sex, and conjugal condition, whilst Sheet I recorded age in much greater detail than Sheet XI. It was, however, easy by adding together the minor periods of Sheet I to compare them with the four large age-periods of Sheet XI. In other words, it was possible, for instance, to place the total number of Hindus, single, married, or widowed, males or females, in the five quinquennial age periods from 15—19 years to 35—39 in Sheet I side by side with the persons of the same connubial status for all Hindu castes aged 15—39 years in Sheet XI, and ascertain their agreement or discrepancy. This system of intercomparison was carried out in districts for every block, by means of the test slip, and subsequently in Calcutta for every *tháná* and for every religion. Almost absolute coincidence of statistics was obtained in the great majority of *thánás*, but there was no hesitation in rejecting the figures of Sheet XI when almost absolute agreement with Sheet I did not appear. Thus eight *thánás* in Midnapore with a population of 828,347 persons were rejected, six *thánás* in Hugli with a population of 585,457, seven *thánás* in Rungpur with a population of 795,287, five *thánás* in Nadia with a population of 386,856, three *thánás* in Muzaffarpur with a population of 1,019,598, three *thánás* in Maimansugh, four *thánás* in Lohardaga, and so on. On the other hand, the compilation in Bankura, Birbhum, Jessor, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur, Bakharganj, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tippera, Darbhanga, Saran, Champaran, Malda, Puri, Balasor, and Kuch Bihar was so excellent that every *tháná* was accepted. In fact in the whole population, including Feudatories, of 74,673,824, it was found that the figures of Sheet XI were thoroughly reliable for 64,242,391.

259. It was also recognized that for purposes of caste enquiry the population of large towns afforded no sound basis.

URBAN AND MIGRANT POPULA-
TION EXCLUDED.

In all there is an excess of males, and a deficiency of children, particularly of girls. Urban population was, therefore, for the most part, excluded. Moreover, as arguments based on small totals would necessarily be erroneous, all castes containing less than one hundred individuals in a *tháná* or less than one thousand in a district were disregarded. A further exclusion was applied to the immigrant castes found in a district if the number of men greatly exceeded the number of women, as this fact was accepted as a proof of its members not being settlers. In this way most Biharis in Bengal Proper were struck out, but Santalis, who are accompanied in their migrations by their womenfolk, were retained. It was hoped that an examination of the figures regarding them would indicate how far their original

marriage customs are modified by the example or influence of the castes, amongst whom they settle. Such could not be the case with Biharis, who are mostly birds of passage returning annually to their native villages in Bihar. It was, in fact, sought, as far as possible, to restrict enquiry into the marriage customs of all tribes and castes to rural tracts, in which they predominate, tracts, which were either their native countries or in which they had established homes of some degree of permanence. With these remarks I proceed to examine the marriage customs of the chief castes and tribes of the great natural divisions of the Lower Provinces, reserving to the end of this Chapter some proposals as to the best manner of carrying out these highly interesting enquiries at future censuses.

260. In the following tables, which illustrate the statistics of marriage by means of a series of percentages, the method adopted may be summarized thus. Each sex is separately examined. For males four facts have been ascertained for each caste or tribe.

THE STATISTICS SUMMARIZED IN
REGARD TO MALES.

A.—The percentage (i) of married men, (ii) of single men, and (iii) of widowers to the total male population.

The proportion of unmarried men, which varies from 67 per cent. amongst the Larka Kols or Hos of Singhbhum to 21·6 per cent. amongst the Khatbes of North-East Bihar, indicates a striking divergence of marriage customs. The prenubial laxity of Dravidian girls enables the men to avoid marriage till they are well advanced in life and desire to found homes for their old age. The proportion of widowers is largest amongst the upper classes, Brahmans, Kayasths, and Baniyas, to whom remarriage is a source of heavy expense, whilst amongst the lower orders remarriage is frequent, as it brings a new working member into the household.

(i) *The proportion of unmarried men.*

B.—The percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age.

This proportion, which varies from 0·5 per cent. amongst the Karans of Orissa and 0·8 amongst the Baidyas of Eastern Bengal to 37·3 amongst the Goalas, 40·6 amongst the Dusadhs, and 50·3 amongst the Khatbes of North Bihar, shows the degree in which child marriage amongst boys is practised.

(ii) *Child marriage amongst males.*

C.—The percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age.

This proportion, which varies from 55·2 per cent. amongst the Hos of Singhbhum, 43·6 amongst the Kayasths of Northern Bengal, and 40·0 amongst the Bhutias of Darjeeling to 4·0 per cent. amongst the Dhanuks, 3·1 amongst the Kewats, and 2·9 amongst the Dusadhs of North-East Bihar, indicates how far the upper castes are influenced by prudential motives, or by the scarcity or costliness of brides, whilst for the lower it does little but record the local custom. As there is so little male marriage under 15 years of age, this proportion also returns rather accurately the average age of marriage amongst men. There are five quinquennia in the period, so that each 20 in the percentage mean five years more above 15 years as the marriage age. Thus for the Hos it is 28½ years and for the Dusadh only ten months over 15 years.

(iii) *The age of marriage amongst men.*

D.—The percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age.

This proportion, when it is low, indicates the prevalence of remarriage by males and, when large, shows that a second bride is rarely sought for. It varies from 27·7 per cent. amongst the Sadgops of Western Bengal to 5·9 amongst the Santals of that subprovince, and is generally high amongst the upper castes and the Natsakhs or pure Sudras, for whom marriage is an expensive ceremony.

(iv) *Remarriage of widowers.*

261. Turning now to females, the information tabulated is more elaborate, being

E.—The percentage (i) of married women, (ii) of single women, and (iii) of widows to the total female population.

These proportions statistically define the section of each caste, on which it depends for reproduction, and how far that section is increased or diminished by the practise or avoidance of widow marriage. Married women vary amongst the better classes from 36·6 per cent. amongst the Kayasths of Northern Bengal and 42·8 amongst the Brahmans of Western Bengal to 49·5 amongst the Babbhans of South Bihar and 51·6 amongst the Baniyas of North Bihar. The proportion is very much higher, in consequence of widow marriage, amongst the lower classes of Hindus, being 53·5 for the Kochh of Eastern Bengal and 52·6 for the Dom of Western Bengal, reaching its highest level in North Bihar with 64·4 per cent. for Goalas, 66·6 for Musahars, and 67·7 for Dusadhs. The proportion of married women is low for all castes in Orissa and for all tribes in Chutia Nagpur, being 39·1 for Santals, 38·6 for Kharias, and only 29·8 for Hos. The proportion of widows is more fully examined under Proportion G. below. It varies from 38·7 per cent. amongst Kayasth women in Northern Bengal to 7·9 amongst the Kols of the Orissa Tributary States.

F.—(i) The percentage of married women amongst females under 10 years of age.

This proportion is the test of infant marriage. Omitting the aboriginal tribes of Chutia Nagpur and Hill Orissa, who practically abstain from this practise, we find that in Bengal Proper 22·7 of Teli girls of this tender age are married in Western Bengal, 16·3 of the Kochhs of Eastern Bengal, and 13·7 of the Sunris of Northern Bengal. In the same areas we find that the castes, who most avoid the infant marriage of their female children are,—in Northern Bengal, the Chain, only 3·7 per cent. of girls under ten years being married, the Brahman (4·0), and the Bind (4·2); in Eastern Bengal, the Baidya (2·1 per cent.), the Chamar (2·5), and the Sudra (3·4); and in Western Bengal, the Kayasth (8·9 per cent.) and the Tiya (9·3), the Brahman giving 10·9 per cent. of his girls in marriage before ten years of age. In Bihar the north-east, including the districts of Purnea and Darbhanga and Bhagalpur and Monghyr north of the Ganges, is the stronghold of infant marriage, 47·3 per cent. of the Khatbe girls under ten years being married, 43·2 of the Kewats, 37·3 of the Goalas, 36·6 of the Dusadhs, and 33·7 of the Dhanuks. The question will be further considered under the several subprovinces. It need only be noticed here that amongst Brahman girls in this area, only 7·9 per cent. are married under ten years of age, 3·9 in North-West Bihar and 7·4 in South Bihar. Of Kayasth girls of this age, 7·1 per cent. are married in North-East Bihar, 4·4 in North-West Bihar, and 7·6 in South Bihar. In fact the Brahmans and Kayesths of Western Bengal practise infant marriage of girls more than their caste fellows in any other part of the Lower Provinces, a circumstance that explains the very active opposition offered by them to the Age of Consent Act.

F.—(ii) The percentage of married women amongst females over 10 years and under 15 years of age.

This proportion indicates the lateness of female marriage and the average age at which girls are married, as explained in paragraph 251 of this chapter. The subject is complex, and I propose to examine it in detail for each of the natural divisions of the Lower Provinces further on in this chapter. The proportion varies amongst Hindu castes from 11·6 amongst Karan women in Orissa, 23·1 amongst Brahman women in Eastern Bengal, and 25·2 amongst Kayasth women in North-West Bihar, to 88·5 amongst Pod women in Eastern Bengal, 91·5 amongst Dhobi women in North-West Bihar, and 99·5 amongst Goala women in North-East Bihar. The average age of marriage in the above areas is nearly 14 years for the Brahman and Kayasth woman, and 14½ for

the Karan, being 10½ for the Pod and Dhobi, and 10 for the Goala. For the latter three castes, however, the age must be reduced further in consequence of the large number of girls under ten, who are married. The higher the caste the later the marriage.

F.—(iii) The percentage of married women amongst females over 15 years and under 40 years, and

(iv) Amongst females over 40 years of age.

These two proportions are valuable, principally as a check on the percentages in G., which examines the proportions of widows at different ages. It will be found that, added to them, the two make up very nearly the full number of women of either age to 100. The first also indicates how far remarried widows increase the reproductive section of women. Thus amongst Chandal women in Eastern Bengal, aged 15 to 39 years, 67·9 per cent. are married, whilst amongst Binds they are 80·6 per cent. In the latter caste some 12 per cent. of the married women have probably married twice.

G.—The percentage of widows amongst married females—

(i) Under 15 years of age ;

(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years ; and

(iii) Over 40 years of age.

These three proportions localize the practise of widow marriage and determine the degree, in which each caste adopts it. In this connection the Brahman caste may be taken as the standard, as in no part of the Lower Provinces are they known to marry their widows, whilst in Eastern Bengal some castes that pretend to be Kayasths, are suspected of doing so, whilst in Bihar the whole Rauniyar sub-caste of Baniyas make no secret of their adopting widow marriage as a part of their social system. Of these percentages very much the most important group is the second, over 15 and under 40 years. In it a proportion markedly less than that of Brahman widows in the same area positively establishes the existence of widow marriage. It will also be generally found that the women of a caste, with a larger proportion of widows of this age than amongst Brahmans, marry at an earlier age than Brahmanis or their men at a later age, both practises, which tend to the relative increase of widows.

262. The remainder of this chapter consists of a series of tabular statements which speak for themselves and need, in addition to what has been already stated in the foregoing paragraphs, only very summary comment on my part. The table on page 192 is a synopsis, so far as figures can illustrate them, of the marriage customs of the castes and tribes of Northern Bengal.

There is little noteworthy in the above statistics for men. Boy marriages are very few, the average ages, as shown by C, when men take to themselves wives, being 20 years for the lower castes, like Binds and Chains, about 24 for Brahmans, and nearly 26 for Kayasths. There is little remarriage, except amongst the Santals. Regarding women, it appears that infant marriage is inappreciable, except amongst Sunris. The Bhumali girl marries at eleven years, as does the Goalini, the Jaliyani, the Chandalini, and the carpenter's daughter. The Kaibartta girl marries some six months later, the Brahmini, the Kayasth girl, and the Kochh girl at a few months under twelve, the Bind and the Chain a few months over, and the Santali girl near fourteen years of age. The Santals practise widow marriage without reserve, and it must be common amongst Binds, and not entirely absent from the Chain, Kochh, Jugi, and Tiya castes.

FOR EASTERN BENGAL.

263. A similar table for Eastern Bengal is given on page 193.

It thus appears that, with the single exception of the Kochh, the Hindu of Eastern Bengal is in no hurry to marry; the Kaibartta, a provident peasant, being nearly 27 years of age before he takes a wife, the Kayasth 25, and the Brahman 24 years of age. Only one in every hundred Baidya, Brahman, and

NORTHERN BENGAL.	CASTES AND TRIBES.											
	Bhumali.	Bind.	Brahman.	Chalm.	Galla.	Kayastha.	Kaibartta.	Kochh.	Jalia.	Jugl.	Namenda.	Napit.
	Bantal.	Bumt.	Butradhar.	Tell.	Tyrr.							
MALES.												
<i>A.—Percentage to total male population—</i>												
(i) Of married men	44.1	47.3	46.7	46.4	50.7	41.0	40.3	40.6	42.9	39.1	41.8	42.5
(ii) Of single men	49.6	49.7	46.9	50.6	45.5	53.7	53.3	54.3	51.5	54.1	51.9	50.7
(iii) Of widowers	6.3	2.9	6.4	3.0	5.8	6.3	6.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.3	6.8
<i>B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age</i>												
(i) Under 10 years of age	1.8	3.8	1.3	2.5	2.7	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.9
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years of age	30.5	21.0	34.4	31.5	25.4	43.6	37.1	37.0	33.0	36.3	34.7	31.3
<i>C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age</i>												
(i) Under 10 years of age	30.4	10.1	20.8	11.9	16.3	13.3	23.4	18.0	19.5	23.1	21.4	23.2
<i>D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age</i>												
(i) Under 10 years of age	41.3	43.2	39.1	40.3	39.8	36.6	36.8	42.1	40.4	40.3	38.4	40.3
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years of age	38.1	35.6	37.0	34.3	28.4	34.7	27.3	32.5	27.3	31.6	27.3	29.3
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years	36.6	21.2	33.9	24.4	33.8	38.7	33.9	25.4	33.3	23.1	23.3	26.4
<i>E.—Percentage of married women amongst females—</i>												
(i) Under 10 years of age	6.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	8.3	4.5	6.4	6.4	5.3	8.3	7.7	8.4
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years of age	79.5	58.6	66.4	56.8	76.0	65.3	70.9	64.6	78.1	59.2	75.6	72.6
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years	71.5	80.6	72.1	77.1	67.4	66.3	67.1	74.9	70.5	74.7	67.9	70.7
(iv) Over 40 years	19.4	27.0	15.6	31.9	15.9	15.3	14.1	22.6	16.8	16.6	15.4	17.0
<i>F.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—</i>												
(i) Under 15 years of age	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.8	6.1	7.0	6.7	5.2	5.9	5.1	7.0	6.3
(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years	27.8	13.0	37.3	23.1	33.1	33.2	33.3	24.0	29.0	24.3	31.5	22.3
(iii) Over 40 years	80.5	73.8	54.3	78.0	53.9	54.7	56.8	77.1	33.1	33.2	54.5	33.9

CASTES AND TRIBES.

EASTERN BENGAL.

MALES.

A.—Percentage to total male population—

- (i) Of married men
 (ii) Of single men
 (iii) Of widowers

B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age

C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age

D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age

FEMALES.

E.—Percentage to total female population—

- (i) Of married women
 (ii) Of single women
 (iii) Of widows

F.—Percentage of married women amongst females—

- (i) Under 10 years of age
 (ii) Over 10 and under 15 years of age
 (iii) Over 15 and under 40 years
 (iv) Over 40 years

G.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—

- (i) Under 15 years of age
 (ii) Over 15 and under 40 years
 (iii) Over 40 years

	Baidya.	Baner.	Bhutia.	Brahman.	Chamar.	Goala.	Jatia.	Jugl.	Kalbaria.	Kamar.	Kapali.	Kayastha.	Kochh.	Kumhar.	Namasudra.	Mapti.	Pod.	Sudra.	Sunt.	Tanti.	Teli.
A.—Percentage to total male population—																					
(i) Of married men	40.9	41.9	43.0	43.1	41.6	44.4	44.9	44.3	43.1	44.3	43.7	39.6	51.7	44.5	44.7	43.7	43.1	38.7	43.7	51.4	45.8
(ii) Of single men	56.3	53.6	51.6	50.7	53.9	52.7	48.5	50.3	53.9	50.0	53.1	55.7	45.5	46.0	50.6	51.3	53.5	56.4	50.7	48.7	48.3
(iii) Of widowers	3.9	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.5	3.9	6.6	5.5	5.0	5.8	5.3	4.8	3.3	6.5	4.7	6.1	3.4	4.9	5.6	5.9	5.9
B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age	0.8	1.3	3.1	2.4	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.0	10.9	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	0.9	2.2	1.9	3.3
C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age	33.3	33.1	28.3	30.8	36.3	31.3	30.3	31.4	40.1	23.9	30.9	40.0	16.6	27.3	26.8	31.5	23.3	30.1	34.8	23.9	27.9
D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age	15.2	19.3	21.3	23.3	20.3	9.9	23.6	19.6	19.3	20.9	19.8	13.5	9.4	23.1	17.5	23.1	15.3	19.4	19.3	19.0	20.7
E.—Percentage to total female population—																					
(i) Of married women	43.3	43.5	44.9	43.9	39.1	41.3	41.4	44.4	43.2	44.3	43.3	39.7	53.5	43.6	43.5	43.3	49.0	39.9	44.3	44.1	45.8
(ii) Of single women	30.4	26.8	29.1	27.5	31.0	40.3	25.2	27.4	29.9	27.1	27.4	28.5	31.7	27.3	30.6	28.6	31.6	23.1	23.3	23.7	23.9
(iii) Of widows	26.3	30.7	26.0	28.6	29.9	17.9	33.4	28.2	27.9	28.1	29.4	31.3	14.8	23.6	25.9	28.1	19.9	33.0	24.9	23.2	30.3
F.—Percentage of married women amongst females—																					
(i) Under 10 years of age	3.1	5.9	6.7	9.1	5.4	3.5	11.4	6.6	6.2	7.4	9.4	4.1	16.3	10.6	7.4	8.1	13.5	3.4	7.7	13.3	13.0
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years of age	54.9	70.3	75.1	71.3	53.1	41.3	76.5	71.6	72.7	76.5	79.1	59.1	75.9	73.4	75.2	73.1	83.5	66.2	73.3	80.4	81.4
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years	81.6	74.3	76.4	74.0	77.0	58.3	67.3	74.3	74.4	75.1	71.5	73.9	57.7	73.4	75.4	73.3	83.3	73.3	76.7	70.7	73.9
(iv) Over 40 years	25.7	17.6	19.7	19.3	23.0	33.4	15.5	19.9	15.3	20.6	19.3	16.7	23.4	17.9	20.0	19.6	23.4	16.3	20.7	17.6	19.1
G.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—																					
(i) Under 15 years of age	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.6	5.1	7.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	5.3	4.3	3.5	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.6	6.1	4.4
(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years	13.1	25.3	23.3	25.3	23.0	16.3	33.3	23.3	25.1	24.6	23.1	26.7	10.6	26.1	24.1	23.7	16.3	26.3	23.9	20.0	23.3
(iii) Over 40 years	74.2	83.4	80.1	80.1	77.8	71.4	64.4	73.6	81.7	79.3	80.4	83.3	67.5	81.9	79.6	80.3	77.3	83.1	79.3	83.3	80.3

Kayasthboys under 15 years of age is married. The Chamar and the Kochh is rarely without a helpmate in his old age. Infant marriage of girls is much more prevalent than in Northern Bengal, but the gentry have little to do with it, and leave it to Kochhs, Pods, Tantis, and Telis. Their girls, in fact, marry late according to Indian ideas, the Kayasth and Baidya at rather more than twelve years of age, and the Brahmini a couple of months under fourteen. Regard being had to the percentage of married girls under ten years, it appears that very few of the daughters of the Tanti, Teli, Pod, and Kapali caste pass that age unmarried. In fact, the child-wife is almost universal amongst all low castes, except the Chamar. There seems to be no widow marriage, except amongst Pods, Kochhs, and Chamars. The small percentage of widows amongst Baidyas is due to the late age of marriage in that case, a circumstance that also reduces the Brahman proportion below that of most Hindu castes. It must be remembered that the Kochh of Eastern Bengal is not the Rajbansi of Kuch Bihar, but the Kochh Mandai of Maimansingh.

264. The table of marriage by caste for Western Bengal is printed on page 195. It is more full than the others, because it has to deal not only with the Hindu castes, but with several Hinduized tribes in that area.

FOR WESTERN BENGAL.

Here again the same facts come to light. It is only the sons of the lowest castes, of the Chamar, the Dom, the Bhumali, the Kaora, and the Pod, that marry as children or youths, whilst for the Brahman and the Kayasth the average age of marriage for males is over 23 years. Most of the pure Sudra castes, the Goala, Kumhar, Sadgop, Napit, Teli, and Tambuli, also marry after 20 years of age, and the same is true of some of the more humble castes, such as the Dhopa and the Tanti, and of nearly all the semi-Hinduized tribes, like the Bagdi and the Bhumij, the Santal being the last of all to wed. These latter tribes are also noticeable for the small number of widowers amongst them. Their widows marry freely and so do the men, who have lost their first wives. There is a marked difference, however, from Northern and Eastern Bengal when we turn to women. Infant marriage is far more common, and the two percentages of girls under 10 and between 10 and 15 years who are married, proves that very few pass the immature age of ten without being married, except amongst the Bhumij and Santals, who defer wedlock to nearly their fourteenth birthday. The Brahmans, Kayasths, and Baniyas show a bad example in this respect, and marry their girls far earlier than their caste-fellows in other parts of Bengal, and, in fact, as has already been noted in paragraph 261 F(2) above, are in this respect more backward than the Brahmans and Kayasths of Bihar. In regard to widow marriage, it is evidently forbidden amongst all pure Sudras and by many of the less clean castes, such as Dhopas, Sunris, Tantis and Tiarys, being in vogue amongst Hindus only by Chamars, Doms, Kurmis, Mals and Kaoras. The Dravidian tribes, whether Hinduized or not, all marry widows without hesitation. Widows are particularly numerous amongst Sadgops and Telis, in consequence of the very early age at which female children marry, whilst men defer their marriage markedly, in the case of Sadgops, to an average of about 23 years. The proportion of child-wives being higher in Western Bengal than in any other part of Bengal Proper, the percentage of child-widows is also larger.

265. The statistics of marriage for Bihar have been worked out in much detail. Its physical division into two great regions to the north and south of the Ganges suggested a natural distinction, but a short examination of the figures for North Bihar also presented a marked

FOR BIHAR. DIVERGENCE OF
MARRIAGE CUSTOM IN NORTH-
EAST AND NORTH-WEST BIHAR.

divergence in marriage practise to east and west of the frontier between Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. North-East Bihar is the home of the Ojhas or Maithil Brahmans, and they seem to have inculcated on the Hindus of that region the imperative importance of infant marriage. Their great influence is well known, and it is improbable that an excessive obedience to this ordinance would have grown up, as it has done, amongst the lower castes, who have no difficulty in finding husbands for their daughters and no dearth of females, without some religious pressure. The three tables on pages 196, 197 and 198 illustrate for North-East, North-West, and South Bihar the local marriage practises, which differ from one another and from those of Bengal Proper.

CASTES AND TRIBES.

WESTERN BENGAL.

WESTERN BENGAL.																													
Agart.	Bagdi.	Baniya.	Bauri.	Bhutmal.	Bhumil.	Brahman.	Chamar.	Dhoba.	Dom.	Goala.	Kalbartha.	Kamar.	Kaora.	Kayastha.	Kumbhar.	Kurmi.	Mal.	Nalit.	Pod.	Rajp.	Badgop.	Bental.	Bukil.	Bumt.	Butradhar.	Tambuli.	Tanti.	Tell.	Types.
MALES.																													
A.—Percentage to total male population—																													
(i) Of married men																													
(ii) Of single men																													
(iii) Of widowers																													
B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age																													
C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age																													
D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age																													
FEMALES.																													
E.—Percentage to total female population—																													
(i) Of married women																													
(ii) Of single women																													
(iii) Of widows																													
F.—Percentage of married women amongst females—																													
(i) Under 10 years of age																													
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years																													
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years																													
(iv) Over 40 years of age																													
G.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—																													
(i) Under 15 years of age																													
(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years																													
(iii) Over 40 years of age																													

CASTES AND TRIBES.

NORTH-EAST BRIR.

	Amat.	Babbar.	Banlye.	Barhl.	Brahman.	Dimaak.	Dugadli.	Gola.	Gourli.	Hajjam.	Harl.	Kayastha.	Kowat.	Khatbo.	Kochh.	Munbar.	Tand.	Toll.	Thye.
MALES.																			
A.—Percentage to total male population—																			
(i) Of married men	66.8	49.3	50.9	53.8	49.1	67.5	71.8	68.9	68.9	67.1	45.8	47.8	67.1	78.8	48.5	60.1	64.6	65.7	66.5
(ii) Of single men	28.1	46.6	41.0	35.8	46.3	26.9	28.8	26.3	30.5	27.5	50.8	46.6	26.5	21.6	53.4	33.7	30.8	27.9	38.7
(iii) Of widowers	5.3	4.1	8.0	5.4	4.8	5.8	4.4	6.8	6.6	5.4	3.9	5.8	6.4	5.6	4.1	6.2	4.6	6.4	4.8
B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age																			
(i) Under 15 years of age	37.1	7.5	10.4	28.1	8.4	35.7	40.6	37.3	36.9	33.7	3.9	8.6	36.9	50.8	2.1	37.0	38.3	33.8	17.9
C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age																			
(i) Under 15 years of age	5.7	23.8	31.5	13.2	29.6	4.0	3.9	5.2	6.6	6.0	25.4	30.2	3.1	2.9	37.1	4.7	8.6	6.3	9.3
D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age																			
(i) Under 40 years of age	13.7	15.7	22.9	15.0	14.9	10.3	9.0	15.6	16.1	16.3	15.6	17.8	17.4	13.5	13.1	17.5	9.8	15.3	15.3
FEMALES.																			
E.—Percentage to total female population—																			
(i) Of married women	64.3	54.8	48.3	53.1	45.8	63.7	67.7	64.4	60.9	61.7	49.7	44.3	63.9	69.1	45.2	66.6	61.9	67.0	64.3
(ii) Of single women	18.4	23.1	23.7	25.3	27.3	19.1	18.5	17.9	21.9	21.7	33.7	29.2	18.0	16.6	38.7	23.4	24.2	17.2	20.2
(iii) Of widows	17.4	23.1	28.1	16.6	26.9	17.2	13.8	17.9	17.2	16.6	16.6	26.5	18.1	14.3	16.1	10.0	13.9	15.8	16.5
F.—Percentage of married women amongst females—																			
(i) Under 10 years of age	30.9	11.3	13.6	25.4	7.9	33.7	36.6	37.3	37.3	31.3	8.5	7.1	43.2	47.3	5.8	26.7	23.4	35.8	17.2
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years of age	86.6	62.5	65.9	76.2	53.1	87.2	88.3	99.5	88.2	83.4	56.1	43.4	90.5	90.4	23.0	81.9	80.9	87.8	73.6
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years of age	89.8	86.0	74.2	88.2	78.3	89.6	91.8	89.8	86.2	88.7	87.3	78.5	90.3	93.7	35.9	91.0	92.1	90.8	87.1
(iv) Over 40 years	44.3	25.7	31.8	45.8	30.5	43.8	54.6	23.5	24.3	44.1	34.3	29.2	29.1	53.1	41.7	55.1	31.1	44.1	44.3
G.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—																			
(i) Under 15 years of age	4.4	4.3	11.9	4.6	5.9	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.9	4.3	4.0	8.1	3.8	5.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.6	3.7
(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years	9.6	13.4	28.0	10.4	30.9	10.0	7.6	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.7	20.5	9.3	7.0	10.2	5.5	7.2	8.6	11.8
(iii) Over 40 years	56.5	64.1	78.0	56.0	66.4	56.9	45.1	55.8	54.6	55.6	68.4	70.1	60.6	47.8	56.1	44.5	46.7	55.8	56.5

CASTES AND TRIBES.

NORTH-WEST BIHAR.

	Babhan.	Banlyu.	Bhar.	Brahman.	Dhanuk.	Dhobli.	Doodh.	Goala.	Hajam.	Kahar.	Kandui.	Kayastha.	Kurmi.	Lohar.	Nanlya.	Rajput.	Tharu.
MALES.																	
<i>A.—Percentage to total male population—</i>																	
(i) Of married men	44.9	49.3	43.3	45.2	54.2	53.9	55.1	55.1	55.5	54.7	54.7	43.4	55.7	57.6	51.4	43.9	50.6
(ii) Of single men	49.8	43.6	45.6	48.9	37.9	35.4	40.1	36.7	40.3	41.3	40.7	50.3	39.4	33.3	44.3	50.7	41.1
(iii) Of widowers	5.3	7.1	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.7	4.3	5.3	4.3	4.1	4.6	6.3	4.9	4.3	5.8	5.4	8.3
<i>B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age</i>																	
(i) Of married men	7.8	11.6	5.4	6.6	24.2	23.6	17.7	20.3	16.6	16.3	14.3	7.5	13.3	13.3	14.1	5.3	13.7
(ii) Of unmarried men	30.3	17.7	16.9	39.7	11.4	8.9	10.5	13.1	10.3	9.3	13.6	33.0	13.0	10.6	13.9	33.9	14.9
<i>C.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males between 15 and 40 years of age</i>																	
(i) Of married men	13.7	13.4	15.3	19.9	13.3	17.4	13.9	15.4	15.1	13.0	13.7	21.5	15.3	13.5	13.3	13.1	33.3
<i>D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age</i>																	
(i) Of married men	47.3	51.6	43.9	45.6	61.1	59.1	57.3	57.7	57.1	53.3	54.1	44.9	54.5	53.9	53.4	44.3	55.9
(ii) Of single men	30.3	30.3	36.4	30.6	23.5	27.9	29.5	27.4	23.4	23.9	23.3	31.6	27.3	30.3	33.4	31.1	31.3
(iii) Of widowers	32.7	13.1	14.7	33.3	15.4	13.0	13.3	14.9	14.5	15.9	13.1	23.5	13.3	13.9	13.3	24.6	11.3
<i>E.—Percentage of married women amongst females—</i>																	
(i) Under 10 years of age	13.6	8.2	3.3	3.3	23.4	17.3	13.3	13.5	13.3	11.3	9.6	4.3	13.5	9.1	8.4	4.3	13.7
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years of age	48.6	51.1	33.3	39.9	77.9	69.3	66.0	67.5	66.3	65.1	60.0	35.3	63.1	63.7	53.0	34.3	53.7
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years	30.3	35.5	33.3	30.3	33.5	31.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	33.3	30.5	31.3	37.3	30.7	39.9	39.6	31.9
(iv) Over 40 years	30.5	47.0	43.3	36.4	54.3	52.3	53.3	51.9	46.9	45.3	46.7	34.9	44.0	53.3	53.3	35.5	49.6
<i>F.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—</i>																	
(i) Under 15 years of age	3.9	1.3	1.3	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years	17.3	11.1	8.5	16.9	9.6	7.0	7.3	8.5	8.4	6.7	8.3	15.9	10.5	7.7	7.3	17.9	7.1
(iii) Over 40 years	63.6	53.3	51.4	63.4	43.0	47.5	47.4	47.9	50.3	51.3	53.0	65.0	55.3	46.4	45.9	64.3	50.3

CASTES AND TRIBES.

SOUTH BIKAL.

	Babhan.	Baniya.	Brahman.	Dhanak.	Dom.	Dusadh.	Gangaria.	Goala.	Kayastha.	Koli.	Kurmi.	Martanda.	Number.	Pargha.	Rajput.	Tandi.	Tel.
MALES.																	
A.—Percentage to total male population—																	
(i) Of married men	48.6	59.9	48.6	56.7	50.6	58.7	50.8	56.6	50.3	55.1	55.3	53.0	53.7	50.9	46.3	53.4	54.6
(ii) Of single men	46.3	41.8	44.6	36.5	43.3	36.1	44.3	37.3	43.4	38.1	37.0	43.3	46.3	46.0	47.8	48.0	40.6
(iii) Of widowers	6.1	5.3	6.8	3.6	5.9	5.2	4.9	6.3	7.3	6.8	7.7	4.7	5.1	3.1	5.9	5.6	4.9
B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age...																	
.. ..	10.0	15.3	10.9	13.3	13.7	19.8	14.7	19.8	11.0	17.0	20.3	7.1	10.9	8.1	8.3	11.3	16.0
C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age ..																	
.. ..	26.6	17.3	24.5	6.6	14.3	9.0	13.3	10.6	21.6	13.3	16.9	13.3	13.3	11.3	27.5	13.3	13.1
D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age																	
.. ..	19.5	16.6	22.2	13.1	19.7	14.8	14.0	17.3	21.3	19.6	23.9	16.1	16.6	8.6	19.9	16.6	14.1
FEMALES.																	
E.—Percentage to total female population—																	
(i) Of married women	49.5	51.0	46.3	54.7	51.7	57.3	47.4	57.3	46.9	54.9	56.4	51.3	53.3	49.1	46.9	53.7	53.6
(ii) Of single women	27.5	33.1	28.4	26.7	31.9	27.5	28.3	26.6	27.3	27.9	24.3	28.7	34.7	33.0	39.7	33.3	28.0
(iii) Of widows	23.0	16.9	25.4	19.6	16.4	15.3	24.1	16.1	23.9	17.3	23.4	20.1	13.1	16.9	23.4	23.0	18.4
F.—Percentage of married women amongst females—																	
(i) Under 10 years of age	7.5	10.3	7.4	13.7	10.3	14.9	16.6	17.3	7.3	13.0	16.5	10.1	7.7	8.1	6.3	16.4	11.3
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years of age ..	53.6	70.3	67.3	80.3	73.6	71.3	68.8	73.6	60.7	6.8	73.7	74.4	53.7	66.9	51.7	77.9	69.3
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years	38.1	33.4	73.4	67.6	33.9	33.7	33.3	39.3	31.6	38.6	31.3	37.7	66.7	33.0	31.4	38.0	36.3
(iv) Over 40 years	27.9	50.3	33.7	33.0	46.0	49.0	30.3	45.7	39.6	43.3	40.5	35.8	34.5	39.3	33.7	36.4	43.6
G.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—																	
(i) Under 15 years of age	3.3	3.6	4.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	5.5	3.0	3.6	3.5	6.1	3.1
(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years	15.3	14.5	20.3	11.9	13.1	10.9	17.3	9.6	16.3	10.3	16.3	11.3	8.3	16.3	17.3	14.7	11.3
(iii) Over 40 years	61.3	49.5	66.1	61.3	53.6	50.6	70.6	77.3	60.3	56.5	53.9	64.1	46.1	60.1	66.1	73.5	57.0

It is a noticeable fact that although the low castes of North Bihar, and especially in the north-eastern area, marry very young, such is not the case with Brahmans, Babhans, Kayasths, and Baniyas. Both sexes of these castes marry younger in South than in North Bihar. The only castes, in which the average age of marriage for males exceeds 20 years, are the Rajput in South Bihar, the Brahman and the Rajput in North-West Bihar, and the Brahman, Kayasth, Hari, and Kochh in North-East Bihar. For the last, an inhabitant of Purnea, it is as high as 24 years, or exactly the same age as has been obtained for the Kochh of Northern Bengal. The number of widowers throughout Bihar is comparatively large, except amongst the Parghas of Bhagalpur and the Dhanuks and Dusadhs of North-East Bihar. The people are too poor to remarry.

It is, however, in the case of females that the divergence of marriage practice makes itself most felt. The great preponderance of married women [E(i)] in North-East Bihar is very marked. Thus, amongst Dusadh women in this area 67·7 per cent. are married; amongst Telis, 67·0; Musahars, 66·6; Goalas, 64·4; Dhanuks, 63·7; and Tantis, 61·9 per cent. South of the Ganges the percentages are for Dusadhs, 57·3; Telis, 53·5; Musahars, 51·2; Goalas, 57·2; Dhanuks, 54·7, and Tantis, 52·7. The average for these six great castes north of the Ganges is 65·0 and to the south 54·4. The difference, 10·6 per cent., means that amongst the castes which make up the mass of the agricultural population in North-East Bihar, the reproductive section of women is 19·5 per cent., or very nearly one-fifth, more numerous than in South Bihar. This important fact, which is due to wholesale widow marriage amongst low class Hindus, goes far to explain the growth of inhabitants in North Bihar. The majority of castes in the north-western area hold an intermediate position in regard to the proportion of married women between those of the two foregoing regions.

In Bihar it is impossible, in order even roundly to estimate the age of marriage for girls, to disregard the percentage of married children under ten years of age. Thus for the Khatbe caste as many as 47·3 per cent. of these very young girls are

married, and their average age of marriage is five years and three months. Between 10 and 15 years of age 90 per cent. of the girls are married, and their average age of marriage is ten years and six months. As all women are married at 15 years of age, it results that the average age of marriage is the mean of the two preceding, or seven years and ten months. Following the same line of calculation it appears that in North-East Bihar the age of marriage for some leading castes is as given in the margin. The second table on the margin shows a very marked advance in North-West Bihar in the age of marriage, the age of Kayasth and Brahman girls before they find husbands being much higher than that assigned by

North-East Bihar.

CASTE,	AGE OF MARRIAGE OF GIRLS BETWEEN—		Average.
	0 and 10 years.	10 and 15 years.	
	Yrs. m.	Yrs. m.	Yrs. m.
Kayasth ...	9 4	12 10	11 2
Brahman ...	9 3	12 1	10 8
Babhan ...	8 2	11 11	10 1
Dhanuk ...	6 8	10 7	8 8
Teli ...	6 5	10 7	8 6
Dusadh ...	6 4	10 6	8 5
Goala ...	6 3	10 0	8 1

North-West Bihar.

	AGE OF MARRIAGE OF GIRLS BETWEEN—		Average.
	0 and 10 years.	10 and 15 years.	
	Yrs. m.	Yrs. m.	Yrs. m.
Kayasth ...	9 7	13 9	11 8
Brahman ...	9 8	13 0	11 4
Babhan ...	8 9	12 11	10 10
Dusadh }	8 8	11 7	10 2
Goala }			
Dhanuk ...	7 9	11 1	9 5

ordinary opinion. The Rajput girl marries, like the Babhan and the aboriginal Tharu, a little later than the Dusadh. So do the Nuniya, Lohar, Kurmi,

and Kahar, but only on an average a month or two later. The Dhanuk girl marries earlier than females in any other large caste in this area, though a year later than girls of low caste in North-East Bihar. It is unnecessary to tabulate the figures for South Bihar. The third of the large statements on the preceding pages shows that for the higher castes the age of female marriage is very similar to, but somewhat earlier than, that of the same castes in North-East Bihar, whilst for the lower castes it is similar to, but somewhat later than, that of the humbler castes of North-West Bihar.

One of the most marked results of the greater equality of age of bride and bridegroom amongst the patrician clans of North Bihar is that they show a much smaller percentage of widows than amongst the upper classes of Bengal Proper, a result, which is aided by a healthier climate. Excluding the four castes of Brahmans, Babhans, Kayasths and Rajputs widow marriage is evidently met with in every caste, though seemingly least common amongst Baniyas in North-East Bihar. The Gangautas, a largish tribe in Bhagalpur and Purnea on the borders of Bengal Proper, also seem to eschew the practice, influenced probably by Bengali example and, like their Kochh neighbours, by a desire to raise themselves in the social scale. In the whole of the Bihar province the Musahars of the north-eastern area, with only 5.5 per cent. of widows amongst women between 15 and 40 years, are the most addicted to widow marriage. The Tharus of Champaran and the Dhobis, Lohars, and Dusadhs of North-West Bihar follow them very closely in this respect.

266. It is a long flight from Bihar to Orissa, and the change in marriage custom is not less far-reaching. The statistics for Orissa are embodied in the statement on page 201.

FOR ORISSA.

Child marriage amongst males is unknown, and boy marriage is extremely infrequent. Like the writer caste in other parts of the Lower Provinces, Karan men show a good example of prudence, their average age of marriage being over 25 years. For no caste is it lower than 21 years, and generally 23 years of age. Amongst women the reproductive section is smaller than in any other subprovince. Infant marriage is very rare, except amongst Brahminis, and the age of marriage is remarkably high, except in the priestly caste. The Karan girl marries at 14½ and the Kandh, Gond, Santal, and Savar of the hills nearly at 15 years; the girls of the great agricultural tribe of Chasas at 13 years and 10 months; of the equally large cowherd caste at 13 years and 3 months; the Guria or confectioner and the Tanti or weaver girl marrying exactly at 13 years. Widow marriage is universal, except amongst Brahmans and Karans, but the Khandaits are beginning to disavow it. The number of young widows amongst Karans, however, is small, in consequence of the lateness of female marriage amongst them.

267. The last great subprovince is Chutia Nagpur, and its caste marriage table follows that of Orissa. The most noticeable facts in the foregoing statement are the remarkable

FOR CHUTIA NAGPUR.

lateness of marriage amongst the Hos of Singhbhum and the early marriage amongst the castes of Hazaribagh, especially the Koeri and Teli, and amongst the Baniyas and Brahmans of Lohardaga, in which practice they follow the usage of the Hindus of Bihar. The Rajput marries comparatively late. Amongst Dravidian tribes the Oraon man marries earliest, nearly five years earlier than the Munda. The Bhumij comes next to the Ho in lateness of marriage, but the Hinduized Bhuiya has adopted Hindu custom. In regard to female marriage it appears that half the Ho women between 15 and 40 years are unmarried, which proves the average age of marriage to be over 27 years of age, or later than in England. It seems also that in one hundred women over 40 years of age, eight women of the Ho tribe are unmarried and probably die without finding a husband. The Hindu castes follow the Bihar practice of early marriage, but the Rajput girl of Lohardaga is given in wedlock at 12 years of age. Thirteen and-a-half is the general marriage age for girls of the aboriginal tribes, but the Bhuiya, Oraon, Agaria and Kurmi give their daughters in marriage a little under 13 years. Widow marriage is generally practised, except by Brahmans, Rajputs and Baniyas, but the Bhuiyas, Bhumijis and Kahars are seemingly beginning to imitate their more respectable Hindu neighbours.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES.																		
OLD ORISSA DISTRICTS (VIZ.), CUTTACK, PURI, AND BALASOR.										ANGUL.								
CASTES AND TRIBES.																		
Orissa.	Bauri.	Brahman.	Chasa.	Gaur.	Guria.	Kandara.	Karun.	Kowat.	Khandait.	Tanti.	Kandh.	Bastudi.	Gond.	Ho or Kol.	Juang.	Pan.	Santal.	Batar.
MALES.																		
A.—Percentage to total male population—																		
(i) Of married men	43.3	47.1	43.5	43.3	43.3	43.3	40.9	44.3	43.3	47.3	33.0	39.4	38.7	37.1	43.3	40.3	37.3	41.9
(ii) Of single men	54.7	47.4	53.4	48.0	48.0	53.5	54.3	51.9	54.3	43.4	59.0	53.0	57.5	60.3	47.1	57.0	60.9	54.3
(iii) Of widowers	3.1	5.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	4.3	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.1	4.3	3.4	1.5	3.3
B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age ...																		
C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age ...																		
D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age ...																		
FEMALES.																		
E.—Percentage to total female population—																		
(i) Of married women	43.3	47.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	37.3	44.3	43.3	43.3	37.9	39.3	40.3	37.4	49.9	40.3	36.3	40.3
(ii) Of single women	43.3	33.7	33.3	33.0	33.0	37.0	36.5	37.1	43.3	33.5	50.3	46.3	47.3	54.3	39.4	47.9	53.1	45.4
(iii) Of widows	14.3	37.1	13.3	19.9	19.9	17.7	20.0	13.7	23.0	13.3	11.9	13.6	11.9	8.0	10.7	11.3	11.6	13.0
F.—Percentage of married women amongst females—																		
(i) Under 10 years of age	5	3.9	7	1.6	1.6	1.3	6	1.3	1.5	3.5	6	7.9	5	7	4	8	4	6
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years ...	13.4	63.0	23.3	34.1	40.4	30.5	11.6	29.3	23.4	40.6	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.3	16.0	10.4	7.3	7.3
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years ...	33.3	79.3	37.3	36.0	37.0	37.3	75.4	37.6	33.1	37.3	70.3	30.9	33.9	73.1	33.6	34.3	73.6	33.0
(iv) Over 40 years of age	39.4	39.3	34.9	31.0	37.3	35.7	39.3	33.6	39.3	39.9	44.4	43.5	43.1	37.1	31.7	44.0	44.1	44.5
G.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—																		
(i) Under 15 years of age	3.0	4.1	3.1	4.3	3.9	6.4	3.9	3.3	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.9	3.3	3.7	1.6	4.3	3.3	3.3
(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years ...	7.7	30.0	9.0	11.4	10.5	9.7	17.9	9.6	13.3	9.7	3.5	7.6	6.7	3.6	4.3	3.0	3.6	7.3
(iii) Over 40 years	60.3	70.6	64.9	63.4	63.4	64.0	70.3	60.3	70.9	53.9	33.9	53.9	53.4	41.7	47.3	55.3	54.3	54.3

CASTES AND TRIBES.																									
CHUTIA NAGPUR.				MAHERUM.				LOHARDAGA.								HAZARIBAGH.				CHUTIA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES.				SANTAL PARGANAS.	
SINGBHEUM.		Bhumij.		Bhuiya.	Bhumij.	Banta L.	Bantiya.	Bantiya.	Bhuiya.	Brahman.	Kharwar.	Mahih.	Munda.	Oron.	Rajput.	Kahar.	Koeri.	Rajput.	Tell.	Agaria.	Chero.	Gond.	Kurm.	Pan.	Bantol.
Ho.																									
MALES.																									
A.—Percentage to total male population—																									
(i) Of married men		38.1	30.8	45.3	39.4	38.7	50.3	45.6	49.1	48.0	44.4	38.8	41.5	44.7	51.7	57.6	45.3	55.8	46.4	41.9	44.3	45.9	44.3	39.5	
(ii) Of single men		59.3	68.9	51.4	57.3	58.7	44.3	53.9	45.5	50.9	53.7	58.4	55.9	49.8	44.3	38.7	49.4	40.3	50.4	54.8	53.5	48.5	53.4	58.4	
(iii) Of widowers		3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.4	4.1	13.9	2.8	3.6	5.5	4.1	3.7	5.3	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	
B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age																									
1.3	0.6	3.7	1.8	1.4	11.6	4.0	11.6	5.1	5.4	3.4	4.5	13.4	23.3	5.3	21.3	4.3	1.3	3.9	7.1	1.5	3.3				
C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age																									
37.1	55.3	18.7	33.1	39.1	13.3	18.0	23.1	17.6	19.3	26.3	13.4	25.9	11.7	8.3	28.0	8.6	17.5	17.4	16.3	30.9					
D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age																									
10.3	11.4	11.6	11.7	9.7	19.7	11.3	18.9	14.0	9.7	10.8	10.6	17.1	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	11.9	9.4	10.7						
FEMALES.																									
E.—Percentage to total female population—																									
(i) Of married women		37.3	39.8	45.1	40.1	38.1	46.8	49.9	48.8	43.8	43.0	40.1	41.7	45.7	51.4	56.6	46.1	55.4	43.7	45.5	43.9	46.6	48.7	40.3	
(ii) Of single women		46.5	61.6	38.1	41.5	40.6	30.4	45.6	38.0	45.5	44.3	45.9	45.9	33.4	38.3	29.3	39.8	29.3	46.9	44.8	44.3	38.3	45.1	51.0	
(iii) Of widows		16.3	8.6	16.8	18.4	11.3	20.8	13.5	23.3	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.4	21.9	19.4	13.5	24.1	15.3	9.4	9.7	11.3	13.3	11.3	8.7	
F.—Percentage of married women amongst females—																									
(i) Under 10 years of age		1.5	0.5	3.3	1.7	0.9	12.1	3.1	10.1	3.6	2.9	1.5	1.7	5.8	11.7	30.9	11.7	30.9	2.1	0.7	1.3	4.9	0.4	1.1	
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years		13.6	4.6	43.1	31.6	15.9	68.6	23.9	61.6	34.5	37.3	23.9	40.3	49.1	68.4	76.6	53.7	76.5	43.9	31.3	29.4	40.6	16.7	18.8	
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years		71.3	50.9	38.8	79.4	81.7	51.3	36.7	78.9	34.0	35.4	30.3	34.0	79.3	33.3	38.4	76.5	37.3	30.0	38.6	37.9	38.8	38.9	30.3	
(iv) Over 40 years		36.6	43.3	38.8	36.5	40.3	48.9	44.4	38.5	48.0	43.6	44.5	44.5	40.8	34.9	43.1	33.3	40.5	39.4	51.1	47.4	46.3	50.8	30.3	
G.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—																									
(i) Under 15 years of age		1.1	6.1	5.6	3.5	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.8	3.3	2.3	4.0	3.5	5.3	1.9	2.6	5.7	3.9	3.1	1.3	3.8	1.8	3.3	3.6	
(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years		14.0	8.6	13.4	14.6	9.3	16.3	9.3	19.6	12.6	9.7	11.0	13.9	17.6	13.4	9.5	31.0	11.9	7.8	7.5	8.1	6.7	5.1	6.8	
(iii) Over 40 years		63.1	42.9	60.9	63.1	50.4	61.6	55.3	66.4	51.7	49.3	54.7	55.0	58.8	64.9	66.8	68.6	59.3	40.1	46.3	53.3	53.4	47.6	39.4	

268. The tribes of Darjeeling require separate consideration. Their marriage statistics are tabulated below:—

DARJEELING.	CASTES AND TRIBES.									
	Bhutia.	Brahman.	Kshatriya.	Gurung.	Khumbu.	Lepcha.	Limbu.	Magar.	Murmi.	Nowar.
MALES.										
<i>A.—Percentage to total male population—</i>										
(i) Of married men	45.2	57.3	66.8	41.3	41.3	47.3	46.9	43.7	41.1	44.6
(ii) Of single men	52.4	40.4	51.5	56.6	56.9	49.7	51.4	54.4	57.0	53.5
(iii) Of widowers	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.9
<i>B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age</i>	0.7	4.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6
<i>C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age...</i>	40.0	31.0	20.6	34.6	33.3	30.1	35.3	30.9	33.9	32.2
<i>D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age</i>	9.5	4.0	6.4	10.6	9.4	9.4	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.6
FEMALES.										
<i>E.—Percentage to total female population—</i>										
(i) Of married women	47.8	58.0	46.9	43.2	43.4	46.3	43.2	47.2	43.7	42.2
(ii) Of single women	43.2	35.3	46.6	50.4	46.5	43.3	48.4	45.9	46.2	50.6
(iii) Of widows	9.0	8.7	6.5	6.4	8.1	9.9	8.4	6.9	8.1	7.2
<i>F.—Percentage of married women amongst females—</i>										
(i) Under 10 years of age	0.2	1.6	0.6	...	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	...
(ii) Over 10 and under 15 years of age ...	4.6	51.2	14.8	50.1	3.5	7.3	6.1	4.6	4.7	8.3
(iii) Over 15 and under 40 years	74.1	88.1	86.2	76.7	75.4	71.4	69.1	81.8	76.7	77.1
(iv) Over 40 years	66.5	68.3	63.1	33.9	60.1	66.3	63.1	65.8	61.6	65.6
<i>G.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—</i>										
(i) Under 15 years of age	...	4.1	...	2.3	5.7	...	2.1	...	4.5	4.3
(ii) Over 15 and under 40 years	6.2	7.8	4.0	3.6	6.8	5.4	6.1	4.8	6.0	7.1
(iii) Over 40 years	30.2	31.6	37.4	33.9	39.1	31.1	37.5	33.4	37.8	34.4

Bhutia and Lepcha men marry at 25 years of age and Brahmans at 20, the Gurung, Khumbu and Limbu at 24, and the other tribes at 23 years. The infant marriage of girls may be said not to exist. In fact the age of marriage for girls is generally very little under 15 years, except for Brahmans and Gurungs, whose daughters are single only up to 12½ years. The Kshatriya girl marries a couple of months over 14 years. Widow marriage seems to be universal, but, as it is a known fact that the majority of the tribes consist of immigrants in the prime of life, the number of widows is necessarily small, and no argument can be based on their proportion.

269. The following statement, though not exhaustive, presents the marriage proportions of the leading sections of the Hindu commercial class in Bengal and Bihar:—

	EASTERN BENGAL.		WESTERN BENGAL.		SOUTH BIHAR.				NORTH BIHAR.			
	Subarnabani.	Gandhabani.	Subarnabani.	Gandhabani.	Adrahi.	Mahuri.	Baranagar.	Beniyar.	Sinduria.	Baranagar.	Beniyar.	Sinduria.
MALES.												
A.—Percentage to total male population—												
(i) of married men	40.2	43.4	44.6	45.2	52.1	49.7	53.2	54.8	53.2	53.0	54.6	52.2
(ii) of single men	54.6	52.3	49.3	47.9	39.9	44.4	39.0	38.3	40.7	40.2	40.0	43.6
(iii) of widowers	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.9	8.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.8	5.4	4.2
B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.1	9.2	8.1	20.3	8.5	18.1	9.8	14.1	29.1
C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age...	34.8	33.5	27.4	28.4	17.1	18.7	13.3	11.4	18.7	20.9	13.5	14.1
D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age	19.0	19.5	23.5	21.1	26.5	18.7	19.5	16.3	17.7	18.1	16.8	11.4

	EASTERN BENGAL.		WESTERN BENGAL.		SOUTH BIHAR.					NORTH BIHAR.		
	Subarnabanik.	Gandhabanik.	Subarnabanik.	Gandhabanik.	Adrakhi.	Mahuri.	Barnawar.	Rauniyar.	Sinduria.	Barnawar.	Rauniyar.	Sinduria.
FEMALES.												
A.—Percentage to total female population—												
(i) of married women	42.3	42.2	42.1	43.7	55.4	50.0	53.9	49.1	55.1	48.9	53.1	55.4
(ii) of single women	27.6	27.3	23.1	20.9	20.8	29.9	29.7	24.9	26.8	29.1	29.7	23.3
(iii) of widows	30.1	30.5	34.8	35.4	23.8	20.1	16.4	26.0	18.1	22.0	17.2	21.3
B.—Percentage of married women amongst females—												
(i) under 10 years of age	5.0	5.9	10.1	12.3	14.5	6.5	12.6	6.1	20.0	6.6	8.5	19.0
(ii) over 10 and under 15 years of age ...	64.7	73.3	81.8	87.3	75.9	50.6	53.2	63.9	61.1	44.5	59.6	60.3
(iii) over 15 years and under 40 years ...	75.6	73.8	68.4	68.8	80.6	84.4	83.1	85.1	78.5	82.7	88.7	79.8
(iv) over 40 years	17.3	17.8	18.2	17.4	36.2	41.8	51.5	29.3	54.0	40.4	43.6	50.7
C.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—												
(i) under 15 years of age	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.3	5.2	3.4	4.3	3.8	7.2	7.2	3.1	7.7
(ii) over 15 and under 40 years	24.0	25.5	31.2	30.9	18.7	14.3	13.3	14.0	18.5	5.9	9.6	13.6
(iii) over 40 years	82.6	82.2	81.7	82.5	63.5	57.9	48.0	70.5	45.4	59.4	56.3	49.3

The almost exact agreement of these statistics for Subarnabaniks and Gandhabaniks in Eastern and Western Bengal clearly establishes the fact that marriage practice is a matter of local custom and does not vary with the caste. The male members of these trading guilds marry nearly two years later to the east than to the west of the Bhagirathi, and their girls a year later. Both condemn widow marriage, but the lateness of marriage in the eastern groups makes young widows proportionately fewer. In Bihar, child marriage of boys and girls is very common amongst all Baniya castes, especially amongst the Barnawars and Sindurias. Judged by the percentages amongst Brahmans, the Adrakhi section do not seem to permit widow marriage, though Mr. Risley states that such is the case. All the other groups probably follow this practice, the Mahuris of South Bihar and the Barnawars of North Bihar to a small extent, but the Rauniyars of North Bihar as much as many very low castes. The small percentage of widows amongst Barnawars in South Bihar strongly suggests their remarriage. The same suspicion arises against Sindurias, north and south of the Ganges, from the small percentage of widows over 40 years of age and the very large proportion of married women, over 55 per cent. of the total females of the caste.

270. The marginal statement presents interesting examples of divergent marriage practice in different sections of the same tribes. It intercompares the statistics of marriage

FOR MAGHS AND KOCHHS.

	Maghs of Chittagong.	Maghs of Bakharganj.	Rajbansis of Kuch Bihar.	Paliyas of Dinajpur.
MALES.				
A.—Percentage to total male population—				
(i) of married men ...	34.9	40.0	37.8	42.4
(ii) of single men ...	62.5	56.6	55.4	53.2
(iii) of widowers ...	2.5	5.4	6.8	4.4
B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age.	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.2
C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age.	42.2	33.9	41.4	33.8

of the Maghs of Chittagong with those of the same people in Bakharganj and those of the Rajbansi Kochh of Kuch Bihar with similar figures for the Paliya Kochh of Dinajpur. Amongst Maghs it appears that the men marry later in Chittagong than in Bakharganj, whilst the converse is true of girls, hardly any girl in Bakharganj being wed under 15 years of age, whilst 13 years and 9 months is the

	Maghs of Chit- tagong.	Maghs of Bak- harganj.	Rajbansis of Kuch Bihar.	Paliyas of Di- nampur.
MALES—concluded.				
<i>D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age.</i>	10·4	16·3	23·8	14·0
FEMALES.				
<i>A.—Percentage to total female population—</i>				
(i) of married women ...	38·8	42·1	40·1	45·5
(ii) of single women ...	38·7	50·6	30·7	36·7
(iii) of widows ...	22·4	7·3	29·2	17·8
<i>B.—Percentage of married women amongst females—</i>				
(i) under 10 years of age	0·7	0·3	8·8	3·4
(ii) over 10 and under 15 years of age,	26·5	2·1	69·3	50·1
(iii) over 15 years and under 40 years.	76·5	80·1	68·9	84·1
(IV) over 40 years.	28·3	66·9	18·2	34·3
<i>C.—Percentage of widows amongst married females—</i>				
(i) under 15 years of age	4·4	...	6·3	4·8
(ii) over 15 and under 40 years	17·3	6·1	30·5	13·6
(iii) over 40 years ...	71·4	32·3	81·6	65·5

average in Chittagong. The greatest distinction, however, is in regard to widow marriage, which is very prevalent amongst the Maghs of Bakharganj, but rare in Chittagong. In the former area the Maghs are a very small community, surrounded by a strange people and far removed from their tribe fellows in Burma. A wife is probably often difficult to find, and the marriageable widow is not long left single. Amongst the Kochhs a similar divergence of practice, though for very different reasons, is observable. The Rajbansis of Kuch Bihar, who is struggling hard to raise himself in the Hindu

social scale and would have it believed that he is a Rajput, who temporarily lapsed from the true path of orthodoxy, eschews widow marriage and practises infant marriage with a zeal that the strictest Brahman could not excel. On the other hand, the Paliya of Dinampur, who makes no pretension to high lineage, marries his daughter at twelve and-a-half years of age and does not debar his widow from remarriage. His customs are those of the low caste Hindus and Musalmans amongst whom he lives. The foregoing statistics for the Kuch Bihar Rajbansis are derived from a population of 347,064 persons of that tribe in that State out of a total Hindu population in 1891 of 406,528. The total Hindu population in 1881 was 427,478, so that there has been a decrease of 4·9 per cent. Making allowance for the fact that many have emigrated to the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri, it still seems probable that a community, which restrains such a large section of its women from maternity, must necessarily be a decadent one in point of numbers.

271. The marriage statistics of the large sect of Baisnabs, who are found in every subprovince, of Sannyasis in Bengal and Bihar, and of Atithis and Gosains in Bihar are tabulated below :—

	BAISNABS.					SANNYASI.		ATITHI.	GOSAIN.
	Northern Bengal.	Eastern Bengal.	Western Bengal.	Bihar.	Orissa.	Bengal.	Bihar.	Bihar.	Bihar.
MALES.									
<i>A.—Percentage to total male population—</i>									
(i) of married men	46·1	31·4	47·2	30·3	38·7	41·9	46·2	44·5	45·5
(ii) of single men	44·2	47·4	44·5	51·7	56·8	53·8	45·6	50·4	48·8
(iii) of widowers	7·7	21·2	8·3	8·9	4·4	4·3	6·2	5·1	7·7
<i>B.—Percentage of married men amongst males under 15 years of age ...</i>									
...	2·3	3·3	2·1	9·1	1·2	2·3	10·4	8·4	14·4
<i>C.—Percentage of unmarried men amongst males between 15 and 40 years of age</i>									
...	25·9	47·4	26·6	37·8	37·0	33·2	20·3	22·7	22·3
<i>D.—Percentage of widowers amongst married males over 40 years of age ...</i>									
...	19·9	51·5	25·4	26·7	18·0	17·1	21·3	18·3	22·5

	BAINNABS.					SANNYASI.		ATITHI.	GOSAIN.
	Northern Bengal.	Eastern Bengal.	Western Bengal.	Bihar.	Orissa.	Bengal.	Bihar.	Bihar.	Bihar.
FEMALES.									
A.—Percentage to total female population—									
(i) of married women	37.3	18.8	41.3	45.5	41.3	44.0	40.3	47.1	53.7
(ii) of single women	30.1	11.7	18.9	28.6	26.5	33.3	28.3	29.3	26.4
(iii) of widows	42.7	69.5	39.9	25.8	32.2	22.7	31.4	23.1	20.9
B.—Percentage of married women amongst females—									
(i) under 10 years of age	8.1	4.6	13.1	9.1	3.3	6.7	11.4	5.5	14.1
(ii) over 10 and under 15 years of age	66.8	50.4	92.1	67.5	70.5	34.3	68.3	54.3	65.3
(iii) over 15 years and under 40 years	60.6	33.0	71.2	77.1	81.0	74.9	78.5	81.5	83.3
(iv) over 40 years	16.8	7.0	17.3	31.5	20.3	26.4	20.3	36.5	41.4
C.—Percentage of widows, amongst married females—									
(i) under 15 years of age	6.9	20.3	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.7	5.1	3.6	5.1
(ii) over 15 and under 40 years ...	36.7	63.7	28.4	18.6	15.5	31.3	19.4	16.8	16.6
(iii) over 40 years	53.1	15.3	68.6	68.0	60.4	73.1	60.3	63.3	57.9

It is evident that Bainsnabs are to all intents a regular caste in Western Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The same is true of Sannyasis in both Bengal and Bihar, and of Atithis and Gosains. All these sects seem to be polygamous, except in Western Bengal, and in their age of marriage closely follow the practice of the ordinary Hindu castes, amongst whom they live. The Bainsnabs of Eastern Bengal receive a large contingent, from the widowed of both sexes, there being only 18.8 per cent. of married women and 69.8 per cent. of widows amongst females of this sect in that area. This circumstance points to their being a mere aggregate of persons, and especially of women, who have rejected caste as a moral restraint and are casteless because disreputable. In Northern Bengal also the fallen widow appears very often to find refuge in Vishuism. Married men, who have abandoned their wives, seem proportionately very numerous amongst Bainsnabs in Bengal Proper.

272. Tabulation sheet IV recorded not only caste, but the subdivisions of each caste. The results, however, were not very satisfactory, and they have not been printed. Imperial Table D only shows

SUB-CASTE.

THE NUMBER OF SUB-CASTES.

NAMES OF CASTES.	Bardwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Penna Division.	Shahjpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chutia Nagpur Division.
Babhan	...	1	63	...	...	675	139	...	25
Bagdi	120	80	40	25	10	...	14	7	7
Baidya	28	16	24	28	46	4	1	10	14
Baniya	92	34	42	27	30	71	88	64	65
Bauri	107	3	17	5	...	...	20	...	16
Beldar	...	3	14	1	...	46	27	...	13
Bhar	18	3	13	9	...	23	7	...	10
Bhumij	125	3	3	1	6	...	5	18	57
Brahman	210	125	253	109	47	301	169	168	118
Chamar	156	54	100	41	29	109	96	40	57
Dhanuk	6	9	24	6	2	96	65	3	15
Dhoba	114	64	49	34	59	35	34	31	15
Dom	102	54	31	16	25	83	56	30	67
Domadh	30	26	54	16	9	113	49	3	54
Goala	151	83	150	67	30	72	76	66	105
Jogi	68	41	47	60	96	59	25	17	23
Kaibartta	100	56	56	51	29	1	55	26	10
Kamar	223	64	119	41	41	234	181	40	129
Kayastha	71	46	61	108	136	67	53	25	36
Koeri	24	13	41	20	3	87	88	1	30
Kol	11	8	15	1	3	2	40	...	95
Kumhar	79	51	78	41	24	60	41	32	83
Kurmi	91	46	125	44	8	98	74	9	112
Munda	3	2	57	2	1	3	...	...	98
Mushahar	8	9	20	5	1	175	61	...	7
Napit	154	96	74	113	90	45	76	21	56
Nunia	12	10	69	30	13	101	50	3	24
Oraon	17	6	295	1	1	2	...	...	55
Rajput	75	44	60	14	4	634	229	47	180
Sedgop	136	44	31	8	6	6	32	7	13
Santal	23	4	19	1	2	1	16	3	33
Sonar	84	33	31	8	5	133	60	1	30
Sunri	111	54	63	51	8	9	...	39	...
Tamboli	113	19	16	9	...	46	27	...	30
Tanti	108	46	75	49	23	50	17	79	6
Teli	92	93	97	66	31	55	64	53	53
Kalu	118	51	10	9	2	...	17	...	26

mans, Kayasths, Rajputs, &c., nearly always largely exceeded those, who

in its second column the number of sub-castes found in each revenue Division of the Lower Provinces. A few of these statistics are given on the margin. It is easy to imagine the size of the volume or volumes which would be needed if only the totals of each sub-caste were printed in district detail. There was, however, another objection to their publication, besides expense. It was found that they were of very little value, except as a list of the names of the subdivisions. The number of persons of unspecified sub-caste under every caste except the highest, such as Brah-

returned sub-caste. For instance, the great majority of blacksmiths gave their caste as Kamar and their sub-caste as Kamar also. It was, however, found that very often the lower the caste, the greater the number of sub-divisions. The meanly born Hindu is never weary of pretending to some little superiority over his caste fellows, and as evidence of it calls him by some title derived from the upper classes or from his own imagination. The statistics of sub-caste have been preserved in manuscript.

273. In the introduction to his *Castes and Tribes of Bengal*, page xc, Mr. Risley suggests that infant marriage has its origin in the practice, known as hypergamy, which "compels a man to wed his daughter with a member of a group, equal or superior in rank to his own, while he himself may take his wife from a group of inferior standing." He argues that the girls of the highest group are placed at a great matrimonial disadvantage, by being debarred from seeking husbands in a lower group, whilst the marriageable men of their own rank are reduced in numbers, by being carried off by brides of lower degree. It, therefore, behoves their fathers to lose no time in securing for them boys of the highest group before their less high-born rivals can intervene. The proposition seems eminently truthlike, although it overlooks the almost universal practice amongst civilized peoples for men to seek for wives of a social station higher than their own. Statistics, however, do not bear it out in Bengal. Hypergamy in any really efficient degree exists only amongst the upper castes, which in the foregoing paragraphs have been abundantly shown to marry their daughters later than any other members of Hindu society. The hypergamous castes, in fact, generally avoid infant marriage.

274. In discussing the above theory of the cause of immature wedlock, Mr. Risley successfully combats another explanation, which is thus stated by Mr. Nesfield:—"In the oldest type of society a woman was exposed to a double evil—the stain of communism within her own clan, so long as she remained there, and the risk of forcible abduction into an alien clan, where she became the wife-slave of the man who captured her. And herein, I think, lies the secret of the seemingly irrational and certainly unnatural custom of the Hindus, by which a girl is betrothed at six or eight and married at ten or eleven." Mr. Risley very effectively points out that Hindu society "as depicted in the Rig and Atharva Vedas," long before it adopted infant marriage, had "got far beyond the stage of communal marriage and forcible abduction of wives;" adding that "courtship of a very modern type was fully recognized," and as a matter of fact, even Brahmans married freely with women of far lower caste.

275. It is, therefore, necessary to find a third theory, and it seems to me that infant marriage in India is simply an exaggerated form of the precaution common to all peoples, who have adopted the system of parental selection or *mariage de convenance*. Child marriage,—it is proved that infant marriage exists to a very limited extent—is a necessary complement or corollary of caste organization. When the Institutes of Manu became the social law of the Hindus, and the idea of the supreme degradation involved in a marriage outside the caste group grew into an universal social axiom, a degradation, which damned not only the individual, but her or his parents and the whole family, things matrimonial had reached a degree of importance too great to allow them to depend on the fancies of a love-sick maiden. A woman will, it is said, go to the end of the world for the man she loves, whatever his rank in popular esteem, and the Hindu father, like an European parent, would probably have been often willing to let her have her own way and lie in the bed she had made for herself, if she alone were concerned. But, when it was in the power of every girl to bring more than disgrace, in fact, social and religious ostracism, on her family, it was highly desirable that she should be fitted with a help-mate of the right caste and of the most reputable section of the caste available, before she became old enough to look around her and fix her affections on some undesirable, it might be some absolutely ruinous, alliance. The existing state of things bears out this view. In the upper castes, in which a girl is properly looked after and secluded from dangerous acquaintances within the women's apartments, it is safe

THE ORIGIN OF INFANT MARRIAGE. MR. RISLEY'S THEORY OF HYPERGAMY.

MR. NESFIELD'S THEORY OF PRIMITIVE SURVIVAL.

A NECESSARY COMPLEMENT OF CASTE ENDOGAMY.

to leave her unmarried till, with Asiatic precociousness, she is an adult ; but in the lower orders, particularly amongst the labouring castes of Bihar, whose women go about openly and work in the fields, it is imperatively necessary to anticipate the period of budding womanhood. The practice of infant marriage amongst Dusadhs, Musahars and Chamars is meaningless without this explanation. The sexes are in very even proportion. There is no lack of material for husbands or wives. At the same time people, that allow their girls a great deal of liberty, in the way of freedom from the personal restraint of the *zandâ*, but who may lose caste, which even to a Dom means a very great deal, by any vagaries in their connubial arrangements, must apply another safeguard against family disgrace. It is necessary to marry their daughters as children and not to wait to a period when great risk would be inevitable. Amongst Musalmans also, and for the same reason, it is statistically proved that the higher the family rank, the later the marriage of girls and, conversely, the lower its position, the earlier the age of wedlock. As observed in a previous paragraph, religious influence may sometimes produce an exaggeration of the practice and girls be married as actual infants, as is the case in North-East Bihar ; but, broadly speaking, it seems certain that the age of female marriage is regulated by the necessities of precaution alone. It is a custom as far removed from being "irrational" and "unnatural," the epithets Mr. Nesfield applies to it, as any social law can be. It is eminently wise, considering the objects in view, and acts as a kindly protection of girls against their own possibly wayward fancies.

276. The marriage statistics recorded in the foregoing statements afford no evidence of the existence of the practice, known as Kulinism, by which a Brahman of high rank marries many wives, usually of a lower section than his own, the alliance being

PERCENTAGE OF THE MARRIED AMONGST BRAHMAN.

		Males.	Females.
Northern Bengal	...	46.7	39.1
Eastern Bengal	...	41.6	39.1
Western Bengal	...	43.1	42.8
North-East Bihar	...	49.1	45.8
North-West Bihar	...	45.2	45.5
South Behar	...	48.6	46.2
Orissa	...	47.0	47.1
Chutia Nagpur	...	49.0	48.8

is not the case being North-West Bihar and Orissa. The excess of married males in Northern Bengal is due to the great number of immigrant Brahmans from the west and east of Bengal Proper, who go there in search of clerical and professional employment, unaccompanied by their wives. The Brahman caste is subject to much uncertainty in all parts of the province in consequence of the migratory habits of its men. Moreover, there is reason to believe that many married immigrants into Bengal Proper from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces, who are not Brahmans, describe themselves as such. This is undoubtedly the case with Babhans and may be with other castes. The manner of compiling Imperial Table D also detracts from the value of its figures in this respect. As stated in paragraph 259 above, urban population, which always shows an excess of men, was excluded. Towns, by the nature of the occupations they afford, naturally attract many married Brahmans, whose wives remain in their village homes. Such persons have been omitted in the calculations of marriage by caste. If they had been included, they would have raised the percentage of married Brahman men still higher. On the whole, therefore, it may be said that Kulinism exists only to a very limited extent. In fact, as is generally known, public opinion is very hostile to the practice, and seems to have either suppressed it or nearly succeeded in doing so.

THE MARRIAGE PRACTICES OF MUSALMANS. 277. The table on page 209 presents statistics for Musalmans similar to the foregoing.

Although the preparation of the figures on which the above table is based, their abstraction, tabulation, and final compilation, cost one-fourth part of the total expenditure on Imperial Table D, or about Rs. 30,000, the results are very meagre. It can only be broadly deduced that Muhammadans of the upper classes marry later and practise widow marriage less than the lower orders of the same community. Although in Bengal Proper the Shaikh is usually a petty cultivator, he ranks above the Jolaha or weaver. In Eastern Bengal the Shaikh

young man marries at about 21 years of age and the Jolaha two years earlier, whilst the Jolaha girl is married at 11 years and the Shaikh girl a month or two over 12 years. Ten per cent. of the former under ten years of age are given in marriage and less than five of the latter. Much the same state of things exists in other parts of Bengal Proper, but, as noticed before, the age of wedlock is lower in Western Bengal, the local practice being probably influenced by Hindu example. In Bihar, Hindu custom has a similar effect, infant marriage of both boys and girls being common amongst all sections of Musalmans, especially in the functional groups or quasi-castes of Dhobis and Dhunias. Widow marriage is also far more frequent amongst these servile classes than amongst the local Musalman gentry of Moghuls and Pathans. These two high-bred groups also marry their daughters very much later, as many as 55 per cent. of girls between 10 and 15 years of age being still unwed, a fact that indicates nearly 13 years of age as being the age of marriage. In Orissa, again, the practice of Musalmans is hardly distinguishable from that of Hindus, youths and girls marrying late, girls at about 14 years of age.

278. The number of married Musalman men in British territory in 1891 was 5,414,069 to 5,586,980 married Musalman women. The proportion, therefore, of married women to 1,000 married men was 1,032. In 1881 it was ascertained to be 1,033.

Proportion of married Musalman women to 1,000 married Musalman men :—

	In 1881.	In 1891.
<i>In Eastern Bengal—</i>		
Chittagong ...	1,296	1,290
Noakhali ...	1,081	1,120
Dacca ...	1,079	1,051
Faridpur ...	1,065	1,043
Maimansingh ...	1,043	1,032
Tippera ...	1,002	1,002
<i>In Northern Bengal—</i>		
Rajshahi ...	1,043	1,023
Pabna ...	1,040	1,036
Rangpur ...	1,029	1,028
Bogra ...	1,011	1,012

It may be assumed that amongst every thousand married Musalman men 32 have two wives. There is an appreciable excess of married women in every district, except 15, in 12 of which the sexes practically balance one another, there being a very small preponderance of males. In only three areas is the excess of married males marked, viz., in the 24-Parganas, Calcutta, and Darjeeling, all centres of active immigration. Mr. Bourdillon in 1881 examined this question in ten districts in which Muhammadans "form the main element in the population." They are given in the margin with the proportions in that year and in 1891. The explanation of these figures given in Mr. Bourdillon's report, paragraph 256, is unquestionably accurate. Chittagong and Noakhali supply sailors to ocean-going vessels in great number, leaving their wives behind. The same fact affects Dacca, Faridpur, and Maimansingh in a less degree, whilst the excess of married women in the other districts may be accepted as the measure of the polygamy in Bengal Proper. The report of 1881, however, does not notice the great excess of Musalman wives in the Patna Division, there being 474,143 in 1881 to 437,354 husbands, or 1,084 married women to 1,000 married men. The proportion has risen in 1891 to 1,141, the number of married men, 437,433, being almost entirely unchanged, whilst wives have increased to 498,952. There is a great deal of emigration from this area, and these figures prove that Musalmans participate in it to a degree quite commensurate with their numbers. It is also possible that there is more Musalman polygamy in Bihar than in Bengal, but until the religion of migrants has been ascertained, little beyond the broad fact that about 3 per cent. of the whole number of Musalman married men have two wives can be asserted.

279. The foregoing statistics, valuable as they no doubt are, have been obtained at a price in money and labour which may be fairly described as excessive. The actual outlay in the preparation of Imperial Table D was at least a lakh and-a-quarter of rupees. It has been shown above how little has been derived from the Rs. 30,000 expended in compiling it for Musalmans. Some Rs. 10,000 were also incurred in working up Table D for municipal areas, with the result that the figures obtained had to be rejected for the reasons stated in paragraph 259. It remains to consider how far the Rs. 85,000 expended on the statistics of marriage for the Hindu castes and the Animistic tribes might be curtailed. Ages form the basis of the whole enquiry, and we know from Chapter XI that they are only approximately accurate. It is therein proved beyond question that, in order to obtain highly valuable life statistics, it is

entirely unnecessary to compile the ages of millions of people, the averages derivable from hundreds or even tens of thousands being quite as instructive and reliable. The same line of argument holds with equal truth in respect of marriage figures. I would, therefore, most strongly advise that, whilst the great interest and value of these figures demand their continued compilation, the limits of enquiry should be restricted and intelligently defined. There is no possible use in compiling the ages of the married, single, and widowed for Babhans in the dozen Bengali districts they are found in. Bihar is their home, and if these figures were worked out for the 79,093 Babhans inhabiting the Begusarai *tháná* of Monghyr, we would have a very fair average for the whole of Bihar. If it were considered advisable to carry the enquiry further, it would be very simple to select from Provincial Table V (the *tháná* distribution of castes and tribes) three or four other police circles, in which Babhans form a large community, as in Jahanabad *tháná* of Gaya district (38,779), in Basantpur *tháná* of Saran (18,155), in Piru *tháná* of Shahabad (16,235), and in Darbhanga *tháná* of Darbhanga (19,464). The compilation for these 171,726 persons would yield results quite as accurate as could be obtained from the 1,222,674 persons forming the total of the caste in the whole province. There are 61,688 Khandaits in the single police circle of Kendrapara in Cuttack district, whose marriage statistics would give a very reliable average for the 671,272 members of the tribe found in Orissa and neighbouring districts. If, similarly, they were worked out for the 39,966 Brahmans of Bahera *tháná* of Darbhanga, the 34,051 in the Soro *tháná* of Balasor, and the 16,367 in the Srinagar *tháná* of Dacca, we would have a broad average for the priestly caste in the whole province and three of its sub-provinces. The Brahman clan, however, is one of such great importance that it would probably be worth while to prepare marriage statistics in every district, for the police circle in which they are most largely represented. Still the number dealt with would not exceed one-sixth part of the immense caste total of nearly three millions. The 201,677 Santals in the Dumka subdivision should give ample information. The 29,926 Bhuiyas in the Sherghati *tháná* of Gaya, the 45,428 Koeris in the Mirganj *tháná* of Saran, the 13,631 Maghs in the Raujan *tháná* of Chittagong, the 33,916 Pods in the Baruipur *tháná* of the 24-Parganas, and the 20,014 Bagdis in the Jahanabad *tháná* of Hugli would probably yield as good marriage statistics for their castes as if the whole six hundred and odd police circles were brought under compilation.

280. If the area of investigation were thus restricted the manner of compilation might with great advantage be widened.

SMALLER AGE PERIODS NECESSARY. Imperial Table D returns information for only four large age periods, which are entirely insufficient for the purpose of estimating more than very roughly the longevity of the castes concerned. If ages were ascertained at least in quinquennial periods, our grounds of argument in regard to marriage would be very much more complete and definite. When, as is the case with many castes in North-East Bihar, a large percentage of girls under ten years of age are married, we have no means of ascertaining whether true infant marriage, that is, of girls under five years of age, exists or not. It is, however, the largest age period of Table D, namely, that from 15 to 40 years of age, which needs division most. All points connected with adult marriage, widow marriage and the reproductive period of life could then be examined with the completeness founded on fairly detailed data. Only one caste should be abstracted at a time, and the bewildering difficulty of having to deal with a dozen or twenty different castes, big and little, in the same sheet and register at the same time would be avoided.

CHAPTER XII.

Education.

281. The statistics of education compiled in 1891 are of a conspicuously elaborate character. Not only have they been worked out for both sexes and all religions, as in 1881, but they include the elements of age and caste. The ability to read and write English has also been recorded, together with the caste of those who have attained to this higher degree of literacy. As to the introduction of age, Mr. Bourdillon in the Census Report for 1881 made the following observations:—

“From the original schedules themselves it would have been possible to work out the educational status of the people in combination with age; but this element was purposely omitted for several reasons. In the first place it was felt that the complicated character of a form showing in combination three sets of facts, viz., education, religion, and age, would puzzle the compiling staff, engender error, and greatly delay the completion of the compilation; secondly, it was recognised that the information as to age being only approximately correct, any attempt to work it out in detail in combination with education would only result in aggravating error; while lastly, it was believed that an estimate framed on good grounds of the figures for the school-going age would more nearly approach the total on which the statistics for learners should be calculated than sets of tables worked out by actual compilation from the schedules themselves. Accordingly, besides information as to sex, which is common to all the tables, the only other statistics shown with education is religion.”

The inclusion of age did not yield results of much value, but fortunately was not accompanied by any serious difficulty. The endeavour to ascertain the educational status of each caste has, however, introduced a degree of complication which it is not easy to appreciate. The uncertainty and irregularity of return in the simple table giving the number of individuals, male and female, in each separate caste was a source of the utmost trouble, and in combination with education previous difficulties were exceeded. The information obtained is certainly not commensurate with the very great labour involved.

282. Education in combination with age and religion was abstracted from the schedules in sheet II and totalled in tabulation register IX by an entirely different staff from the clerks who worked out education combined with caste in abstraction sheet X and register XIX. As might be expected, there was a certain amount of discrepancy, but the following table, which intercompares for the two principal religions the statistics thus separately obtained (Imperial Tables IX and C), is an evidence of the general excellence of the compilation work:—

DISTRICTS.	PUPILS (MALES).				PUPILS (FEMALES).			
	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		HINDU.		MUSALMAN.	
	Table IX (by age).	Table C (by caste).	Table IX (by age).	Table C (by caste).	Table IX (by age).	Table C (by caste).	Table IX (by age).	Table C (by caste).
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>								
Burdwan	31,788	31,765	6,266	6,278	572	574	173	170
Bankura	28,263	28,256	1,063	1,057	757	761	30	29
Birbhum	14,864	14,861	5,154	5,142	237	238	89	81
Midnapur	67,891	67,901	3,119	3,126	1,373	1,382	97	96
Hugli	35,235	35,233	5,833	5,837	926	931	53	156
Howrah	22,466	22,463	2,993	2,991	489	489	52	53

DISTRICTS.	PUPILS (MALES).				PUPILS (FEMALES).			
	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		HINDU.		MUSALMAN.	
	Table IX (by age).	Table C (by caste).	Table IX (by age).	Table C (by caste).	Table IX (by age).	Table C (by caste).	Table IX (by age).	Table C (by caste).
<i>Presidency Division.</i>								
24 Parganas	40,521	40,527	11,793	11,796	3,788	3,786	164	162
Calcutta	15,873	15,888	2,657	2,657	1,989	1,893	194	194
Nadia	15,362	15,358	4,077	4,071	763	761	57	53
Jessor	14,473	14,461	5,967	5,979	1,661	1,663	142	140
Murshidabad	12,326	12,315	4,638	4,640	423	419	137	143
Khulna	12,588	12,588	4,354	4,392	503	504	41	41
<i>Rajshahi Division.</i>								
Dinajpur	6,624	6,637	8,824	8,825	91	92	170	170
Rajshahi	5,598	5,591	6,013	6,016	363	379	171	166
Rangpur	7,260	7,266	7,719	7,714	135	139	89	85
Bogra	2,901	2,890	7,790	7,795	96	92	91	91
Pabna	9,879	9,878	6,396	6,391	210	210	72	74
Darjeeling	1,819	1,824	137	182	93	93	12	14
Jalpaiguri	3,806	3,806	2,699	2,693	99	100	104	106
<i>Dacca Division.</i>								
Dacca	31,530	31,526	9,523	9,530	1,327	1,322	323	320
Faridpur	18,991	18,994	5,263	5,263	705	703	134	132
Bakarganj	22,723	22,725	14,383	14,391	1,026	1,008	348	344
Maimansingh	20,016	20,011	11,518	11,522	863	869	307	303
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>								
Chittagong	10,400	10,409	13,459	13,451	252	255	468	464
Noakhali	8,364	8,361	13,567	13,571	224	221	432	435
Tippera	17,162	17,155	15,913	15,923	729	718	412	412
<i>Patna Division.</i>								
Patna	13,521	13,543	3,095	3,081	386	389	142	146
Gaya	7,568	7,563	1,384	1,383	163	150	32	35
Shahabad	7,583	7,527	1,765	1,757	133	132	46	41
Darbhanga	8,367	8,333	1,461	1,463	186	188	18	14
Muzaffarpur	19,316	19,302	1,906	1,901	362	365	44	42
Saran	9,584	9,584	1,282	1,288	124	126	78	78
Champaran	4,030	4,035	531	529	35	33	12	13
<i>Bhagalpur Division.</i>								
Monghyr	8,353	8,354	1,439	1,440	315	316	22	24
Bhagalpur	6,682	6,671	996	1,013	150	152	28	30
Purnea	4,691	4,686	5,178	5,178	80	87	38	36
Malda	5,595	5,596	2,922	2,929	177	181	44	40
Santal Parganas	6,068	6,075	1,781	1,774	149	153	16	16
<i>Orissa Division.</i>								
Cuttack	31,211	31,207	1,247	1,243	587	586	49	50
Puri	12,160	12,165	159	154	395	383	1	...
Balasor	15,619	15,615	495	492	506	509	49	49
Angul	867	860	1	3	18	17	...	...
<i>Chutia Nagpur Division.</i>								
Hazaribagh	5,726	5,727	1,655	1,649	334	334	57	56
Lohardaga	3,183	3,184	411	412	125	123	21	21
Manbhum	10,470	10,469	421	419	247	245	9	10
Singbhum	2,939	2,930	59	63	282	288	7	6
<i>Feudatory States.</i>								
Kuch Bihar	5,015	5,013	1,910	1,912	163	167	64	60
Orissa Tributary States ...	8,246	8,236	43	47	231	232	3	3
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States	358	356	16	18	18	16	...	...

283. The above figures conclusively prove that the information contained in the schedules has been abstracted with a general accuracy which leaves little to be desired. If error there has been, it must be attributed to the enumerators and not to the compiling clerks. The fact is especially important because, as the next statement proves, the census returns of education are markedly at variance with those of the Education Department, the number of pupils according to the former statistics being in every district less than those shown in the departmental reports. The following table compares the census statistics of 1891 both with those of 1881 and, in the case of males, with those of the Education Department in 1890-91. The statements in its Annual Report do not give female pupils district by district:—

DISTRICT.	MALE PUPILS ACCORDING TO—			FEMALE PUPILS ACCORDING TO—	
	Census of—		Educational Department.	Census of—	
	1881.	1891.	1890-91.	1881.	1891.
<i>Bardwan Division.</i>					
Bardwan	32,351	38,149	46,427	503	875
Bankura	30,599	29,600	36,793	507	816
Birbhum	19,078	20,099	19,398	253	330
Midnapur	76,864	71,306	100,013	1,019	1,576
Hugli	32,990	41,178	53,625	746	1,004
Howrah	22,771	25,588	29,716	514	638
Total ...	214,833	225,920	285,912	3,542	5,239
<i>Presidency Division.</i>					
24-Parganas	51,055	52,848	62,818	1,374	4,301
Calcutta	28,272*	20,866	29,375	5,098*	4,861
Jadia	26,443	19,699	23,561	1,046	1,166
Nessor	27,489	20,510	28,928	786	1,863
Murshidabad	15,845	17,088	21,091	423	586
Khulna	19,905	17,024	31,600	564	554
Total ...	169,009	148,030	197,363	9,291	12,821
<i>Rajshahi Division.</i>					
Dinajpur	19,493	16,456	19,641	318	274
Rajshahi	14,265	11,620	13,336	983	550
Rangpur	22,819	15,046	19,875	876	248
Bogra	14,795	10,696	9,640	1,044	187
Pabna	20,299	16,282	16,369	940	290
Darjeeling	1,610	2,386	1,998	179	169
Jalpaiguri	5,349	6,537	6,930	135	213
Total ..	98,630	78,023	87,279	3,825	1,931
<i>Dacca Division.</i>					
Dacca	33,782	41,273	74,288	1,695	1,768
Faridpur	27,404	24,338	29,130	561	883
Bakarganj	34,787	37,391	62,995	1,127	1,455
Maimansingh	36,917	31,585	44,224	878	1,190
Total ...	137,890	134,487	210,637	4,268	5,296
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>					
Chittagong	29,250	25,259	39,927	733	807
Noakhali	23,946	21,949	41,754	265	657
Tippers	35,349	33,118	67,806	2,198	1,143
Total ...	88,545	80,326	149,487	3,196	2,612
<i>Patna Division.</i>					
Patna	24,528	16,897	34,868	3,374	670
Gaya	17,227	8,960	24,010	183	189
Shahabad	13,960	9,402	16,191	386	187
Darbhanga	19,253	9,844	15,790	267	226
Muzaffarpur	17,551	21,261	20,953	328	416
Saran	19,542	10,886	34,039	631	208
Champaran	7,815	4,652	20,455	263	54
Total ...	119,876	81,902	166,306	5,931	1,950

* Includes Suburbs.

DISTRICT.	MALE PUPILS ACCORDING TO—			FEMALE PUPILS ACCORDING TO—	
	Census of—		Educational Department.	Census of—	
	1881.	1891.	1890-91.	1881.	1891.
<i>Bhagalpur Division.</i>					
Bhagalpur	15,564	7,757	20,966	345	208
Monghyr	10,671	9,911	23,527	320	419
Purnea	16,889	9,905	15,784	569	128
Malda	8,447	8,525	12,148	99	224
Santal Parganas	8,850	8,268	17,322	504	196
Total ...	60,421	44,361	89,647	1,837	1,175
<i>Orissa Division.</i>					
Cuttack	85,891	32,727	63,928	587	827
Puri	14,521	12,382	19,600	1,081	455
Balasor	24,238	16,272	33,936	481	708
Angul	826	871	Not given.	5	18
Total ...	74,976	62,252	117,169	2,154	2,008
<i>Chutia Nagpur Division.</i>					
Hasaribagh	5,507	7,668	12,738	251	514
Lohardaga	8,156	5,211	15,288	573	512
Manbhum	10,176	11,294	13,279	208	342
Singbhum	4,640	4,516	12,769	107	445
Total ...	28,379	28,689	54,074	1,139	1,813
Total British Territory ...	992,559	883,990	1,358,169	35,183	34,845
<i>F feudatory States.</i>					
Kuch Bihar	8,825	6,958	Not given.	279	236
Orissa Tributary States	7,662	8,442	14,496	264	248
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States	953	392	Not given.	34	19
Total Feudatory States ...	17,440	15,792	14,496	577	503

284. Taking first male pupils, there are many points in the census figures for 1891 which point to their intrinsic accuracy. Before 1881 the Bardwan Division had been swept by fever, and although that disease is still present in parts, a period of improved health has commenced. There is a consequent increase of some eight thousand pupils. On the other hand, since that year the metropolitan districts have passed through a decade of disease. Similarly, a large part of the Rajshahi Division has had a calamitous health history since 1881. Both show a decrease, except in the progressive districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. The 1881 census figures for Bogra were evidently exaggerated, as they exceeded even the departmental figures of 1890-91. Indeed, there is reason to think that the census tables of 1881 generally erred on the side of excess, as the marginal table shows, particularly in the

DIVISIONS.	PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.	
	Census figures of 1881.	Departmental figures of 1891.
Bardwan	220,375	223,771
Presidency, including Calcutta.	178,300	156,847
Rajshahi	102,455	55,303
Dacca	142,158	96,896
Chittagong	91,741	63,197
Patna	125,807	138,557
Bhagalpur	62,258	80,524
Chutia Nagpur	29,518	30,956
Orissa	77,130	82,438
Total ...	1,027,752	9,23,489

There is a consequent increase of some eight thousand pupils. On the other hand, since that year the metropolitan districts have passed through a decade of disease. Similarly, a large part of the Rajshahi Division has had a calamitous health history since 1881. Both show a decrease, except in the progressive districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. The 1881 census figures for Bogra were evidently exaggerated, as they exceeded even the departmental figures of 1890-91. Indeed, there is reason to think that the census tables of 1881 generally erred on the side of excess, as the marginal table shows, particularly in the

Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions. In the two latter the results of both censuses are practically the same, that of 1891 showing a very great increase on the departmental statistics of 1881.

285. Although the conditions of Bihar during the past ten years have been

THE EXPLANATION IN HINDI
DISTRICTS.

such as to justify a decrease of pupils, the partial absence of prosperity and an increased death-rate are not causes sufficient to explain the great diminution in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. No doubt also the growing habit of a large part of the male population to emigrate temporarily during the cold weather throws an increasing share of the field labour on those who stay behind, and it is natural to expect that many boys of the humbler classes are withdrawn from school at this period of the year to help in the winter and spring harvests. There is, however, it seems probable, another explanation. The column of the schedule, which indicated literacy, was filled up under an instruction, which directed the enumerator in Hindi districts to enter all pupils as "*parhta hai*," which, though the idiomatic expression for being under education, means "is reading." It was possible to express the requisite idea by the words "*sikhata hai*," that is, "is learning;" but there was much danger that in compilation this term, if adopted, would be confused with "*sakta hai*," meaning "is able" to read and write, the formulary in use to indicate actual literacy, mostly in adults. It is probable that the enumerators employed the phrase "*parhta hai*" only for boys really learning to read and write, and not for all those attending school. The District Magistrate of Shahabad wrote in 1882—"Most of the schools are still but a collection of wholly ignorant little urchins, and I found it difficult to discover subjects to examine them in." Many schools in Bihar and elsewhere have the characteristics of the infant school, and small children, unfit for even primitive education, are sent to them to keep them out of mischief. If this view is correct, the census figures may be accepted as an index of the number of children actually receiving an education amounting to learning to read.

286. I was so struck by the great discrepancies between the statistics of the

DISCREPANCIES IN OTHER PRO-
VINCES.

Education Department and those of the census that I obtained the figures in the marginal statement for the other four chief provinces of the Empire. From them it appears that in the neighbouring Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-

		PUPILS.		
		CENSUS.		DEPART- MENTAL FIGURES.
		1881.	1891.	1890-91.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Male	299,225	246,845	275,651
	Female	9,771	8,404	13,860
Madras	Male	514,299	573,813	556,449
	Female	38,998	58,867	87,715
Bombay	Male	244,056	439,360	551,216
	Female	16,259	30,745	69,282
Punjab	Male	157,623	158,849	237,441
	Female	6,101	7,834	19,704
Bengal	Male	992,559	883,990	1,358,686
	Female	35,183	34,845	48,448*

* Besides 32,417 girls in boys' schools.

Western Provinces and Oudh the last census records a much larger decrease in the number of pupils since 1881 than in Bengal, whilst its statistics fall decidedly below those of the Educational Department. In the Punjab the census returns show education to have been stationary during the past ten years, and they are very far short of the departmental figures. The latter fact appears also in Bombay, and it is only in Madras, and there only for males, that there is practical accord between the two sets of statistics. I am unable to discuss in detail the results of intercomparison

in other provinces; but the fact that in three out of four of them a great excess is shown by departmental figures over those of the census is a further evidence that in Bengal compilation at least is trustworthy.

287. Many Magistrates have found an explanation in the "natural" desire of schoolmasters to exaggerate the attendance at their schools. The payment-by-results system, which has extended widely over the country since 1881, makes the presence of ten pupils in a school the initial prerequisite of reward. A few intelligent boys, really under education, having in the background a *kindergarten* or a group of low-caste lads, who rarely attend except when an inspecting officer is in the neighbourhood, is a form of institution very common in many small villages. The reports of the Educational Department itself show that in spite of its admirable supervision it is unable always to secure trustworthy statistics. In 1891 there were 22,980 fewer pupils in the Province than in 1890, and the Director of Public Instruction remarked:—"Private institutions have suffered heavily in both numbers and attendance. This is due to the large reduction in the number of Muhammadan schools, both advanced and elementary, in the Dacca Division, and pre-eminently in the Dacca district, ascribed to the wholesale fabrication of returns in two municipalities of that district in the previous year." In the same year the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, also wrote:—"Again, it is not unusual for unscrupulous men to start *pathsalas* at the close of the year for the purpose of earning rewards, which melt away as soon as that object is fulfilled. The possibility of such malpractices is no mere hypothesis. A case of this nature is reported by the Sub-Inspector, in which a schoolmaster in the suburbs of Calcutta is said to have improperly earned some municipal money by showing off a *pathsala* attended mostly by pupils from other schools." At the same period "the Shahabad District Board practically abolished the system of rewards, on the alleged ground that they encourage fraudulent practices." Dishonesty of this description, which was carried to such an extreme in the capital of Eastern Bengal, must be very difficult to detect in backward villages, where inspections by responsible officers are necessarily few and far between. In 1889-90 "there were criminal prosecutions in the Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions for attempts on the part of the gurus to present fictitious pupils at the central examinations." "It is quite possible," writes the Joint-Inspector of Orissa, "that for one case of detection there may be a dozen that go undetected." A particularly smart piece of knavery came to light in the Chittagong Division, a schoolmaster in a village on the frontier of one district securing a reward not only from his legitimate superiors, but from those of the next district by the simple device of transferring himself and his pupils across the border at examination time. In 1886-87 the Deputy Inspector attributed a large decrease of pupils in the Faridpur district to "the institution of some cases against gurus for submitting false returns, which created an alarm amongst others and prevented them from furnishing any returns at all." In 1885-86, when there was a great decrease in schools and pupils nearly all over the Province, the "Magistrate of Bankura agreed with the Deputy Inspector in thinking that it is confined to bogus or ephemeral schools;" and "the Magistrate of Dacca, referring to the large decrease in schools and pupils, is of opinion that the rules recently introduced have stopped the growth of mushroom *pathsalas*, which used to spring up before the reward examination." A system used to exist, principally in Bihar, under which the chief *guru* received eight annas or some similar reward for each primary school that appeared at an examination. The inducement to swell their number was therefore considerable, and as no school can appear unless ten pupils are entered on its rolls, the incentive to exaggerate pupils is also not unnatural.

288. It is, however, unnecessary to lay special stress on such irregularities, although in the Dacca district they are admitted to have been wholesale, and to have seriously affected the district returns. The most probable explanation of the discrepancy between the departmental and census statistics is, as Mr. Gait, the Census Superintendent of Assam, where the same peculiarity has been observed, remarks, that "the enumerators put a somewhat strict interpretation on the expression 'learning,' and omitted from it the really illiterate children who attend school irregularly, are taught little, and learn less. "Any one," Mr. Gait writes, "who is acquainted with our primary schools, knows that large numbers of the scholars

EXTRACTS FROM THE EDUCATIONAL REPORTS.

ILLITERATE PUPILS PROBABLY OMITTED.

are engaged in copying the alphabet on plantain leaves. Their names are borne on the roll, but they are by no means regular attendants; and if such scholars were not shown as learners by the enumerators, we have at once an explanation of the difference in the numbers recorded at the census, as compared with the departmental returns." Such casual and extremely rudimental scholars would certainly not come under the Hindi term for learning, "*parhta hai*," and would almost certainly and properly be relegated by the enumerator to the illiterate class. Mr. Maclagan, the Census Superintendent of the Punjab, also explains the seeming deficiency in the returns of the census by "the exclusion of boys not learning to read and write."

289. Mr. Bourdillon, as Magistrate of Saran, where the greatest discrepancy between departmental and census figures is found, suggests that the enumerators disobeyed or misunderstood the census instruction regarding education by entering a large proportion of boys as literate, who were really learning. If such were the case, such pupils would appear amongst the literate of less than 15 years of age, but the statistics of literacy do not bear out this view. The literate males of that age amount in Saran only to 4,176 persons, a number probably equal to the number of youths withdrawn temporarily from school during a busy season, when harvest operations are in full swing, but which, even if added to the 10,886 male pupils, will not raise the total to half that of the Education Department. However checked, the statistics of the census schedules have been found, except in the one particular of age, to be highly reliable and accurate. There seems no sufficient reason for thinking that enumerators who filled up the much more difficult columns in regard to the complex questions of religion, caste, occupation, infirmities, &c., would have either blundered or disobeyed orders wholesale in regard to the simple subject of education. There were only three possible entries—"learning," "able to read and write," and "illiterate." It seems incomprehensible that there could be serious error within such narrow limits. As will appear later on, the census statistics of literacy are unquestionably excellent.

290. In Bengal Proper the statistics supplied to the Education Department by the village schoolmasters are also, judged by the returns of caste, improbably large. My meaning will be best explained by taking a single instance. In 1890-91 Hugli stood at the top of the list of districts for its educational pre-eminence. As many as 68 per cent. of its boys of school-going age, assuming this section of the male population to be 15 per cent. of the whole, actually attended school. When one comes to examine the caste constitution of the Hugli population, so high a percentage seems hardly credible. The upper classes, who might be expected to send their children in large numbers to school, form a comparatively small portion of its inhabitants. Of 529,139 males, only 35,482 are Brahmans, 13,360 Kayasths, and 9,829 Baniyas. On the other hand, there are 78,849 male Bagdis, 71,158 Kaibarttas, 19,472 Goalas, 12,774 Tantis, 10,221 Chamars, 7,072 Chandals, 6,633 Kaoras, and 6,615 Doms, all labouring castes, which do not evince much taste for learning. No doubt the 27,211 male Sadgops and the 27,256 Telis contribute very many pupils, but the weight of population is enormously on the side of the habitually illiterate castes. Imperial Table C, Education by Caste, shows that amongst the 41,178 pupils returned as under education in the Hugli district at the time of the recent census, 7,972 were Brahmans, 2,467 Kayasths, 4,301 Kaibarttas, 1,127 Goalas, 943 Tantis, 696 Bagdis, 157 Chamars, 127 Doms, 110 Chandals, and 78 Kaoras. These figures are in themselves probable, and throw very serious doubt on the possibility of 68 per cent. of boys of school-going age actually attending school. Two out of three boys attending school would be a very satisfactory state of things in a highly civilized community, and it seems improbable amongst a people so largely made up of Bagdis and Kaibarttas.

291. The educational returns also present another source of doubt in the extreme variations which they display in a series of years. The increase in Dacca from 67,587 pupils in 1887-88 to 97,190 pupils in 1889-90 and their decrease to 74,288 in 1890-91

are not exceptional. The marginal statement shows the fluctuations in the

YEAR.	Number of schools.	Variation.	Number of pupils.	Variation.
1882-83	...	...	18,012	.....
1883-84	...	+ 519	39,705	+26,693
1884-85	...	+1,081	51,588	+11,883
1885-86	...	- 273	44,744	- 6,844
1886-87	...	-1,027	32,036	-12,708
1887-88	...	+ 625	44,203	+12,166
1888-89	...	- 289	39,970	- 4,232
1889-90	...	+ 66	39,330	- 640
1890-91	...	- 371	31,035	- 8,295

Faridpur district in the nine years 1882—91. In Maimansingh there were in 1881 692 schools with 19,048 pupils, whilst four years later they had risen to 4,603 schools with 84,722 pupils. The departmental returns in 1890-91 show a decrease to 44,224 pupils. In Rajshahi, in 1886-87, 15,879 pupils were returned, and twelve months later only

9,166. Another striking instance of the wide discrepancies in the department figures is afforded in 1885-86 by the Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur districts, for which 20,163 and 11,989 pupils were returned, against 37,061 and 20,612 respectively in the preceding year. There has been a decrease according to the Census in the Midnapur district from 76,864 pupils in 1881 to 71,306 in 1891 (the departmental figures in 1884-85 were 75,528), a result that may reasonably be connected with the advice given by a distinguished District Magistrate, Mr. R. H. Wilson, in 1883:—

"Having devoted considerable attention to the subject during the past year, I have been driven to the conclusion that the statistics yearly furnished regarding the progress of primary education are almost entirely valueless, and that a very considerable part of the primary education grant has hitherto been spent in such a way as to secure no corresponding benefit, great or small. Not only is there no uniform standard of proficiency at different sub-centre examinations, but the great object being to encourage all comers to swell the figures in the returns, different standards of proficiency have been applied to different schools at one and the same examination, and no *guru* as a rule, however incompetent, has been allowed to go away empty-handed. I am disposed to think that when we give up the pursuit of grand totals and endeavour to uniform the quality of primary education, we shall not, at all events for the next year or two, have more than about 2,500 schools to deal with. When useless pathshalas, in existence only for a few months or weeks, and teaching nothing at all, disappear from our lists, it will be much easier to provide for the inspection *in situ* of those which will remain."

There were over 4,000 primary schools at the time Mr. Wilson wrote.

All the foregoing evidence goes far to raise a presumption that the returns of the Education Department, even when they accurately show the grand totals of boys attending school at some period of the year, include a very large proportion of children who are only nominally receiving education. If these temporary and mostly illiterate scholars were excluded, there is reason to think that there would be little discrepancy between the departmental and census statistics of education.

292. In regard to female education, the totals of pupils returned at the two censuses were practically the same, being 35,183 in 1881 and 34,845 in 1891. Judged by the statistics of the Education Department, which showed only 19,983 girls attending school in 1881, the former figures seem highly exaggerated. A glance at the census returns of 1881 suggests the sources of this over-statement. It was inherently improbable that the Musalman district of Rajshahi should have more girls under education than the advanced Hindu district of Hugli. The improbability is still greater in the case of backward Rangpur, and reaches its acme in Northern Bengal in the district of Bogra, with more female pupils than Midnapur, a district with three times its population and in which primary education had been developed to an exceptional degree. Male pupils were also greatly exaggerated in 1881 in Bogra. In Eastern Bengal the returns of girls under education in that year were generally trustworthy, but in the Tippera district they seem improbably large, being double the number in almost any of the largest Bengal districts and far exceeding even Dacca, a great centre of education and enlightenment. Turning to Bihar, it is difficult to imagine how the figures for Patna district were arrived at, unless it

FEMALE EDUCATION. ERRORS IN THE CENSUS OF 1881.

be that there was some grave error of printing or compilation. The three in the place of thousands should probably be omitted. The total, 3,874, is considerably larger than the return of the Education Department, 3,664, for the whole Patna Division in its most recent report, that for 1890-91. By comparison with the returns for the more progressive districts of Shahabad and Monghyr, the returns of girl pupils in 1881 for Saran, Purnea, and the Santal Parganas seem rather more than might be expected, whilst those for Puri, when considered side by side with those of Cuttack and Balasor, are clearly excessive.

293. In order to arrive at a better appreciation of the returns of female pupils at the census of 1891, the marginal comparison with the figures of the Educational Department

FEMALE PUPILS IN 1891.

FEMALE PUPILS.

DIVISIONS.	Census of 1881.	DEPARTMENTAL FIGURES FOR—					Census of 1891.
		1884-85.	1886-87.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
Bardwan ...	3,542	2,800	2,879	3,179	3,048	3,470	5,239
Presidency ...	9,291	6,981	7,610	8,661	8,550	8,424	12,821
Rajshahi ...	3,825	2,281	1,394	1,318	1,197	1,212	1,931
Dacca ...	4,268	11,204	7,322	9,733	7,195	6,531	5,296
Chittagong ...	3,196	1,508	5,063	4,403	3,796	4,985	2,612
Patna ...	5,931	1,110	1,918	3,473	3,937	3,664	1,950
Bhagalpur ...	1,837	2,025	2,016	1,667	2,042	2,398	1,175
Orissa ...	2,154	854	1,437	1,925	1,819	1,554	2,008
Chutia Nagpur ...	1,139	2,218	2,575	2,409	2,608	2,834	1,813
Total ...	35,183	30,981	32,209	36,768	34,191	35,072	34,845

for primary schools in the five preceding years is valuable. The census figures for the Bardwan, Presidency, and Rajshahi Divisions seem reliable. They naturally exceed those of the Department, which exclude the pupils of the high class girls' schools in Howrah, Calcutta, and Darjeeling. The Dacca figures show a reasonable increase on 1881, whilst the great variation in the educational returns diminishes their reliability. The same is true of the departmental figures of the Chittagong Division, whilst, if we discount the great exaggeration of the census figures for 1881 in the Tippera district, the divisional total of 1891 seems very probably accurate. The only tenable explanation of the decrease in the census returns of girl pupils in 1891 in the two Bihar Divisions of Patna and Bhagalpur, as compared with the departmental figures, is the same as that given for boys, viz., that only those who were really under education and not merely attending school were returned; in fact, those of whom it might truly be said that the girl "is reading," *parhta hai*. Compared with the departmental figures and also with those of the 1881 census, after allowance made for the then excess in Puri, the 1891 figures for Orissa seem trustworthy. In Chutia Nagpur comparison with 1881 also lends probability to the statistics of girl pupils in 1891. As Hindi was for the most part the language in use in the instructions to enumerators, the same explanation as given above for Bihar holds good here. The thousand, by which the figures of the Education Department exceed those of the census, probably represents the infant section of girls attending school.

294. The statistics of literacy as returned in 1891 are of the most satisfactory character, and afford the highest evidence of the civilizing work of the Department of Education. The number of men in British territory, who can read and write, has increased from 1,955,177 to 2,948,794, or by exactly 50 per cent., whilst for women the progress has been still larger, from 60,567 to 109,684, or by 80.9 per cent. For males the increase appears in every district without exception, and the same is the case with females, except in those very districts in which the certainty or high probability of excess in the returns of female pupils in 1881 has already been demonstrated, viz., in Rangpur, Bogra, Tippera, Patna, Purnea, the Santal Parganas, and Puri. This similarity of improbability in the returns both of female literates and female pupils in precisely the same districts is very striking and cannot be fortuitous. In the Feudatory States the increase of literacy is still more marked, men able to read and write having increased from 36,466 to 72,642, or almost exactly doubled, and women from 882 to 2,026, or by 127.9

THE STATISTICS OF LITERACY.
GREAT EXPANSION OF THE LITERATE CLASS.

per cent. The following table presents the statistics on this subject, district by district :—

DISTRICTS.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.
Bardwan Division.								
<i>Bardwan</i>	62,265	79,742	+ 17,477	+ 28.0	965	2,715	+ 1,750	+ 175.6
<i>Bankura</i>	54,133	67,904	+ 13,771	+ 25.4	409	1,100	+ 691	+ 168.9
<i>Birbhum</i>	34,968	40,283	+ 5,315	+ 15.2	346	861	+ 515	+ 148.8
<i>Midnapur</i>	140,790	182,413	+ 41,623	+ 29.5	1,655	4,311	+ 2,656	+ 160.4
<i>Hughli</i>	67,665	87,568	+ 19,903	+ 29.4	1,643	3,986	+ 2,343	+ 142.6
<i>Howrah</i>	45,821	65,395	+ 19,574	+ 42.7	1,080	2,328	+ 1,248	+ 115.5
Total ...	405,642	532,303	+ 126,661	+ 31.2	6,118	15,206	+ 9,088	+ 148.5
Presidency Division.								
<i>24 Parganas</i>	107,163	155,500	+ 48,337	+ 45.1	2,515	12,496	+ 9,981	+ 396.9
<i>Calcutta</i>	107,305	122,999	+ 15,694	+ 14.6	11,406	16,777	+ 5,371	+ 47.0
<i>Nadia</i>	54,472	56,842	+ 2,370	+ 4.3	1,728	3,597	+ 1,869	+ 108.2
<i>Jessor</i>	55,742	79,313	+ 23,571	+ 42.3	854	5,523	+ 4,669	+ 546.6
<i>Murshidabad</i>	32,967	45,682	+ 12,715	+ 38.6	815	1,539	+ 724	+ 88.8
<i>Khulna</i>	38,284	53,816	+ 15,532	+ 40.6	623	1,741	+ 1,118	+ 179.4
Total ...	395,933	515,050	+ 119,117	+ 30.0	17,939	49,034	+ 31,095	+ 173.3
Rajshahi Division.								
<i>Dinajpur</i>	44,408	66,466	+ 22,058	+ 49.7	430	646	+ 216	+ 50.2
<i>Rajshahi</i>	29,914	36,625	+ 6,711	+ 22.4	1,458	1,573	+ 115	+ 7.9
<i>Rangpur</i>	46,843	57,455	+ 10,612	+ 22.7	1,423	789	- 634	- 44.6
<i>Bogra</i>	26,405	31,798	+ 5,393	+ 20.4	1,951	452	- 1,499	- 76.8
<i>Pabna</i>	33,552	46,780	+ 13,228	+ 39.4	542	1,347	+ 805	+ 148.5
<i>Darjeeling</i>	5,688	14,035	+ 8,347	+ 146.8	269	523	+ 254	+ 94.4
<i>Jaipur</i>	12,023	26,017	+ 13,994	+ 116.3	193	582	+ 389	+ 201.5
Total ...	201,831	282,176	+ 80,345	+ 39.8	6,268	5,917	- 351	- 5.6
Dacca Division.								
<i>Dacca</i>	66,286	105,281	+ 38,995	+ 58.8	2,451	6,961	+ 4,510	+ 184.0
<i>Faridpur</i>	48,912	73,005	+ 24,093	+ 49.2	767	3,305	+ 2,538	+ 330.9
<i>Baharganj</i>	79,733	129,766	+ 50,033	+ 62.7	1,482	4,146	+ 2,664	+ 179.8
<i>Maimansingh</i>	67,283	106,240	+ 38,957	+ 57.9	940	2,894	+ 1,954	+ 207.8
Total ...	262,214	414,292	+ 152,078	+ 57.9	5,640	17,306	+ 11,666	+ 206.8
Chittagong Division.								
<i>Chittagong</i>	44,594	60,594	+ 16,000	+ 35.8	740	1,528	+ 788	+ 106.5
<i>Naikhal</i>	32,797	46,161	+ 13,364	+ 40.8	191	772	+ 581	+ 304.1
<i>Tippora</i>	62,792	91,371	+ 28,579	+ 45.5	2,707	2,012	- 695	- 25.7
<i>Chittagong Hill Tracts</i> ...	Not available.							
Total ...	140,183	200,126	+ 59,943	+ 42.7	3,638	4,312	+ 674	+ 18.5
Total Bengal Proper ...	1,405,803	1,945,947	+ 540,144	+ 38.4	39,601	84,779	+ 45,178	+ 114.1

DISTRICTS.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.
Patna Division.								
<i>Patna</i>	57,780	85,903	+ 28,203	+ 48.8	7,907	8,406	+ 4,409	+ 55.7
<i>Gaya</i>	43,443	70,434	+ 26,991	+ 62.1	554	1,417	+ 863	+ 155.7
<i>Shahabad</i>	36,930	64,071	+ 27,143	+ 73.4	1,024	1,723	+ 704	+ 68.7
<i>Darbhanga</i>	42,387	78,884	+ 36,497	+ 86.1	626	1,073	+ 447	+ 71.4
<i>Muzaffarpur</i>	40,408	98,281	+ 57,784	+ 142.6	1,631	2,056	+ 425	+ 26.0
<i>Saran</i>	31,732	66,810	+ 35,078	+ 110.5	1,024	2,004	+ 980	+ 95.7
<i>Champaran</i>	16,665	34,990	+ 18,325	+ 109.9	397	609	+ 212	+ 53.4
Total ...	269,415	409,434	+ 139,019	+ 51.4	13,163	13,385	+ 778	+ 5.9
Bhagalpur Division.								
<i>Monghyr</i>	31,290	63,413	+ 32,123	+ 102.6	769	1,861	+ 1,092	+ 140.7
<i>Bhagalpur</i>	25,132	53,028	+ 27,896	+ 110.9	867	990	+ 123	+ 14.1
<i>Purnea</i>	28,143	56,005	+ 27,862	+ 99.0	1,059	434	- 625	+ 59.0
<i>Malda</i>	15,247	23,002	+ 7,755	+ 50.8	146	312	+ 166	+ 113.2
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	17,310	24,555	+ 7,245	+ 41.2	661	458	- 203	- 30.7
Total ...	117,122	219,903	+ 102,781	+ 87.7	3,502	4,005	+ 503	+ 14.3
Total Bihar ...	386,537	719,337	+ 332,800	+ 111.9	16,665	16,390	- 275	- 1.6
Orissa Division.								
<i>Cuttack</i>	50,167	102,870	+ 52,703	+ 105.0	821	2,367	+ 1,546	+ 187.0
<i>Puri</i>	29,157	43,423	+ 14,266	+ 48.9	1,480	863	- 617	- 41.7
<i>Balasor</i>	30,022	46,200	+ 16,178	+ 53.8	351	1,228	+ 877	+ 249.8
<i>Angul</i>	1,109	2,177	+ 1,068	+ 96.3	17	37	+ 20	+ 117.6
Total Orissa ...	110,455	194,670	+ 84,215	+ 76.3	2,649	4,495	+ 1,846	+ 69.3
Chutia Nagpur Division.								
<i>Hasaribagh</i>	11,590	24,171	+ 12,581	+ 108.5	515	771	+ 256	+ 49.7
<i>Lohardaga</i>	15,566	25,409	+ 9,843	+ 63.3	615	2,129	+ 1,514	+ 246.1
<i>Manbhum</i>	20,511	29,636	+ 9,125	+ 44.7	390	641	+ 251	+ 64.3
<i>Singbhum</i>	4,655	9,484	+ 4,829	+ 103.7	132	490	+ 358	+ 271.2
Total Chutia Nagpur ...	52,322	88,840	+ 36,518	+ 69.7	1,652	4,031	+ 2,379	+ 144.0
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	1,055,117	2,948,794	+ 1,893,677	+ 50.0	60,567	109,684	+ 49,117	+ 80.9
Feudatory States.								
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	16,305	24,986	+ 8,681	+ 53.2	231	545	+ 314	+ 135.9
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i>	17,290	40,541	+ 23,251	+ 134.5	477	1,194	+ 717	+ 149.3
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i>	2,901	7,115	+ 4,214	+ 145.2	174	287	+ 113	+ 64.9
<i>Hill Tippera</i>	Not available.							
Total Feudatory States ...	36,496	72,642	+ 36,146	+ 99.2	882	2,026	+ 1,144	+ 129.7
GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING FEUDATORY STATES ...	1,091,613	3,021,436	+ 1,929,823	+ 51.7	61,449	111,710	+ 50,261	+ 81.7

THE EDUCATION STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS FOR HINDUS

[illegible]

**Proportion of the Literate, including pupils,
to total Hindu population ---**

The figures printed beside the names of the Districts show the actual percentage for each.

295. The largest increase appears in the Bihar province, which is beginning to escape the opprobrium of illiteracy and neglect of education which attached to it so long. In order, however, to make the comparison more valuable, it is desirable to present the districts in their natural groups, and to estimate their educational rank by averages based on the actual number of pupils and literate compared with the total district population, as is done in the following table, for the two principal religions of the Lower Provinces :—

Statement showing the number of learning, literate, and illiterate persons by religion in each district per 10,000 of the population.

DIVISIONS.	HINDUS.						MUSALMANS.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Northern Bengal.												
<i>Bangpur district</i> ...	181	739	9,090	4	13	9,963	117	413	9,470	1	3	9,996
<i>Dinajpur</i> " ...	169	769	9,049	3	9	9,968	210	847	9,943	4	7	9,989
<i>Bogra</i> " ...	362	1,278	8,360	13	47	9,949	236	683	9,119	3	3	9,994
<i>Pabna</i> " ...	548	1,404	7,953	11	64	9,925	127	391	9,469	1	3	9,996
<i>Melde</i> " ...	279	783	8,038	8	14	9,978	162	405	9,433	2	3	9,995
<i>Rajshahi</i> " ...	399	1,318	8,983	26	97	9,877	118	414	9,468	3	3	9,994
<i>Jaipatguri</i> " ...	158	684	9,468	4	17	9,979	225	760	9,015	10	18	9,972
Total ...	254	902	8,844	7	26	9,965	155	518	9,397	2	5	9,993
<i>Darjeeling</i> ...	202	1,179	8,619	11	27	9,969	208	1,287	8,505	34	75	9,891
<i>Kush Bihar</i> ...	239	925	8,836	9	22	9,969	212	601	9,187	8	11	9,981
Eastern Bengal.												
<i>Dacca district</i> ...	685	1,708	7,607	28	127	9,845	130	359	9,511	4	9	9,994
<i>Faridpur</i> " ...	558	1,584	7,868	19	80	9,901	95	342	9,563	2	5	9,986
<i>Maimansingh</i> " ...	364	1,256	8,380	17	41	9,949	94	319	9,587	2	7	9,981
<i>Tippura</i> " ...	613	1,865	7,599	27	55	9,918	252	619	9,199	6	8	9,978
<i>Jessor</i> " ...	391	1,318	8,891	44	137	9,819	102	523	9,376	2	4	9,987
<i>Khulna</i> " ...	419	1,335	8,346	16	56	9,996	137	518	9,345	1	5	9,993
<i>Bakharangj</i> " ...	649	2,171	7,180	31	99	9,870	192	698	9,110	5	9	9,991
<i>Noakhali</i> " ...	843	1,687	7,670	18	36	9,946	357	687	8,956	11	8	9,996
<i>Chittagong</i> " ...	693	1,789	7,518	16	39	9,945	306	669	9,085	9	13	9,994
Total ...	535	1,590	7,875	25	82	9,893	167	495	9,338	5	8	9,987
Western Bengal.												
<i>24-Parganas district</i> ...	654	1,621	7,595	66	193	9,749	327	1,107	8,566	5	20	9,973
<i>Nadia</i> " ...	465	1,263	8,959	22	88	9,890	88	303	9,609	1	3	9,996
<i>Murshidabad</i> " ...	411	1,093	8,497	13	47	9,940	154	402	9,444	4	8	9,983
<i>Bardwan</i> " ...	577	1,262	8,161	10	37	9,953	482	755	8,763	13	18	9,969
<i>Howrah</i> " ...	788	1,916	7,896	17	57	9,996	374	1,126	8,500	6	17	9,977
<i>Midnapur</i> " ...	585	1,498	7,917	11	33	9,955	390	987	8,623	11	23	9,966
<i>Bankura</i> " ...	628	1,447	7,925	16	28	9,969	526	1,171	8,303	15	24	9,961
<i>Birbham</i> " ...	512	1,384	8,104	7	23	9,990	844	1,117	8,339	9	15	9,976
<i>Hugli</i> " ...	801	1,751	7,418	20	53	9,898	648	1,001	8,351	5	13	9,989
<i>Calcutta</i> " ...	547	3,202	6,951	124	324	9,359	189	1,376	8,435	32	171	9,797
Total ...	604	1,621	7,775	24	90	9,896	271	735	8,974	6	17	9,997

DIVISIONS.	HINDUS.						MUSALMANS.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
North Bihar.												
<i>Champaran district</i>	50	391	9,552	0-4	5	9,995	41	261	9,698	1	6	9,993
<i>Muzaffarpur</i> „	168	789	9,073	2	14	9,984	120	715	9,165	2	6	9,989
<i>Darbhanga</i> „	69	601	9,330	1	7	9,999	91	368	9,541	1	5	9,994
<i>Saran</i> „	95	613	9,293	1	14	9,985	98	416	9,485	5	13	9,989
<i>Purnea</i> „	79	542	9,379	1	4	9,995	126	579	9,295	1	2	9,997
Total	96	599	9,398	2	10	9,988	104	466	9,500	2	5	9,993
South Bihar.												
<i>Shahabad district</i>	82	633	9,295	1	14	9,985	252	791	9,957	6	23	9,971
<i>Patna</i> „	175	976	8,849	5	30	9,985	344	1,114	8,549	13	45	9,949
<i>Gaya</i> „	81	666	9,283	2	13	9,996	138	770	9,099	3	13	9,979
Total	108	743	9,199	2	18	9,990	240	894	8,996	7	28	9,985
Partly in North and partly in South Bihar.												
<i>Bhagalpur district</i>	74	536	9,390	2	8	9,990	99	445	9,456	3	9	9,988
<i>Monghyr</i> „	92	699	9,269	3	15	9,989	160	607	9,233	2	11	9,987
Orissa.												
<i>Cuttack district</i>	338	1,068	8,574	6	16	9,978	623	1,681	7,756	16	53	9,931
<i>Puri</i> „	258	906	8,637	8	15	9,977	203	933	8,664	1	13	9,996
<i>Balasor</i> „	332	941	8,797	10	19	9,971	405	1,438	8,167	40	66	9,994
<i>Angul</i> „	96	237	9,667	2	4	9,994	76	2,769	7,155	...	135	9,965
Total	310	974	8,716	7	16	9,977	475	1,448	8,083	20	80	9,930
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i>	107	513	9,351	3	14	9,983	127	1,090	8,543	10	26	9,969
Chutia Nagpur.												
<i>Hasaribagh district</i>	122	441	9,437	6	10	9,984	276	486	9,240	9	18	9,973
<i>Lohardaga</i> „	67	410	9,593	2	31	9,967	103	550	9,347	5	34	9,961
<i>Manbhum</i> „	218	573	9,210	5	11	9,984	140	558	9,309	3	5	9,999
<i>Singbhum</i> „	245	616	9,149	25	26	9,949	318	1,856	7,526	51	51	9,996
Total	145	489	9,396	6	18	9,976	196	549	9,255	7	20	9,973
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i>	12	229	9,759	0-6	10	9,990	23	311	9,666	...	...	10,000
<i>The Santal Parganas</i>	137	457	9,406	3	8	9,969	297	644	9,059	3	4	9,993
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	296	1,004	8,701	10	36	8,954	178	553	8,269	4	9	9,967

COMPARATIVE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE SUB-PROVINCES.

296. The leading points made plain by these figures are—

- (i) Western Bengal is the best educated division of the Lower Provinces, being closely followed by Eastern Bengal, which would excel it but for the great contingent of pupils and literate found in the metropolitan towns within the former area.
- (ii) In the Lieutenant-Governorship, including its tributaries, the proportion of Hindu literates is roundly double that of Musalmans.
- (iii) In Eastern Bengal, which is a stronghold of Islam, this proportion is still more unfavourable to Musalmans, Hindu literates exceeding them threefold.

- (iv) On the other hand, in the great Hindu countries of Orissa and Bihar, the small Muhammadan communities quite hold their own in the field of education, whilst in South Bihar they have decidedly the advantage.

It is to be feared, however, that the last fact is true only in regard to the numerical strength of pupils and literate, the higher walks of education being still but rarely trodden by Musalman scholars.

297. In Northern Bengal, Pabna and Bogra hold the first place for the number of pupils, whilst Dinajpur and Bogra have comparatively the largest number of literates. The

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Hindus of Pabna are the best educated community in the sub-province, whilst the Musalmans of Bogra hold a similar place amongst their co-religionists. Education and literacy in Darjeeling are in a better condition than might be expected in a population so largely made up of the labouring class, and Kuch Bihar is in advance of the neighbouring British district of Rangpur. In Eastern Bengal Hindus present a high average of education and literacy, but Musalmans are in these respects very much in the same position they hold in the northern sub-province. The educational status of Hindus in all eastern districts, except Maimansingh, Jessor, and Khulna, is higher than in any other part of the Lower Provinces except the neighbourhood of Calcutta, whilst in the three districts of the Chittagong Division, Musalman pupils and literates are largely represented. Excluding Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Howrah, and Hugli, education has not spread amongst the Hindus of any of the districts of Western Bengal so widely as in the best of the eastern districts. On the other hand, except in Nadia and Murshidabad, Musalman education is more general than might be anticipated.

298. In Bihar education is still at a low ebb, especially on the north of the Ganges, and amongst Hindus is in a specially backward condition. The number of pupils and literates

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of this religion in the best educated districts, Patna and Muzaffarpur, bear a proportion to their total population almost the same as in the most backward parts of Northern Bengal, which holds far the lowest position amongst the main divisions of Bengal Proper. Champaran comes at the very bottom of the scale, and has fewer Hindus able to read and write even than Lohardaga, which is itself the least educated part of Chutia Nagpur. As already mentioned, Musalmans hold a comparatively advantageous position in regard to education in Bihar, the Patna district having proportionately more pupils and literates than any part of the Lower Provinces, except a few districts of Western Bengal. Monghyr, which is for the most part a South Gangetic district, is better educated than Bhagalpur, half of which lies to the north of the river. In Orissa the progress of education amongst Hindus is slightly better than in Northern Bengal, but counts only half the number of pupils and literates found in Western Bengal, whilst in Chutia Nagpur and the Santal Parganas their number is less than half of the Orissa proportions. The Tributary States dependent on these sub-provinces are still in their educational infancy, those of Chutia Nagpur being practically illiterate. The figures of female education are so small that they hardly afford matter for criticism or comparison.

THE EDUCATIONAL RANK OF BENGAL.

PROVINCE OR COUNTRY.				ILLITERACY PER 1,000.	
				Males.	Females.
Bengal	...	...	{ 1881	913	997
			{ 1891	894	996
Bombay	...	...	{ 1881	883	993
			{ 1891	860	990
Madras	...	...	{ 1881	862	991
			{ 1891	840	977
North-Western Provinces	...	...	{ 1881	942	998
			{ 1891	938	998
Panjab	...	...	{ 1881	937	998
			{ 1891	928	997
Ireland	...	...	...	446	499
Italy	...	...	...	623	764
Austria	...	...	...	479	533
Hungary	...	...	...	592	717
Portugal	...	...	...	750	892
Ceylon	...	...	...	731	971

299. The marginal statement of illiteracy in other provinces and countries afford some interesting data to aid in judging of the educational rank of the Lower Provinces, which is below that of Madras and Bombay, but superior to the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab. Its inferiority to the two first-named provinces is no doubt due to the inclusion of the great aboriginal population of Chutia Nagpur and the Tributary States. The Hindus of Western Bengal are nearly as high in the scale of literacy as the people of Portugal.

300. Although, as has been already stated in the first paragraph of this Chapter, the statistics of education in combination with age have not yielded results of much value, they help to estimate (i) the distribution of pupils, (ii) the proportion of those, who are working on the higher levels of study, and (iii) the recent progress of education. In the following table the literate under 15 years of age have been added to pupils, as they are probably boys temporarily withdrawn from school. Similarly, those over 25 years of age have been treated as literate. Pupils between 15 and 25 years of age form the section of students, who are presumably more than primary scholars and engaged in fitting themselves for the liberal professions or the higher grades of clerical employment. In arriving at the proportion, which school-going boys under 15 years of age bear to youths of their own age, the first five years of life have been excluded, as the really infant section of pupils can hardly be very appreciable:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF MALES—										
	BETWEEN 5 AND 15 YEARS.			BETWEEN 15 AND 25 YEARS.					OVER 25 YEARS.		
	Total.	Learning and literate.	Proportion in 10,000.	Total.	Learning.	Proportion in 10,000.	Literate.	Proportion in 10,000.	Total.	Learning and literate.	Proportion in 10,000.
Northern Bengal ...	1,668,667	77,396	463	572,738	14,728	257	54,865	993	1,782,536	195,702	1,093
Darjeeling	42,303	2,296	549	24,014	614	255	3,918	1,631	56,729	9,508	1,691
Jalpaiguri	140,196	7,052	503	54,950	875	159	3,631	661	169,513	20,996	1,238
Kuch Bihar	117,562	6,468	550	45,667	1,344	294	5,396	1,181	139,228	18,736	1,344
Eastern Bengal ...	3,723,916	247,717	665	1,296,382	46,771	361	178,805	1,379	3,562,144	528,490	1,493
Western Bengal ...	2,526,802	358,046	1,417	1,081,951	43,142	398	226,080	2,089	3,035,664	623,474	2,053
North Bihar	2,365,916	76,396	329	821,094	11,928	145	79,558	968	2,552,906	223,638	876
South Bihar	1,174,029	45,056	383	442,485	6,172	139	52,591	1,188	1,265,028	151,966	1,189
Bhagalpur	418,086	10,535	251	139,178	1,196	86	10,915	784	446,601	39,130	854
Monghyr	415,700	13,072	314	137,268	1,542	119	13,508	983	434,104	45,207	1,041
Orissa Districts ...	805,931	67,264	834	367,317	6,743	183	51,589	1,404	809,245	131,326	1,623
Orissa Tributary States	386,318	9,317	244	135,096	1,001	74	9,328	683	346,036	20,427	545
Chutia Nagpur	1,077,075	30,091	279	323,710	4,226	130	20,419	631	876,968	62,793	716
Chutia Nagpur Tributary States	213,980	964	45	60,317	66	11	1,440	238	175,386	5,037	1,267
The Santal Parganas	407,664	8,763	215	136,667	1,231	90	6,862	509	326,216	15,868	483
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	15,466,145	960,432	621	5,638,654	141,579	251	718,800	1,274	16,000,324	2,100,407	1,313

301. The pre-eminence of Western Bengal in education and literacy comes out very clearly in these figures. Eastern Bengal, however, follows very closely in the proportion of young men over 15 years of age, who are under tuition, mostly in high schools and colleges. On the other hand, Orissa, although it comes second in rank for youthful and probably primary scholars, falls far behind every division of Bengal Proper in pupils, whose age indicated a more advanced range of study. The great backwardness of Bihar, both north and south, is very marked, Bhagalpur barely surpassing the feudatories of Orissa and the Santal Parganas in educational status.

302. Low as is the general standard of education, and narrow as is its extent in Bihar, the figures of literacy in the foregoing statement give hope of early progress. It is the only sub-province, besides Western Bengal, in which the proportion of males between the age of 15 and 25 years able to read and write is greater than that of the literate over 25 years of age. This fact proves the progress made in recent years, particularly in North Bihar. It

is noticeable that the proportion of the literate under 25 years of age in this sub-province is larger than in Northern Bengal. Taking the Lower Provinces as a whole, however, even if pupils between 15 and 25 years of age are added to literates of that age, recent progress is not very great, their proportion being only 1,525 in 10,000 to 1,313 literates over 25 years. The great growth of literacy noticed in a preceding paragraph is nearly as much due to the efforts of the schoolmaster in the decade before 1881 as after that period. Still an excess of proportion equal to 16·1 per cent. is a substantial one, particularly when it rises to 27 per cent. in North Bihar.

303. The following table presents, district by district, the number of persons, who can read and write English, the general population being discriminated from Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians:—

1	2		3		4		5		6	
DISTRICT.	TOTAL.		EUROPEANS.		EURASIANS.		NATIVE CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BARDWAN DIVISION.										
Bardwan	5,739	363	131	72	20	19	269	219	5,319	60
Bankura	1,671	90	3	1	...	...	23	11	1,648	8
Birbhum	1,342	11	12	8	...	...	14	1	1,316	2
Midnapur	2,770	84	11	11	3	2	46	16	2,710	55
Hugli	8,784	118	25	...	8	...	74	19	8,677	99
Howrah	8,769	292	293	23	172	143	95	34	8,209	92
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.										
24-Parganas	21,009	1,112	14	10	3	...	1,325	400	19,167	709
Calcutta	41,546	7,170	5,399	2,721	2,959	2,794	1,204	726	31,985	269
Nadia	4,651	57	16	1	1	...	83	19	4,552	37
Jessor	3,290	31	28	7	...	...	37	5	3,225	19
Murshidabad	2,466	94	29	10	...	...	49	35	2,388	49
Khulna	1,932	13	1	1	9	3	17	4	1,905	5
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.										
Dinajpur	1,062	17	9	...	...	...	18	14	1,025	3
Rajshahi	1,471	39	23	1	...	1	4	5	1,444	25
Rangpur	1,552	74	12	9	1	2	84	67	1,455	3
Bogra	430	4	9	3	...	...	...	...	421	1
Pabna	1,877	10	11	...	36	8	6	1	1,822	1
Darjeeling	775	59	228	36	...	...	58	10	489	13
Jalpaiguri	759	40	110	32	...	...	11	...	618	8
DAOOA DIVISION.										
Dacca	4,281	152	42	25	37	23	59	15	4,242	29
Feridpur	2,609	131	52	22	11	9	21	8	2,525	29
Bakhariganj	2,178	114	25	22	12	10	20	5	2,121	77
Matmansingh	2,787	91	10	4	2	1	13	4	2,762	22
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.										
Chittagong	2,158	100	60	24	37	49	35	19	2,026	15
Noakhali	722	16	11	5	...	...	9	2	702	9
Tippura	1,224	58	22	22	1	...	6	1	1,224	35
PATNA DIVISION.										
Patna	2,979	551	429	335	60	49	69	39	2,411	78
Gaya	2,298	47	22	23	5	8	18	16	2,242	...
Shahabad	1,991	113	94	66	3	14	40	25	1,864	8
Darbhanga	1,613	113	159	95	...	...	6	2	1,448	16
Muzaffarpur	1,670	39	91	62	...	...	22	9	1,557	18
Baran	1,772	41	42	17	1	3	29	13	1,700	8
Champaran	489	36	26	19	3	...	60	16	400	1

1	2		3		4		5		6	
DISTRICT.	TOTAL.		EUROPEANS.		EURASIANS.		NATIVE CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.										
<i>Bhagalpur</i>	1,423	75	50	24	4	1	42	27	1,226	23
<i>Monghyr</i>	2,072	303	108	109	45	9	98	51	1,708	141
<i>Purnea</i>	792	71	9	6	2	1	38	17	743	47
<i>Malda</i>	467	9	3	3	...	...	14	6	450	...
<i>Santal Parganas</i>	1,080	47	20	20	...	...	24	5	1,007	22
ORISSA DIVISION.										
<i>Cuttack</i>	2,847	167	76	35	23	13	86	25	2,663	29
<i>Puri</i>	572	25	18	13	9	11	20	...	525	1
<i>Balasor</i>	915	35	24	10	8	9	21	8	882	8
<i>Angul</i>	38	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	35	...
CHUTIA NAGPUR DIVISION.										
<i>Hasaribagh</i>	700	120	55	75	9	13	52	10	594	19
<i>Lehardaga</i>	1,423	82	93	17	5	...	107	14	1,218	51
<i>Singbhum</i>	427	33	77	16	22	11	20	4	308	9
<i>Manbhum</i>	846	31	18	4	7	4	51	11	770	12
TOTAL FOR BRITISH TERRITORY...	157,417	12,242	8,080	4,075	3,518	3,212	4,891	2,045	140,918	2,910
FEUDATORIES.										
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	654	10	7	...	20	3	30	1	597	6
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i> ...	263	7	7	1	...	...	6	1	250	5
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i>	80	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	77	6
Total ...	997	23	17	1	20	3	36	2	924	17
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE INCLUDING FEUDATORIES	158,414	12,265	8,107	4,076	3,538	3,215	4,927	2,047	141,842	2,927

It thus appears that of the total number of males, 158,414, able to read and write English in the Lower Provinces, including its feudatories, slightly more than half, 80,108, come from what may be called the metropolitan area, viz., Calcutta and the districts of the 24-Parganas, Howrah, and Hugli. Of the above total also 8,101 are European men, 3,538 Eurasians, and 4,927 Native Christians, leaving only 141,842 males knowing English in the general population. Native Christians have been separately grouped, because, being under the care of European pastors, they have special facilities for acquiring English, and because they are very fond of pretending to a knowledge of that language, when they really possess only the merest smattering. Amongst the 12,265 females who can read and write English, 4,076 are Europeans, 3,215 Eurasians, and 2,047 Native Christians, there being as few as 2,927 in the general population acquainted with that tongue, of whom 1,762 are found in the metropolitan area defined above. It must, however, be remembered that the foregoing statistics exclude the student class, or persons attending schools or colleges, who may be able to read and write English. Most male pupils of over 15 years of age—and they number 160,643 persons—probably have this knowledge to a greater or less extent.

304. The relative degree, in which the different caste groups supply pupils to our schools and have acquired the knowledge of reading and writing their own vernaculars and English is an interesting subject of enquiry.

The following table presents this information for MALES in an abstract but highly

instructive form. All the columns explain themselves, except perhaps the fifth, in which the proportion is based on the relation of pupils and literates, added together, to the total male population of the caste:—

CASTE.	LEARNING.	LITERATE.	TOTAL.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 OF CASTE POPULATION.	ENGLISH-KNOWING.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 LITERATE.	CASTE.	LEARNING.	LITERATE.	TOTAL.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 OF CASTE POPULATION.	ENGLISH-KNOWING.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 LITERATE.
NORTHERN BENGAL.							EASTERN BENGAL—concl'd.						
Hindus.							Hindus—concl'd.						
<i>Brahman</i>	5,935	19,693	25,628	6,815	9,513	1,276	<i>Bairnab</i>	578	3,938	4,514	2,021	40	101
<i>Kayastha</i>	4,967	14,949	19,909	6,141	1,919	815	<i>Sudra</i>	3,363	7,637	11,000	5,921	159	208
<i>Sunri</i>	2,331	7,533	9,864	3,971	198	169	<i>Tanti</i>	713	2,631	3,344	1,504	74	281
<i>Toli</i>	1,567	4,757	6,324	3,907	115	241	<i>Napit</i>	4,241	15,751	19,992	1,346	93	59
<i>Baniya</i>	859	3,049	3,908	2,583	98	321	<i>Goala</i>	2,309	6,966	9,235	1,335	109	146
<i>Napit</i>	993	3,039	4,025	1,445	35	115	<i>Kumhar</i>	1,302	4,798	6,030	1,023	189	384
<i>Kaibartta</i>	3,100	9,531	12,631	1,961	145	152	<i>Dhopa</i>	1,340	3,818	5,158	874	53	138
<i>Sutradhar</i>	3:8	910	1,238	1,019	9	98	<i>Sutradhar</i>	845	9,791	3,566	847	31	113
<i>Jugi</i>	590	1,787	2,317	1,903	11	62	<i>Kaibartta</i>	3,314	11,907	14,621	795	157	140
<i>Goala</i>	683	1,917	2,600	894	64	333	<i>Kapali</i>	788	3,043	3,771	700	39	128
<i>Kochh</i>	8,150	34,145	42,295	728	983	82	<i>Pod</i>	733	2,561	3,294	667	13	50
<i>Jalya</i>	268	909	1,170	384	19	133	<i>Bhumali</i>	490	1,945	1,735	509	57	458
<i>Chain</i>	233	711	944	377	1	14	<i>Malo</i>	157	646	803	500	5	77
<i>Tiyar</i>	81	319	394	3,373	...	...	<i>Jalya</i>	1,073	4,607	5,680	403	23	49
<i>Chandal</i>	512	1,841	2,353	353	11	59	<i>Chamar</i>	479	2,014	2,493	323	30	129
<i>Bhumali</i>	195	729	924	220	4	54	<i>Chandal</i>	3,382	14,574	17,956	261	69	42
<i>Bind</i>	10	61	71	106	...	...	<i>Chunari</i>	24	70	94	100	...	...
<i>Santal</i>	14	138	152	92	9	144	<i>Kochh</i>	36	903	239	83	1	49
Musalman.							Musalman.						
<i>Sayyid</i>	661	9,117	2,778	3,765	60	283	<i>Sayyid</i>	2,383	6,595	8,908	2,536	195	298
<i>Moghul</i>	27	87	114	2,773	9	229	<i>Pathan</i>	2,477	8,999	10,769	1,214	157	189
<i>Pathan</i>	755	9,538	3,293	1,945	74	291	<i>Shatkh</i>	96,717	953,281	339,998	623	9,961	119
<i>Shatkh</i>	39,144	197,539	166,683	660	1,073	84	CHITTAGONG.						
KUOH BIHAR.							Buddhists.						
<i>Kochh</i>	3,343	13,549	16,785	945	75	55	<i>Magh</i>	1,396	4,111	5,437	1,905	45	109
DARJEELING.							WESTERN BENGAL.						
Hindus.							Hindus.						
<i>Niwar</i>	71	481	552	2,235	6	124	<i>Kayastha</i>	23,301	67,561	90,862	6,784	19,547	1,857
<i>Khambu</i>	390	2,053	2,433	1,687	51	248	<i>Brahman</i>	53,343	145,089	203,432	6,580	17,173	1,184
<i>Mongar</i>	181	690	801	1,538	13	209	<i>Baniya</i>	11,554	33,753	45,307	5,318	9,915	658
<i>Limbu</i>	155	347	1,002	1,535	24	283	<i>Aguri</i>	4,837	9,463	14,300	3,544	349	361
<i>Murmi</i>	71	654	725	675	14	214	<i>Tanti</i>	11,994	28,010	40,004	3,487	1,081	386
Buddhists.							<i>Kaibartta</i>	50,233	172,999	222,525	2,951	3,849	223
<i>Bhutia</i>	51	461	512	1,410	15	325	<i>Sadgop</i>	19,473	41,397	60,800	2,447	2,697	636
<i>Lepcha</i>	26	259	285	679	20	772	<i>Bairnab</i>	7,054	18,355	25,409	2,445	595	286
EASTERN BENGAL.							<i>Pod</i>	8,897	26,666	35,563	2,323	1,334	500
Hindus.							<i>Sunri</i>	3,086	3,474	11,570	2,304	349	412
<i>Brahman</i>	36,154	97,477	133,631	8,031	5,548	569	<i>Toli</i>	12,487	28,491	40,908	2,156	1,635	575
<i>Baidya</i>	6,282	10,717	16,999	7,451	2,900	2,052	<i>Napit</i>	4,951	11,434	16,385	2,003	891	718
<i>Kayastha</i>	48,948	113,959	162,095	5,065	7,181	634	<i>Kamar or Leher</i> ...	4,291	11,019	15,303	1,951	407	369
<i>Sunri</i>	11,092	46,578	57,670	4,707	591	126	<i>Kumhar</i>	3,094	6,991	10,015	1,792	446	644
<i>Baniya</i>	3,453	19,403	15,856	4,306	238	191	<i>Goala</i>	7,363	18,689	26,091	1,301	1,367	731
<i>Toli</i>	3,771	19,397	16,668	3,723	143	110	<i>Kaora</i>	824	2,760	3,584	733	194	703
<i>Kamar</i>	2,779	9,413	12,192	3,060	112	118	<i>Dom</i>	883	2,713	3,595	514	89	302
<i>Barui</i>	2,576	6,771	9,347	2,137	296	289	<i>Bagdi</i>	4,201	9,491	13,692	361	670	706
<i>Jugi</i>	5,760	21,554	27,323	2,116	104	48	<i>Bhumali</i>	489	1,694	2,183	343	119	702
							<i>Chamar</i>	885	1,767	2,652	238	107	605
							<i>Bauri</i>	435	1,116	1,551	118	29	260

CASTE.	LEARNING.	LITERATE.	TOTAL.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 OF CASTE POPULATION.	ENGLISH-KNOWING.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 LITERATE.	CASTE.	LEARNING.	LITERATE.	TOTAL.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 OF CASTE POPULATION.	ENGLISH-KNOWING.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 LITERATE.
WESTERN BENGAL—consolid.							SOUTH BIHAR.						
Musalmans.							Hindus.						
<i>Sayyid</i>	1,713	4,487	6,200	1,779	515	1,147	<i>Kayastha</i>	6,092	30,017	36,109	6,005	3,964	1,020
<i>Pathan</i>	2,085	5,935	8,030	1,360	667	1,123	<i>Brahman</i>	5,139	37,399	42,538	2,665	1,285	300
<i>Shaikh</i>	37,607	94,318	131,925	932	4,507	47	<i>Baisnab</i>	7	910	217	1,684	...	...
							<i>Baniya</i>	882	7,033	7,915	1,636	146	207
							<i>Halwai</i>	283	1,429	1,682	1,444	38	266
							<i>Babhan</i>	3,104	27,764	30,868	1,501	318	114
							<i>Rajput</i>	3,110	24,352	27,462	1,194	423	173
							<i>Kalwar</i>	420	2,984	3,404	1,153	40	134
							<i>Kurmi</i>	2,340	12,625	14,965	1,005	181	143
							<i>Teli</i>	660	4,688	5,348	687	72	153
							<i>Koiri</i>	1,115	9,735	10,900	679	49	50
							<i>Kandu</i>	232	2,638	2,870	515	23	87
							<i>Hajjam</i>	167	1,529	1,696	388	29	190
							<i>Dhanuk</i>	97	636	733	373	26	406
							<i>Barhi</i>	132	990	1,122	308	12	107
							<i>Goala</i>	962	8,459	9,451	233	147	173
							<i>Tanti</i>	36	348	286	182	8	629
							<i>Dusadh</i>	169	1,337	1,506	104	12	89
							<i>Dom</i>	5	59	64	66	1	169
							<i>Musahar</i>	9	229	231	41	...	...
							Musalmans.						
							<i>Sayyid</i>	1,261	4,126	5,459	2,429	453	1,079
							<i>Pathan</i>	1,174	4,137	5,311	1,308	167	403
							<i>Shaikh</i>	2,650	10,363	13,013	1,106	619	588
							<i>Jolaha</i>	750	2,581	3,331	771	26	294
							<i>Dhuniya</i>	49	374	423	601	8	213
							<i>Darsi</i>	...	1	1	3	...	...
							ORISSA.						
							Hindus.						
							<i>Karan</i>	8,875	24,147	33,022	5,664	1,197	465
							<i>Brahman</i>	14,901	60,209	75,200	3,871	1,008	167
							<i>Baniya</i>	1,042	3,210	4,952	2,565	89	228
							<i>Khandait</i>	10,906	28,632	39,740	1,377	204	70
							<i>Guria</i>	1,379	4,257	5,636	1,055	33	58
							<i>Tanti</i>	992	4,201	5,193	793	45	107
							<i>Chasa</i>	3,478	9,095	12,573	593	63	69
							<i>Bhandari</i>	666	1,426	2,034	540	23	461
							<i>Kewat</i>	728	2,090	2,818	480	28	133
							<i>Goala</i>	1,867	3,931	5,788	466	56	142
							<i>Kandra</i>	361	1,090	1,451	215	15	127
							<i>Bauri</i>	153	587	740	100	5	85
							Musalmans.						
							<i>Sayyid</i>	314	1,078	1,392	5,237	57	528
							<i>Moghul</i>	77	156	233	2,445	14	897
							<i>Shaikh</i>	698	1,865	2,563	1,613	169	908
							<i>Pathan</i>	689	2,131	2,820	1,428	100	469
NORTH BIHAR.													
Hindus.													
<i>Kayastha</i>	7,126	20,844	47,970	5,586	2,073	507							
<i>Baisnab</i>	53	893	945	2,466	4	45							
<i>Brahman</i>	10,520	67,169	77,689	2,442	1,163	173							
<i>Baniya</i>	1,170	9,978	11,148	1,569	144	144							
<i>Rajput</i>	5,871	40,648	46,520	1,468	368	90							
<i>Kalwar</i>	1,568	11,561	13,127	1,413	108	83							
<i>Babhan</i>	3,106	27,725	30,901	1,237	237	26							
<i>Tiyar</i>	18	126	144	732	1	79							
<i>Halwai</i>	328	1,864	2,192	702	15	80							
<i>Teli</i>	1,145	7,465	8,610	653	37	49							
<i>Kandu</i>	904	5,896	6,800	481	34	48							
<i>Barhi</i>	639	991	1,630	444	12	121							
<i>Lohar</i>	533	2,329	2,855	367	12	52							
<i>Kurmi</i>	892	5,791	6,683	355	39	67							
<i>Koiri</i>	1,145	8,017	9,162	336	27	34							
<i>Kewat</i>	219	1,398	1,617	335	9	14							
<i>Gareri</i>	44	602	646	302	9	149							
<i>Kumhar</i>	183	1,734	1,917	299	6	85							
<i>Kahar</i>	129	1,011	1,150	282	20	198							
<i>Hajjam</i>	355	1,630	1,985	260	29	178							
<i>Kochh</i>	197	1,480	1,677	241	9	13							
<i>Dhanuk</i>	280	2,512	2,892	218	13	52							
<i>Tharu</i>	65	252	307	218	6	239							
<i>Nuniya</i>	328	1,694	2,052	199	4	24							
<i>Goala</i>	1,392	10,092	11,484	190	60	59							
<i>Dhobi</i>	140	846	986	189	50	591							
<i>Amat</i>	23	418	441	156	2	48							
<i>Gowhi</i>	85	696	781	148	3	43							
<i>Chamar</i>	366	1,678	2,044	87	6	36							
<i>Hari</i>	41	308	349	84	1	32							
<i>Tanti</i>	119	1,039	1,158	67	7	130							
<i>Dusadh</i>	104	1,080	1,184	40	20	185							
<i>Dom</i>	17	44	61	35	2	454							
<i>Musahar</i>	25	259	284	27	5	193							
<i>Bhar</i>	3	14	17	17	...	...							
Musalmans.													
<i>Sayyid</i>	839	2,574	3,413	2,014	122	746							
<i>Pathan</i>	593	2,296	2,879	986	83	363							
<i>Shaikh</i>	9,712	35,449	45,181	791	451	135							
<i>Darsi</i>	85	329	414	358	...	...							
<i>Jolaha</i>	543	3,285	3,828	231	19	58							
<i>Dhuniya</i>	330	823	1,213	194	6	58							

CASTE.	LEARNING.	LITERATE.	TOTAL.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 OF CASTE POPULATION.	ENGLISH-KNOWING.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 LITERATE.	CASTE.	LEARNING.	LITERATE.	TOTAL.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 OF CASTE POPULATION.	ENGLISH-KNOWING.	PROPORTION TO 10,000 LITERATE.
ANGUL.							SINGHBHUM.						
Animistic.							Animistic.						
<i>Kanda</i>	53	159	241	96	...	...	<i>Ho</i>	476	504	980	153	8	81
LOHARDAGA.							<i>Bhumij</i>	34	190	124	61	...	...
Hindus.							MANBHUM.						
<i>Kayastha</i>	273	837	1,109	3,223	908	2,485	Animistic.						
<i>Brahman</i>	309	2,844	3,243	1,408	315	1,107	<i>Bhuiya</i>	215	293	508	310	1	34
<i>Rajput</i>	221	2,394	2,545	1,210	96	111	<i>Bhumij</i>	219	531	750	145	...	...
<i>Baniya</i>	194	1,191	1,385	1,109	21	176	<i>Santal</i>	227	424	721	80	30	707
Animistic.							SANTAL PAR-						
<i>Munda</i>	369	2,510	2,879	965	118	470	GANAS.						
<i>Mahli</i>	4	109	113	206	9	183	Hindus.						
<i>Bhogta</i>	58	149	207	141	19	805	<i>Brahman</i>	594	2,737	3,331	2,046	428	1,563
<i>Kharwar</i>	31	342	373	135	9	58	<i>Goala</i>	325	1,547	1,872	338	4	25
<i>Bhuiya</i>	88	299	381	97	20	668	<i>Ghatwal</i>	209	985	1,194	252	29	224
<i>Orson</i>	404	1,019	1,423	86	39	314	Animistic.						
<i>Kharis</i>	...	34	34	17	...	...	<i>Mai Paharia</i>	40	104	144	172	...	...
HAZARIBAGH.							<i>Santal</i>	1,503	2,690	3,593	116	38	182
Hindus.							<i>Dom</i>	55	137	192	90	...	...
<i>Rajput</i>	329	1,409	1,731	943	4	28	<i>Mahli</i>	35	36	71	83	...	...
<i>Toti</i>	944	713	957	443	3	42	<i>Bauri</i>	45	45	90	54	...	...
<i>Kahar</i>	148	403	545	363	3	74	<i>Kol</i>	7	14	21	29	...	...
<i>Ketri</i>	135	451	586	265	11	244							

305. This statement gives almost all the information, and it is not very useful, that can be derived from Imperial Table C, which has been compiled at an outlay of about Rs. 45,000. As remarked in paragraph 31 of Chapter III of this report, a very great part of this expenditure was entirely unnecessary, and at future censuses the illiterate should be excluded. In paragraph 47 of Chapter IV the opinion is expressed that the statistics sought for ought to be obtained at little more than one-fourth of the cost of 1891. It appears that the Brahmans and Baidyas of Eastern Bengal, that is, of the Dacca country, are the most highly educated classes in the Lower Provinces, hardly any males being unable to read and write, except very young children. The same fact is probably true of real Kayasths in this area, but, as pointed out in the Chapter on Castes and Tribes, on the authority of the District Magistrates, a number of low-caste Sudras in Eastern Bengal, such as Baruis and Sudras, specifically so called, pretend to be members of the writer caste. In Western Bengal Kayasths hold a higher educational status than Brahmans and fall little behind them in Northern Bengal. In Bihar, both north and south of the Ganges, the pre-eminence in literacy of the writer caste of Lalas is very marked. In proportion to their numbers it returns more than double the number of persons under education or educated in any other caste. The Karans of Orissa are hardly less high in the scale of literacy. In nearly every sub-province Baniyas and the other trading castes hold the third place after Brahmans and Kayasths, the well-born clans of Rajputs and Babbhans following them rather closely in Bihar. The rest of the above statement proves little else, except the extreme illiteracy of all castes and tribes, except a few in Bengal Proper, and principally in Western Bengal.

CHAPTER XIII.

Languages.

306. The following table classifies the languages spoken in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, exclusive of the Tributary States:—

LANGUAGES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	LANGUAGES.	Total.	Male.	Female.
I.—LANGUAGES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE—				II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA—			
A.—ARYAN—				A.—ARYAN—			
<i>Bengali</i>	37,898,102	18,985,764	18,912,338	(a)—Iranic—			
<i>Hindi</i>	25,985,028	12,860,232	13,124,796	<i>Persian</i>	8,105	5,267	2,838
<i>Urta</i>	4,605,626	2,283,478	2,322,148	<i>Pashtu</i>	1,190	1,106	84
<i>Nipali-Hindi</i>	157,855	86,049	71,806	<i>Armenian</i>	428	252	174
<i>Marwari</i>	6,591	4,034	2,557	(b)—Greek—			
<i>Panjabi</i>	2,537	2,004	533	<i>Greek</i>	132	104	28
<i>Gujrati</i>	1,576	1,283	293	(c)—Italic—			
<i>Kachhi</i>	1,191	724	467	<i>French</i>	902	672	230
<i>Marathi</i>	755	438	317	<i>Portuguese</i>	167	146	21
<i>Assamese</i>	516	297	219	<i>Italian</i>	67	44	23
<i>Kashmiri</i>	186	132	54	<i>Spanish</i>	23	14	9
<i>Sindhi</i>	2	2	...	<i>Roumanian</i>	10	8	2
B.—DEAVIDIAN—				<i>Maltese</i>	4	4	...
<i>Oraon</i>	362,803	173,534	189,269	<i>Latin</i>	1	1	...
<i>Kandh</i>	46,647	23,504	23,143	(d)—Teutonic—			
<i>Mai-Paharia</i>	66,212	33,015	33,197	(i).—Germanic—			
<i>Telugu</i>	12,802	6,655	5,947	<i>English</i>	37,395	21,911	15,484
<i>Tamil</i>	5,322	3,351	1,971	<i>German</i>	678	439	237
<i>Gond</i>	843	505	338	<i>Flemish</i>	5	4	1
<i>Malayalam</i>	106	78	28	<i>Dutch</i>	4	2	2
<i>Kanarese</i>	29	29	...	(ii).—Scandinavian—			
C.—KOLARIAN—				<i>Norwegian</i>	40	39	1
<i>Santali</i>	1,360,220	670,897	689,323	<i>Danish</i>	18	14	4
<i>Mundari</i>	493,453	244,575	248,878	<i>Swedish</i>	16	16	...
<i>Korwa</i>	79,954	39,200	40,754	(e)—Celtic—			
<i>Baiga</i>	680	340	340	<i>Irish</i>	77	89	38
<i>Juang</i>	67	28	39	<i>Welsh</i>	16	13	3
D.—TIBETO-BURMAN—				<i>Gaelic</i>	10	7	3
(a)—Himalayan—				(f)—Slavonic—			
<i>Mechh</i>	21,578	11,356	10,222	<i>Russian</i>	25	11	14
<i>Lepcha</i>	9,948	4,799	5,147	<i>Polish</i>	7	2	5
<i>Bhutani</i>	8,026	4,704	3,322	<i>Slavonic</i>	1	1	...
<i>Kochh</i>	4,493	2,557	1,936	B.—SEMITIC—			
<i>Tibetan</i>	1,526	864	662	<i>Arabic</i>	3,680	2,944	1,316
(b)—Eastern Frontier—				<i>Hebrew</i>	469	241	228
<i>Garo</i>	24,262	12,207	12,055	<i>Abyssinian</i>	1	1	...
<i>Tippera</i>	2,688	1,651	1,237	C.—SCYTHIC OR TURANIAN—			
<i>Manipuri</i>	659	386	273	(a)—Ugrian—			
<i>Naga</i>	30	30	...	<i>Hungarian</i>	7	6	1
<i>Khyen</i>	21	21	...	<i>Finn</i>	4	4	...
<i>Kuki</i>	3	3	...	(b)—Tatar—			
(c)—Burman—				<i>Turki</i>	12	6	6
<i>Arakanese</i>	22,270	10,910	11,360	D.—MALAYAN			
<i>Burmese</i>	593	529	64	<i>Chinese</i>	877	748	129
<i>Shan</i>	20	16	4	F.—JAPANESE			
<i>Khasi</i>	2	2	...	TOTAL LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA	54,264	33,470	20,894
<i>Karen</i>	1	1	...	<i>Unrecognised and unreturned</i>	116	79	37
TOTAL LANGUAGES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE ...	71,185,221	35,470,184	35,715,037	TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE	71,239,701	35,503,733	35,725,968

307. It thus appears that Bengali is the parent tongue of more than half the population, and Hindi of more than one-third; the minor languages being spoken by only about seven-and-a-half millions of people. Regarded from the philologic standpoint, the predominance of Aryan forms of speech is very marked, only three-and-a-half millions of people employing languages not connected with the great Indo-European order. This is not the place to discuss the accuracy of the linguistic classification of the languages of the Dravidian tribes into Kolarian and Dravidian. It is proved in the Chapter on Castes and Tribes that, far from there being any racial distinction between the speakers of Uraon and Munda, they are absolutely one in a common Negritic origin. Further enquiry will probably prove that Kolarian is only a northern dialect of Dravidian, modified in the course of many centuries by natural internal growth, and possibly by contact with the cruder forms of Aryan speech, in the same manner as Uriya has developed into a local *patois* by the action on Bengali of Dravidian inflections and pronunciation.

308. The foregoing tabular statement has also more than a philologic value. It affords the means of checking some statistics, and of explaining others. For instance, it appears in the Chapter on Religions that the Jain sect of Hindus has increased from 1,609 in 1881 to 7,270 in 1891, and *a priori* it would be impossible to determine which figures are the more accurate. It is, however, known that this form of belief is chiefly held by Oswal and Agarwala traders from Central India, who speak the Marwari dialect of Hindi. The language returns show that there are 6,564 persons in Bengal whose parent tongue is Marwari, a number differing but little from the total number of Jains in 1891. The difference is due to the fact that the large Jain settlement in Murshidabad has become permanent and Bengali, at least in speech. Again, the birthplace returns show 85,712 males and 85,216 females in the frontier districts, on the margin, as born in Nipal, whilst speakers of Nipali-Hindi are 85,907 males and 71,653 females. There is an almost precise agreement in the male figures, whilst the deficiency of females in the language return only proves its accuracy. In Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Purnea, and Bhagalpur, the female immigrants from Nipal are less numerous than the males, and are mostly the wives of Nipali-speaking men. In Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga the excess of women is due to their uniting themselves to Biharis in the plains at the foot of their mountain homes, and having returned themselves as speaking the language of their husbands. In these three districts they exceed the male immigrants by 14,793, whilst female speakers of Nipali-Hindi fall short of female immigrants by 13,563.

309. It is unnecessary to tabulate the languages of the Tributary States in much detail. The following statement shows the principal forms of speech employed in them. These statistics were not prepared for Hill Tippera:—

THE LANGUAGES OF THE FEUDATORY STATES.

LANGUAGES.				Total.	Males.	Females.
LANGUAGES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.						
A.—ARYAN—						
Bengali	...	...	...	646,069	333,016	313,053
Hindi	...	...	...	504,216	260,850	243,366
Uriya	...	...	...	1,490,519	739,597	750,922
B.—DRAVIDIAN—						
Gond	...	...	...	21,729	11,643	10,086
Kandh	...	...	...	14,928	7,577	7,351
Telugu	...	...	...	3,269	1,700	1,569
C.—KOLARIAN—						
Santali	...	...	...	262,742	136,897	125,845
Munda	...	...	...	115,883	59,572	56,311
Korwa	...	...	...	46,842	24,050	22,792
Baiga	...	...	...	40,225	20,110	20,115
Juang	...	...	...	11,104	5,744	5,360

. Broadly speaking, Bengali is the language of Kuch Bihar, Hindi of the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur, and Uriya of those of Orissa. The three Dravidian tongues, besides Baiga and Juang, are almost exclusively in use in the latter group of States; whilst Korwa is a distinctive speech of the Chutia Nagpur dependencies. Speakers of Santali number 165,538 persons in the Orissa tributaries, and 97,005 in those of Chutia Nagpur. Mundari is the parent tongue of an almost equal population in the two groups, its speakers numbering 59,626 in the former and 56,259 in the latter.

310. The distribution of languages, spoken by more than 5,000 persons in the Province, in each of its natural divisions and their special tracts, is shown in the following statement, Kuch Bihar being included in Northern Bengal:—

LANGUAGES.	Northern Bengal.	Eastern Bengal.	Western Bengal.	Bihar.	Orissa.	Orissa Tributary States.	Chutia Nagpur.	Chutia Nagpur Tributary States.	Santal Parganas.
I.—LANGUAGES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE—									
A.—ARYAN—									
Bengali	8,789,806	16,820,226	11,485,897	180,395	35,448	51,522	1,046,804	27,461	207,764
Hindi	372,853	117,030	676,026	21,638,919	97,407	8,813	2,290,645	484,990	8,2,471
Uriya	2,368	2,162	687,041	233	3,853,076	1,219,918	119,576	179,547	290
Nipali-Hindi	150,972	6	200	6,401	...	...	...	...	206
Marwari	646	178	42	5,628	2	2	75	25	27
B.—DRAVIDIAN—									
Urson	15,168	...	227	...	...	...	239,209	110	5,206
Kandh	...	...	...	2	46,622	14,928	23	...	...
Mai Paharia	...	...	440	803	...	...	...	...	65,220
Telugu	41	216	1,120	75	11,125	2,172	25	97	...
Tamil	128	22	4,207	41	261	...	477	...	7
C.—KOLARIAN—									
Santali	67,384	499	309,598	30,953	917	165,588	289,816	97,005	661,223
Mundari	11,148	18	3,767	4,488	908	59,626	405,247	56,257	7,598
Korwa	828	...	4,264	...	...	236	74,808	46,606	...
D.—TIBETO-BURMAN—									
(a)—Himalayan—									
Mechh	21,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lepcha	2,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutani	8,019	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b)—Eastern frontier—									
Garo	5,067	19,698	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)—Burman—									
Arakanese	77	22,162	30	2	...	...	...	...	...
II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA—									
A.—ARYAN—									
(a)—Iranic—									
Persian	656	324	6,028	422	212	20	247	...	224
(b)—Teutonic—									
English	1,539	1,116	28,979	4,236	656	14	686	...	246
TOTAL POPULATION ...	9,412,974	16,993,401	13,157,465	21,824,389	4,047,252	1,696,710	4,628,792	893,359	1,754,196

311. It thus appears that Bengali is the mother tongue of the vast majority of the people of Eastern Bengal, and Hindi holds the same position in Bihar. In the former area Hindi is spoken by labourers from Bihar, mostly men, in the Maimansingh district by 52,021 persons, and in Dacca by 39,062 persons. In the north of Maimansingh also most of the speakers of Garo, 19,698, are found at the foot of the Garo Hills. Their total number is 24,262, the tribe population being 30,473, of whom a sixth part are old settlers, now using Bengali. Arakanese is the language of immigrants from Burma into the district of

THE RETURNS EXPLAINED.

Chittagong, 16,417, and the south of Bakharganj, 5,744. The Maghs in the latter district number 6,080 souls. In Bihar the mass of the speakers of Bengali are found in the *thánás* of the Purnea district (116,492 persons) to the east of the Mahananda river which, as explained in Chapter VI, are really part of Northern Bengal. Santali is the language of 22,958 persons in the south of Bhagalpur and of 7,277 in the south of Monghyr. Nipali-Hindi is the speech of a few settlers in the Tarai or sub-Himalayan clearings along the foot of the hills from Champaran to Purnea, being most common (spoken by 4,019 persons) in the Betia subdivision of the former district. In Northern Bengal many languages are considerably represented, immigrants from Bihar, both settlers and temporary labourers, supplying 372,853 speakers of Hindi. About half, 179,889, are found in the west of the Malda district, 40,376 in Dinajpur, 34,379 in Jalpaiguri (mostly, however, Dravidians from Chutia Nagpur), 25,982 in Rangpur, and almost exactly 20,000 in each of the four districts of Rajshahi, Bogra, Pabna, and Darjeeling. Nipali-Hindi is most largely represented in Darjeeling, 129,840 speakers, and Jalpaiguri, 21,104 speakers. The comparatively large population, for whom Santali forms the parent tongue in North Bengal, is chiefly formed by the settlers from the Santal Parganas in the Barind *thánás* of Eastern Malda, 23,134 speakers, of South Dinajpur 28,148, of Western Bogra 4,910, and of North Rajshahi 5,652. There is also a Santali settlement in the east of Jalpaiguri under missionary supervision, 3,275 persons speaking that language there. In the same quarter of that district there are 21,311 speakers of Mechh, the total Mechh population in that district being 21,608, and 4,013 of Garo. Lepcha is practically confined to Darjeeling, and three-fourths of the speakers of Bhutani are found in the same district, the remainder, 2,148, being inhabitants of the Bhutan Tarai in Jalpaiguri. Besides the great local vernacular, three languages—Hindi, Uriya, and Santali—deserve notice in Western Bengal. Of the 676,026 speakers of Hindi, as many as 247,657 are found in Calcutta, 73,504 in its suburbs in the 24-Parganas, and 48,115 in Howrah, or in all 369,276. This large total, taken together with the 51,097 speakers of Uriya found in the same area, may be regarded as the measure of the non-Bengali elements amongst the immigrants, whom the metropolis attracts. In Murshidabad Hindi is returned as the parent tongue of as many as 112,113 people and of 83,331 persons in Midnapur, both figures being unexpectedly large, but they correspond fairly closely with the statistics of 1881, which showed 93,111 Hindi speakers in the former district and 79,787 in the latter. The proximity of Murshidabad to Bihar, and the fact that Urdu is the language used in the vicinity of the Nawab's palace, half the inhabitants of Murshidabad Town speaking that language, explain the comparative prevalence of Hindi in that district. In the case of Midnapur it seems probable that a large number of the settlers from Chutia Nagpur, principally Bhumijis, have returned their parent tongue as Hindi. Only 49,310 males against 68,872 females are returned as speaking Santali in Midnapur, many men of this tribe having no doubt stated their vernacular to be Bengali or possibly Hindi. The only other district in Western Bengal with an appreciable Hindi-speaking population is Bardwan (46,317 speakers) in which the mining centre of Raniganj is crowded by Biharis. Except in Midnapur and the neighbourhood of Calcutta, Uriya is rarely met with in Western Bengal, but the great aggregate of 572,798 speakers of that language are found massed in the south of the former district. Following Midnapur, Santali forms the parent tongue of 96,523 persons in the west of Bankura (the tribe population being 101,537), of 42,345 in the north-west of Birbhum, of 21,368 in Bardwan, and of 18,868 persons in the 24-Parganas.

312. In Orissa, Uriya is the mother-tongue of 95.1 per cent. of the inhabitants, but, whilst only 35,448 speakers of Bengali are met with, as many as 97,497 persons

have returned Hindi as their vernacular. The explanation is that the Musalmans, who number 92,946 persons, are almost entirely the descendants of immigrants from Upper India and still speak Hindi in their homes. When the great Afghan rebellion in the sixteenth century was quelled by the Mughals, many of the disaffected found refuge in Orissa. The same explanation may perhaps be in part applicable to the large Hindi-speaking element in Midnapur. The speakers of Kandh are nearly all found in the new district of Angul. In the Tributary States of Orissa Bengali is found in the States bordering on Manbhum

and Midnapur, and Santali and Mundari on their north-western frontier towards Singhbhum and the Central Provinces. In Chutia Nagpur, Hindi is the vernacular of practically the whole population of Hazaribagh, the only other languages in use by an appreciable section of the people being Santali, spoken by 72,535 persons, principally in the Giridi subdivision, which marches with the Santal Parganas. Hindi is also the prevailing speech of Lohardaga, but 338,136 persons have returned Uraon as their parent tongue, and 240,790 speak Mundari. In the south of this sub-province Bengali is the vernacular of three-fourths of the population of Manbhum, but 121,798 employ Hindi and 155,614 Santali, the former on the borders of Lohardaga, and the latter along the frontier of the Santal Parganas. Singhbhum is the most polyglot district in the Lower Provinces, the Ho dialect of Mundari being the parent tongue of 223,031 persons, Uriya of 114,402, Bengali of 106,686, Santali of 59,212, Hindi of 25,867, and Korwa of 15,533 persons. In the Santal Parganas Hindi is the language of half the population, being spoken by 802,471 persons, whilst only 661,323 have returned Santali as their vernacular. There is an increase in both these forms of speech since 1881, especially in Hindi, whilst speakers of Bengali have decreased from 212,452 to 207,704.

CHAPTER XIV.

Infirmities.

313. The following table compares the actual number of persons of both sexes afflicted by insanity, blindness, deaf-mutism, and leprosy as returned in 1881 and 1891, their proportion to the general population, and the proportion of females to males amongst the afflicted in both years :—

INFIRMITIES.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION IN 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.						NUMBERS OF AFFLICTED FEMALES TO 100 AFFLICTED MALES.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Both sexes.			
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
<i>Insane</i>	18,336	15,374	12,339	10,354	5	4	3	2	4	3	67·02	67·78
<i>Blind</i>	47,086	37,366	50,264	36,114	13	10	14	10	14	10	107·51	96·64
<i>Deaf-mute</i>	52,853	43,455	32,082	26,710	15	11	9	7	12	9	61·82	61·46
<i>Lepers</i>	42,233	34,716	14,240	11,674	12	9	4	3	8	6	33·97	33·63
TOTAL AFFLICTED	160,538	130,811	109,565	84,852	45	34	30	22	38	28	68·24	64·10

It appears that there has been a large decrease in all infirmities during the ten years under review, but the extreme similarity of the proportion of females to males in both years, except in the case of blindness, seems to prove the accuracy of the returns. The following statement shows that a similar decrease has been recorded in every province in the Empire, except in regard to blindness in the Panjab and deaf-mutism in Madras, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab. The causes of this change in Bengal will be discussed when the local distribution of each class of infirmity is examined later on :—

COUNTRY.	INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF-MUTE.		LEPERS.		TOTAL AFFLICTED.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
<i>Bengal</i>	20,735	25,628	97,350	73,490	85,495	70,165	56,823	46,390	270,103	215,663
<i>Bombay</i>	9,938	8,290	62,228	41,059	16,594	16,305	12,328	12,740	101,148	78,407
<i>Madras</i>	10,056	8,364	49,223	32,733	16,446	22,540	14,419	14,056	90,244	89,693
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i> ...	6,453	5,758	132,408	110,937	23,466	33,289	18,265	17,974	185,582	167,938
<i>Panjab</i>	10,907	7,328	116,003	85,217	26,943	24,369	2,734	6,271	163,677	123,245

314. The following table inter-compares these interesting statistics for a common population of 10,000 in these provinces and in the main divisions of the United Kingdom:—

COUNTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER IN 10,000 PERSONS WHO ARE—									
	Insane.		Blind.		Deaf-mute.		Lepers.		Total afflicted.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
<i>Bengal</i>	4.48	3.43	14.08	9.87	12.32	9.39	8.15	6.91	38.98	28.90
<i>Bombay</i>	4.71	3.07	26.60	15.26	7.21	6.05	6.13	4.73	44.65	29.11
<i>Madras</i>	3.25	2.12	16.06	9.84	5.35	7.25	4.77	3.57	29.48	22.78
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh</i> ...	1.48	1.20	29.52	23.25	6.34	6.25	4.07	3.61	41.36	35.01
<i>Panjab</i>	4.84	2.23	21.67	33.21	5.73	2.69	2.40	2.49	34.73	42.02
<i>England and Wales</i> ...	32		8.5		11.5		...		52	
<i>Scotland</i>	33.5		8.5		2.5		...		49.5	
<i>Ireland</i>	36		11.5		7.5		...		55	

Insanity is now most prevalent in Bengal, which takes the place held by the Panjab in 1881. Mental disease seems to be phenomenally rare in the North-Western Provinces, but the records of both censuses appear to establish the accuracy of the figures. It is a noticeable fact in this connection, as appears later on, that in Bihar, whose inhabitants nearly resemble those of the North-Western Provinces in physique and social characteristics, the same practical absence of insanity exists. As in 1881, the Panjab and the North-Western Provinces, although their relative position is reversed, suffer most from blindness, a fact due probably to the dust-storms that prevail during the hot season and consequent ophthalmia. In Bihar, especially in the torrid area south of the Ganges, the same frequency of blindness is observed. In 1881 there were twice as many deaf and dumb in the Lower Provinces in proportion to population as in any other province, except Bombay. In 1891 the Panjab takes the first place, but this affliction is still comparatively prevalent in Bengal. In regard to the dreaded disease of leprosy, Bengal, although it shows a large diminution, still holds the first place by a long interval. Taking all infirmities together, Bengal, which nearly approached the highest Indian average (in Bombay) in 1881, is now low in the scale of the afflicted, being more exempt than any other province, except Madras.

INSANITY.

315. The following tables present the insane, their local distribution, proportion in 10,000, and age distribution:—

SUB-PROVINCES AND SPECIAL TRACTS.	NUMBERS.				DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 PERSONS.					
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Both sexes.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
<i>Northern Bengal</i>	3,512	3,038	2,902	2,286	9.1	6.9	7.0	5.4	8.1	6.2
<i>Darjeeling</i>	28	41	18	26	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	413	360	248	246	13.2	11.9	8.5	8.9	10.8	10.4
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>	5,308	5,261	4,039	4,275	7.0	6.3	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.7
<i>Western Bengal</i>	4,185	3,194	2,532	1,557	6.3	4.8	3.8	2.8	5.0	3.8
<i>North Bihar</i>	1,836	1,101	1,047	516	3.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	2.5	1.3
<i>South Bihar</i>	704	691	448	288	2.4	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.6
<i>Bhagalpur and Monghyr</i>	429	304	225	152	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.1
<i>Orissa Districts</i>	629	538	317	242	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.9
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i> ...	256	180	136	81	2.4	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.6	1.5
<i>Chutia Nagpur Districts</i> ...	492	417	344	309	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.5
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i> ...	43	44	41	29	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.8
<i>The Santal Parganas</i> ...	182	105	99	74	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.0
TOTAL	18,336	15,274	12,399	10,354	5.2	4.1	3.5	2.8	4.3	3.4

SUB-PROVINCES.	AGES.			0-4 YEARS.		5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Bengal Proper</i> ...	19,532	11,279	8,253	183	119	583	490	831	539	946	696	1,061	795	1,350	866
<i>Bihar</i> ...	3,559	2,368	1,171	36	17	85	58	170	78	165	70	188	95	353	109
<i>Orissa</i> ...	780	538	242	2	1	23	15	28	18	37	29	46	30	61	15
<i>Chuttia Nagpur</i> ...	717	417	300	8	4	24	14	39	23	42	25	38	30	46	29
<i>Fundatory States</i> ...	1,040	653	388	15	15	59	38	59	45	57	34	41	46	79	28
TOTAL ...	25,628	15,274	10,354	244	149	774	345	1,127	746	1,247	837	1,396	916	1,890	1,033

SUB-PROVINCES.	30-34.		35-39.		40-44.		45-49.		50-54.		55-59.		60 AND OVER.		NOT STATED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Bengal Proper</i> ...	1,433	896	1,159	795	1,188	896	684	544	683	633	351	279	730	519	98	89
<i>Bihar</i> ...	301	114	269	111	254	134	135	95	154	90	100	61	179	156	...	...
<i>Orissa</i> ...	71	24	68	27	74	39	35	19	47	25	14	6	30	18	...	...
<i>Chuttia Nagpur</i> ...	31	40	41	19	44	31	27	21	28	19	13	17	65	35	...	...
<i>Fundatory States</i> ...	65	39	57	31	59	25	24	14	29	17	13	11	27	15	...	...
TOTAL ...	6,901	1,115	1,574	983	1,619	1,045	905	686	940	784	490	367	1,001	1,036	98	82

It will be noticed that the insane are most numerous in Bengal Proper, and especially amongst the Mongoloid population of the Kuch Bihar State, whilst mental disease seems hardly to exist in the areas peopled by races of Dravidian descent. The general similarity of the statistics obtained in 1881 and 1891 establish the accuracy of return at both censuses. There has been in 1891 a decrease in the total number of the insane of both sexes, amounting approximately to one-sixth of the numbers of 1881. This result is very probably due to a more careful exclusion of idiots. The age table indicates that the number of the congenitally idiotic returned is comparatively small, the great mass of the insane being found between 20 and 45 years of age, the period when acquired mania is most common in all countries. It appears from the statement in paragraph 470 of the report for 1881, that out of 100 male insanes the ages of as many as 44 were not returned, and of 100 females the ages of 42 were unspecified. The age statistics were, therefore, highly unreliable, and explain the conclusion at which my predecessor, Mr. Bourdillon, arrived, "that those, who have been returned as insane are for the most part suffering merely from senile amentia." The more accurate figures of 1891 establish the fact that the failing intelligence of old age has very rarely been treated as insanity.

316. The marginal statement shows for each natural division the castes, amongst which more than 100 persons are insane, arranged in the order of the prevalence of insanity in a population of 100,000.

TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF INSANE.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NORTHERN BENGAL.				
Hindus.				
Baisnab ...	63	49	250	150
Chandal ...	66	23	102	34
Kochh ...	543	401	75	59
Musalmans.				
Shalkh ...	1,813	1,447	68	55
KUOH BIHAR.				
Hindus.				
Kochh ...	196	150	109	75
Musalmans.				
Shalkh ...	107	89	121	110

This grievous infirmity finds most victims amongst Baisnabs and Chandals in Northern Bengal; Kochhs in Kuch Bihar; Malos, Kochhs, Kumhars, Brahmans, and Kayasths in Eastern Bengal; Brahmans, Pods, Kayasths, and Baisnabs in Western Bengal. The low proportion amongst Goalas in Bihar, though that caste has the largest number of insanes in that province, is very marked. Although neither Chasas in

TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF INSANE.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
EASTERN BENGAL.				
Hindus.				
Mal	58	58	361	413
Kochh	97	34	286	151
Brahman	206	105	124	69
Kumhar	40	68	66	118
Magh	71	59	103	73
Kayastha	336	235	103	69
Sunri	119	70	97	56
Napit	88	68	88	61
Kaibartta	131	119	73	67
Jugi	82	79	63	69
Chandal	401	303	56	43
Musalmans.				
Shaikh	2,650	2,317	50	45
WESTERN BENGAL.				
Hindus.				
Brahman	288	139	93	41
Kayastha	118	47	38	32
Pod	98	77	64	52
Baisab	77	44	74	37
Teli	136	44	69	24
Goala	127	71	53	35
Tanti	66	40	57	36
Kaibartta	322	215	48	38
Bagdi	151	83	48	23
Sadgop	86	46	34	18
Musalmans.				
Shaikh	606	407	43	28
NORTH BIHAR.				
Hindus.				
Goala	73	31	9	4
ORISSA.				
Hindus.				
Chasa	60	33	26	14
SANTAL PARGANAS.				
Santal	51	33	16	10

Orissa nor Santals yield 100 insanes, they are produced, as evidencing by their proportions how free these Dravidian tribes are from mental disease. These statistics do not agree with those of 1881 in one very important particular. Mr. Bourdillon found that whilst 4 out of every 10,000 Hindus of both sexes were insane, the proportion for Musalmans was 5, and from this fact, "by the negative method of argument," he came to the conclusion (paragraph 473) that consanguinous marriage, a fertile source of imbecility in Europe, was probably the cause of the excess of insanity amongst Musalmans, who rather favour than condemn, as Hindus do, the marriage of blood relatives. I am inclined to think the figures of 1891 the more accurate, as, though compiled in many district offices, they agree in not showing a preponderance of Musalman insanes, but the reverse. A result similar to that of 1881 was narrowly averted in 1891. Musalmans seemed in excess in all infir-

mities till the figures came to be studied in order to the writing of this report. It then appeared that, although excellent statistics had been sent in from districts, one of the Hindu compilers thought he saw an opportunity of branding the followers of the Prophet with the stigma of so many failings of human nature. I was first startled by discovering that over three hundred Sayyids had been entered as lepers in Bardwan district, and further investigation made it plain that in 19 districts this man had entirely disregarded the district returns and had concocted out of his own head purely imaginary figures, by which the mass of the afflicted under every infirmity were shown as Musalmans.

317. Although it is possible that there may be a racial strain towards insanity in Northern and Eastern Bengal, it is very probable that the greater preference evinced by the people for toxic drugs, such as *ganja* or Indian hemp, must be taken into account. The intoxicants in use in Bihar and Chutia Nagpur, a dilute form of spirit obtained from the flower of the *mahua* tree, the fermented juice of the palmyra palm and rice beer, are all comparatively weak liquors and never known to induce mental disorder. *Ganja*, on the other hand, is unquestionably very deleterious, being recognized throughout Bengal as a brain excitant of a very dangerous kind. Still mental affliction is so rare in even the most affected parts of Bengal Proper that the ordinary misfortunes of life are quite sufficient to account for it. The people are to a large extent civilized and have frequent causes for cerebral trouble. They are a litigious, busy race, who may reasonably be expected to suffer more from the diseases of civilization, of which insanity is one, than the stolid field-labourers, who form the bulk of the inhabitants of Bihar, or the primitive tribes of the Chutia Nagpur hills. The comparative frequency of brain disturbance amongst the upper classes bears out this view.

BLINDNESS.

THE BLIND. THEIR DISTRIBUTION
AND AGES.

318. The following tables give the actual numbers, the proportions and the age distribution of the blind :—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBERS.				DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 PERSONS.					
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Both sexes.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
<i>Northern Bengal</i>	5,031	3,521	4,095	3,366	11.0	8.0	11.4	7.9	11.7	7.9
<i>Darjeeling</i>	63	93	63	79	7.1	7.5	9.5	7.8	8.3	7.6
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	433	343	540	339	13.8	11.3	18.5	13.8	16.1	19.5
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>	8,089	7,071	6,897	5,399	10.7	8.1	8.8	6.9	9.7	7.9
<i>Western Bengal</i>	8,436	6,086	8,993	5,715	12.7	9.4	13.8	8.7	13.2	9.0
<i>North Bihar</i>	7,877	6,755	8,306	6,537	14.4	11.7	14.7	10.8	14.5	11.3
<i>South Bihar</i>	7,980	5,031	10,220	5,518	27.9	17.3	34.1	17.9	31.0	17.6
<i>Bhagalpur and Monghyr</i>	3,061	2,979	3,511	2,978	15.7	14.9	17.8	14.3	16.6	14.6
<i>Orissa Districts</i>	1,984	1,799	2,423	1,930	10.8	9.0	12.8	9.3	11.8	9.3
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i> ...	770	715	793	747	10.3	8.4	10.9	8.8	10.6	8.6
<i>Chutia Nagpur Districts</i> ...	2,481	2,367	3,190	2,849	11.8	10.3	14.9	12.1	13.3	11.9
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i>	304	238	275	235	8.8	5.9	8.2	5.4	8.5	5.3
<i>The Santal Parganas</i> ...	597	368	659	406	7.6	4.9	8.4	4.5	8.0	4.3
TOTAL ...	47,086	37,386	50,284	38,114	13.6	10.3	14.3	9.6	13.9	9.9

DIVISIONS.	AGES.			0—4 YEARS.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Bengal Proper</i> ...	30,033	16,187	13,876	561	325	837	430	885	457	780	523	747	494	883	614
<i>Bihar</i>	31,689	15,637	16,052	738	477	1,517	709	1,220	633	961	596	911	583	930	679
<i>Orissa</i>	3,729	1,799	1,930	50	35	127	81	155	83	123	99	106	69	134	66
<i>Chutia Nagpur</i> ...	5,209	2,367	2,842	169	106	244	161	274	153	174	149	138	144	133	214
<i>Fundatory States</i> ...	2,820	1,406	1,414	59	49	123	69	124	58	83	78	81	56	84	79
TOTAL ...	73,480	37,386	38,114	1,567	985	2,648	1,443	2,628	1,383	2,120	1,436	1,973	1,346	2,154	1,638

DIVISIONS.	30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.		NOT STATED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Bengal Proper</i> ..	940	791	932	637	1,201	1,017	926	725	1,377	1,339	981	983	5,052	5,458	76	88
<i>Bihar</i>	1,048	839	782	757	1,026	1,153	707	835	1,073	1,385	667	843	4,269	6,577	...	...
<i>Orissa</i>	115	127	98	79	129	161	93	69	166	191	67	64	437	890	...	...
<i>Chutia Nagpur</i> ...	148	240	141	209	157	203	83	154	141	215	112	159	463	743	...	...
<i>Fundatory States</i> ...	78	99	77	68	106	119	54	58	101	150	45	87	277	415	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,324	2,026	2,031	1,743	2,619	2,646	1,863	1,601	2,850	3,280	1,875	2,136	10,518	14,013	76	88

There has been a great decrease in every area, except the Darjeeling hills, and it is most marked in South Bihar, where the blind amongst females have declined by nearly half. Their proportion in that sub-province in 1881 was double that in any other of the main divisions of the Lower Provinces, and it is not easy to explain such a state of things. The districts included in this area (Patna, Shahabad, and Gya) are, no doubt, more dusty than other parts, but are not more exposed to other causes of blindness, such as dirt and the smoke-laden air of ill-ventilated houses. South Bihar might be expected to exhibit a higher proportion than other sub-provinces, as it does in 1891, but not the excessive

. difference recorded in 1881. The age distribution of the blind in the latter year showed that out of every 100 blind males 49 were over 50 years of age. Similarly, for females, out of 100 blind 59 were women of more than 50 years of age. In that year also 27 per cent. of both males and females were unspecified, many of both sexes being probably well advanced in years. In 1891 there has been very little omission of age, but senile blindness is largely represented, 41 per cent. of the men and 53 per cent. of the women being aged more than 50 years. Still the proportions are appreciably less, and it would seem that the failing vision of old age was less often returned as blindness at the last than at the preceding census. Mr. Bourdillon suggested in the 1881 report that small-pox was an effective cause of blindness in Bihar, where prejudice and ignorance are serious obstacles to the safeguards of vaccination. This disease is not without its effect, but is far less prevalent in Bihar than in Orissa, where the incidence of blindness is anything but excessive. The Magistrate of Rajshahi thinks that the decrease of blindness may be in part due to the extension of European science. He states that the most common causes of loss of sight are cataract and ulceration of the cornea, which both readily yield to proper treatment by an ophthalmic surgeon. In the single hospital at Rampur Boalia as many as 3,309 cases of eye disease were treated between 1880 and 1891, there being 378 operations, principally for cataract.

319. The castes that suffer from blindness are so numerous and the actual number of the afflicted so large, that the following statement gives, besides a few special castes, only those which return more than 200 blind :—

TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF BLIND.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.		TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF BLIND.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NORTHERN BENGAL.					WESTERN BENGAL				
Hindus.					Hindus.				
Baisnab	69	72	274	221	Bhutmal	61	66	613	615
Kayastha	51	50	153	163	Bauri	310	276	236	197
Kochh	575	553	79	59	Baisnab	184	186	163	157
Musalmans.					Goala	220	212	106	103
Shaikh	2,020	1,919	75	73	Tel	156	174	102	94
KUCH BIHAR.					Kayastha	157	105	117	79
Hindus.					Chamar	104	113	78	91
Kochh	200	247	111	143	Brahman	248	255	79	79
EASTERN BENGAL.					Kaibartta	620	540	82	70
Hindus.					Musalmans.				
Tripura	80	35	311	394	Shaikh	1,611	1,516	114	105
Kochh	123	132	530	563	NORTH BIHAR.				
Male	93	56	580	399	Hindus.				
Baisnab	69	75	309	249	Kamar	128	117	609	535
Chakma	13	39	65	223	Tanti	105	75	350	241
Sunri	130	114	106	92	Dom	40	30	181	341
Jugi	121	110	94	86	Kakar	124	157	223	243
Kaibartta	174	137	97	77	Dhopa	134	133	223	221
Kayastha	262	232	87	68	Kayastha	220	120	251	120
Chandal	512	411	71	57	Kurmi	375	345	169	160
Brahman	119	67	71	39	Brahman	414	391	133	121
Musalmans.					Rajput	443	395	139	113
Shaikh	4,135	2,985	78	57	Napti	105	117	112	124
Pathan	45	26	53	40	Bantiya	88	100	113	129
Buddhists.					Tel	204	202	107	93
Magh	41	43	337	322	Chamar	263	222	101	96
					Kotri	240	232	78	72
					Goala	597	502	70	61
					Musalmans.				
					Jolaha	232	220	129	144
					Shaikh	226	433	47	70

TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF BLIND.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.		TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF BLIND.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SOUTH BIHAR.					ORISSA.				
Hindus.					Bhandari				
<i>Rajwar</i>	126	151	489	540	<i>Guria</i>	63	69	117	129
<i>Tanti</i>	53	75	243	317	<i>Toli</i>	110	118	154	154
<i>Dhopa</i>	65	97	190	265	<i>Brahman</i>	192	198	98	96
<i>Kamar</i>	93	34	323	103	<i>Goala</i>	124	141	98	98
<i>Napit</i>	114	137	200	226	<i>Chasa</i>	217	208	94	90
<i>Kumhar</i>	119	53	240	106	<i>Karan</i>	46	60	83	98
<i>Toli</i>	187	201	173	170	<i>Khandait</i>	184	252	63	81
<i>Kahar</i>	178	315	118	191	ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES.				
<i>Kayastha</i>	135	111	171	132	<i>Kandh</i>	55	36	208	136
<i>Brahman</i>	253	254	131	121	<i>Pan</i>	71	80	95	106
<i>Rajput</i>	330	284	136	108	CHUTIA NAGPUR.				
<i>Koiri</i>	296	226	122	101	<i>Kamar</i>	98	103	464	507
<i>Chamar</i>	160	203	102	116	<i>Rajwar</i>	73	83	340	379
<i>Kurmi</i>	166	223	97	109	<i>Bauri</i>	111	162	253	345
<i>Goala</i>	429	604	79	109	<i>Kol</i>	63	86	186	243
<i>Bantiya</i>	96	54	114	61	<i>Brahman</i>	126	119	185	180
Musalman.					<i>Kurmi</i>	298	377	164	200
<i>Jolaha</i>	231	224	384	322	<i>Kumhar</i>	58	67	153	176
<i>Shakha</i>	105	164	63	83	<i>Goala</i>	127	181	88	121
MONGHYR AND BHAGALPUR.					<i>Bhutiya</i>	97	134	92	114
Hindus.					<i>Oraon</i>	161	191	96	103
<i>Dom</i>	78	120	604	888	<i>Santal</i>	107	153	64	92
<i>Kurmi</i>	170	187	696	750	<i>Munda</i>	85	97	67	74
<i>Chamar</i>	139	103	208	143	<i>Bhumij</i>	46	48	60	59
<i>Goala</i>	426	369	142	120	SANTAL PARGANAS.				
<i>Brahman</i>	97	81	139	118	<i>Kumhar</i>	81	49	683	415
<i>Koiri</i>	79	112	100	141	<i>Santal</i>	117	110	36	33
Musalman.									
<i>Jolaha</i>	131	225	451	696					

The general conclusions that may be derived from these figures are that the number of blind is proportionately large amongst Baisnabs, properly aged beggars; amongst the tribes of the eastern frontier, Maghs, Tripuras, and the Mandai section of Kochhs; and amongst the low and semi-Hinduized castes of Western Bengal, South Bihar, and Chutia Nagpur, Haris, Bauris, Doms, Rajwars, and Kurmis. Unclean habits of life is, no doubt, the predisposing cause in the case of the last group. Blindness is rare amongst Musalmans in Bengal Proper and in all castes of Orissa and all aboriginal tribes of Chutia Nagpur, such as Oraons, Santals, and Mundas. The blacksmith caste in Bihar and Orissa seem to suffer more than any other functional group. Splinters of incandescent iron and the pungent smoke of their forges, which are fed with half-carbonized charcoal, must cause much injury to eyesight. The weaving castes of Tantis and Jolahas in Bihar return a large proportion of blind, the strain on the sight whilst working in their ill-lighted huts being considerable. Washermen and Kahars are frequent sufferers in Bihar. The houses of the former are often full of smoke, as they rely much on boiling clothes in order to cleanse them. Kumhars in South Bihar, Chutia Nagpur, and the Santal Parganas have many blind, the cause being possibly also the acrid smoke of the kilns, in which they bake their pottery. In these areas there is much jungle, and probably green wood is used. Chamars, who follow the unclean employment of hide curing and skinning, are very free from blindness. They, however, work in the open air. Agriculturists and cowherds enjoy much immunity for the same reason.

DEAF-MUTISM.

THE DEAF MUTE. THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND AGES.

320. The following table examines the distribution and ages of the deaf-mute:—

SUB-PROVINCES AND SPECIAL TRACTS.	NUMBERS.				DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 PERSONS.					
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Both sexes.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
<i>Northern Bengal</i>	6,726	4,790	4,371	3,308	161	10.9	10.6	7.8	13.3	9.3
<i>Darjeeling</i>	144	241	104	153	16.2	19.5	15.7	15.2	15.9	17.3
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	712	605	360	309	21.3	20.0	12.4	10.9	17.6	15.5
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>	7,009	3,337	4,905	5,176	10.2	9.6	6.8	6.1	8.4	7.3
<i>Western Bengal</i>	3,090	6,639	5,500	4,416	12.1	9.9	8.9	6.7	10.5	8.3
<i>North Bihar</i>	14,800	19,321	8,271	7,223	27.1	21.4	14.7	11.9	20.9	16.6
<i>South Bihar</i>	5,012	2,438	3,197	1,394	17.5	8.4	10.6	4.5	14.0	6.5
<i>Bhagalpur and Monghyr</i>	3,577	2,905	2,244	1,697	19.9	14.5	11.2	8.1	15.5	11.3
<i>Orissa Districts</i>	2,351	2,282	1,348	1,203	12.7	11.5	7.1	5.9	9.9	8.7
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i>	565	644	325	425	7.6	7.5	4.4	5.0	6.0	6.2
<i>Chutia Nagpur Districts</i>	1,911	1,606	1,208	1,054	9.1	7.1	5.9	4.4	7.5	5.8
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i>	228	179	126	115	6.6	3.9	4.1	3.6	5.3	3.9
<i>The Santal Parganas</i>	718	423	445	246	9.1	4.8	5.6	2.7	7.3	3.8
TOTAL	52,833	43,455	32,662	26,710	15.2	11.6	9.3	7.1	12.2	9.3

SUB-PROVINCES.	AGES.			0—4 YEARS.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Bengal Proper</i>	31,900	19,308	12,532	823	551	2,589	1,519	2,171	1,106	1,775	1,137	1,651	1,003	1,710	1,130
<i>Bihar</i>	29,674	18,652	11,022	692	557	2,633	1,597	2,478	1,300	1,854	1,036	1,529	923	1,648	914
<i>Orissa</i>	3,485	2,223	1,263	46	11	180	28	228	111	224	92	237	102	198	55
<i>Chutia Nagpur</i>	2,662	1,608	1,054	71	53	267	166	220	161	176	133	126	81	125	71
<i>Feudatory States</i>	2,444	1,545	899	54	39	158	117	179	80	149	93	126	74	111	72
TOTAL	70,165	43,455	26,710	1,685	1,246	5,847	3,400	5,236	2,758	4,178	2,496	3,679	2,183	3,772	2,242

SUB-PROVINCES.	30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 AND OVER.		NOT STATED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Bengal Proper</i>	1,621	1,040	1,309	821	1,334	858	804	525	1,097	756	587	460	1,244	1,293	51	40
<i>Bihar</i>	1,535	820	1,175	606	1,256	623	790	448	967	532	487	293	1,626	1,243	...	...
<i>Orissa</i>	187	89	162	49	212	113	111	44	174	106	63	43	273	280	...	...
<i>Chutia Nagpur</i>	114	89	103	53	73	54	59	32	63	49	31	26	100	76	...	...
<i>Feudatory States</i>	107	56	87	54	103	73	56	18	102	50	37	30	149	86	...	...
TOTAL	3,564	2,164	2,836	1,583	2,980	1,791	1,820	1,137	2,393	1,493	1,205	852	3,962	3,178	51	40

The decrease since 1881, which is common to both sexes and every sub-province, is generally accounted for by the exclusion of a rather numerous class, those who are dumb but not deaf. Loss of speech is often caused by accident, disease, or the excessive growth of goitre. The prevalence of deaf-mutism is marked along the whole northern frontier of the Lower Provinces from Champaran to Kuch Bihar, and in this respect is coincident with the area affected by goitre and, through it, by cretinism. Other tracts have, no doubt, an appreciable number of deaf-mutes, but not more than the average of the United Kingdom. This infirmity presents the peculiarity that it is much more common in childhood than at any later age, the periods most subject being

from five to ten years and from ten to fifteen years. The former age is certainly one, at which it would be difficult to conceal deaf-mutism in girls, except in the limited circle of the higher castes, and still the predominance of males is very marked. There is, no doubt, some concealment amongst females, but not sufficient to account for the difference between the totals of the sexes. The Magistrates of Champaran and Darbhanga both report an excess of deaf-mutism in the police circles, where goitre is found to exist extensively. The former officer writes:—"This infirmity prevails mostly in *thánás* Gobindganj, Kesaria, Motihari, and Betia. The water of the river Makhua, which rises near Jagdispur in Betia *tháná* and passes through parts of Gobindganj, Motihari, and Kesaria, is known to produce goitre in every one who drinks it." The Darbhanga report observes:—"Deaf-mutes are most numerous in the Nagarbasti *tháná* through which the Gandak flows. The continued use of the water of this river is known to cause goitre in the throat, which eventually produces dumbness." It is believed that most of the streams flowing from the Himalaya possess mineral properties, which act on the glands of the throat, causing obstinate though not incurable enlargement.

321. As might be expected from the fact that the prevalence of this infirmity is associated with local causes, and not with occupation, the return of castes affected by deaf-mutism yields the minimum of information. The following statement is consequently confined, except for North Bihar, to a few typical castes in each sub-province. It may here be noted that this infirmity is markedly local in its incidence in the United Kingdom, there being 11·5 deaf-mutes in 10,000 persons in England, 7·5 in Ireland, and only 2·5 in Scotland:—

TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.		TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NORTHERN BENGAL.					WESTERN BENGAL				
Hindus.					—concluded.				
<i>Goala</i>	195	107	654	474	Hindus—concluded.				
<i>Baisnab</i>	113	89	445	259	<i>Teli</i>	186	130	102	71
<i>Kochh</i>	620	413	86	60	<i>Kaibartta</i>	560	433	113	56
Musalmans.					<i>Bagdi</i>	350	229	97	63
<i>Shaikh</i>	3,063	2,049	114	78	<i>Podi</i>	107	106	69	71
KUCH BIHAR.					<i>Sadgop</i>	154	97	62	38
Hindus.					Musalmans.				
<i>Kochh</i>	350	158	194	92	<i>Shaikh</i>	1,575	945	112	65
Musalmans.					NORTH BIHAR.				
<i>Shaikh</i>	178	108	201	134	Hindus.				
EASTERN BENGAL.					<i>Kamar</i>	202	127	961	646
Hindus.					<i>Sunri</i>	276	187	691	364
<i>Maghs</i>	43	39	877	745	<i>Tanti</i>	172	82	573	263
<i>Malo</i>	68	55	546	392	<i>Kotri</i>	1,245	660	388	204
<i>Baisnab</i>	56	44	251	146	<i>Kahar</i>	186	135	333	292
<i>Kayastha</i>	338	208	104	61	<i>Kurmi</i>	653	380	341	177
<i>Jugi</i>	128	66	99	51	<i>Dhopa</i>	187	126	262	202
<i>Brahman</i>	155	86	98	51	<i>Brahman</i>	766	414	246	128
<i>Chandal</i>	653	364	91	51	<i>Kayastha</i>	235	110	247	110
Musalmans.					<i>Rajput</i>	803	355	236	106
<i>Shaikh</i>	5,176	3,125	98	60	<i>Nunia</i>	210	170	200	141
WESTERN BENGAL.					<i>Chamar</i>	594	274	227	93
Hindus.					<i>Baniya</i>	115	75	151	91
<i>Sunri</i>	94	68	188	135	<i>Goala</i>	1,285	660	158	80
<i>Bauri</i>	173	211	132	150	<i>Dusadh</i>	479	307	137	85
<i>Baisnab</i>	115	160	111	135	<i>Babhan</i>	475	199	142	59
<i>Dom</i>	191	123	136	106	<i>Musahar</i>	90	77	60	45
<i>Kayastha</i>	191	104	143	72	Musalmans.				
<i>Tanti</i>	151	86	132	77	<i>Jolaha</i>	350	219	194	113
<i>Chamar</i>	148	120	111	92	<i>Shaikh</i>	240	227	56	37

TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.		TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE.		PROPORTION TO 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SOUTH BIHAR.					MONGHYR AND BHAGALPUR—conold.				
Hindus.					Musalman.				
<i>Sunri</i>	51	50	168	153	<i>Jolaha</i>	173	89	596	275
<i>Kahar</i>	146	58	97	35	ORISSA.				
<i>Brahman</i>	148	73	76	34	<i>Bhandari</i>	100	59	961	133
<i>Koiri</i>	139	23	64	41	<i>Guria</i>	96	48	177	85
<i>Musahar</i>	58	49	51	54	<i>Kuran</i>	73	36	131	58
<i>Goala</i>	328	137	80	25	<i>Goala</i>	126	115	96	90
<i>Rajput</i>	130	67	49	25	<i>Chasa</i>	214	99	93	43
<i>Dusadh</i>	66	46	35	23	<i>Khandat</i>	245	128	86	41
<i>Babhan</i>	46	38	19	15	ORISSA TRIBU-TARY STATES.				
Musalman.					<i>Par</i>	68	36	91	48
<i>Jolaha</i>	88	28	153	40	CHUTIA NAGPUR.				
<i>Shatkh</i>	39	27	23	49	<i>Kol</i>	80	47	236	133
MONGHYR AND BHAGALPUR.					<i>Bhumij</i>	64	33	83	47
Hindus.					<i>Santal</i>	117	34	70	50
<i>Kurmi</i>	207	145	847	582	<i>Uraon</i>	76	61	45	39
<i>Sunri</i>	91	35	582	223	<i>Munda</i>	53	45	42	34
<i>Koiri</i>	194	91	245	115	SANTAL PAR. GANAS.				
<i>Brahman</i>	122	49	175	71	<i>Santal</i>	179	107	55	33
<i>Goala</i>	475	235	188	77					
<i>Rajput</i>	66	42	107	51					
<i>Dusadh</i>	88	52	90	50					
<i>Babhan</i>	76	40	56	29					

The comparative prevalence of this infirmity amongst Sunris or liquor distillers is remarkable, though inexplicable. Brahmans hold an intermediate position in the scale of the afflicted. It is also noteworthy that the two great tribes of Babhans and Dusadhs, one belonging to the upper classes and the other of the lowest social rank, come together at the bottom of the list as the least affected in all parts of Bihar. In this sub-province Musalman weavers or Jolahas are amongst those most subject to deaf-mutism. Except the Kols, mostly in Singhbhum, the aboriginal tribes of Chutia Nagpur are generally very free from this infirmity.

LEPROSY.

322. The following table presents the statistics of leprosy, its distribution and proportions in different areas, compared with the figures of 1881, and the ages of the afflicted :—

SUB-PROVINCE AND SPECIAL TRACTS.	NUMBERS.				DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 PERSONS.					
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Both sexes.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
<i>Northern Bengal</i>	5,647	3,511	1,854	1,125	13.4	7.9	4.5	2.6	8.9	5.3
<i>Darjeeling</i>	139	120	45	39	15.6	9.7	6.7	4.8	11.1	7.2
<i>Kuch Bihar</i>	956	621	326	166	30.6	20.5	11.2	6.0	20.9	13.3
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>	5,423	5,192	1,915	1,551	7.2	5.9	2.5	1.8	4.8	3.6
<i>Western Bengal</i>	13,871	11,606	5,257	4,168	20.9	17.4	8.9	6.3	14.9	11.8
<i>North Bihar</i>	4,188	3,645	880	653	7.6	6.3	1.5	1.1	4.5	3.7
<i>South Bihar</i>	4,165	2,685	817	543	14.6	9.2	2.7	4.7	8.6	5.5
<i>Bhagalpur and Monghyr</i>	1,008	1,732	440	513	8.2	8.6	2.3	2.4	5.3	5.5
<i>Orissa Districts</i>	3,485	3,248	1,176	1,204	18.9	16.3	6.2	5.8	12.5	11.0
<i>Orissa Tributary States</i> ...	741	652	383	335	10.5	7.6	5.2	3.9	7.8	5.7
<i>Chutia Nagpur Districts</i> ...	1,419	1,083	856	1,101	6.7	4.7	4.0	4.6	5.3	4.6
<i>Chutia Nagpur Tributary States</i>	96	117	41	43	2.3	2.5	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.7
<i>The Santal Parganas</i> ...	539	499	251	218	6.8	5.7	3.2	2.4	5.0	4.0
TOTAL ...	42,283	34,716	14,240	11,674	12.2	9.3	4.7	3.1	8.5	6.2

SUB-PROVINCES.	AGE.			0-4 YEARS		5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Bengal Proper</i> ...	26,755	19,968	6,787	70	37	173	115	505	217	839	398	1,109	441	1,967	611
<i>Bihar</i> ...	10,990	8,954	2,036	76	31	94	46	177	80	280	98	351	118	622	177
<i>Orissa</i> ...	4,452	3,248	1,204	3	4	28	26	95	70	188	80	216	75	323	87
<i>Chutia Nagpur</i> ...	2,189	1,068	1,121	11	10	25	16	63	49	63	58	65	78	112	121
<i>Feudatory States</i> ...	2,004	1,438	566	4	14	16	13	64	32	65	40	75	35	118	48
TOTAL ...	48,390	34,716	11,674	184	96	336	216	904	441	1,435	674	1,816	747	3,142	1,044

SUB-PROVINCES.	30-34.		35-39.		40-44.		45-49.		50-54.		55-59.		60 AND OVER.		NOT STATED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Bengal Proper</i> ...	2,453	735	2,691	684	2,579	899	1,999	617	2,023	644	1,035	394	2,290	964	46	18
<i>Bihar</i> ...	900	243	1,067	176	1,285	255	1,046	153	1,160	207	483	101	1,403	352	...	...
<i>Orissa</i> ...	489	146	396	103	513	179	268	90	342	165	104	34	283	155	...	...
<i>Chutia Nagpur</i> ...	110	129	130	171	136	129	110	94	81	97	54	59	128	97	...	...
<i>Feudatory States</i> ...	167	68	179	64	225	78	129	28	157	65	58	16	151	53	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,099	1,321	4,363	1,198	5,038	1,533	3,552	971	3,762	1,168	1,774	604	4,255	1,621	46	18

The total number of lepers, both male and female, has declined, but the disease is prevalent in the same areas as in 1881. The decrease may be real, but it is also very probable that the enumerators were more careful in 1891 to exclude the cutaneous disease known as white leprosy and return, as they were directed to in the census instructions, only those suffering from tubercular or corrosive leprosy. Mr. Bourdillon in the 1881 report suggested that there was a large concealment of female lepers, as there was no reason to think that women were less liable to the disease than men. It is questionable how far this assumption is accurate. The caste return of lepers, on the following page, shows that amongst the lower orders, whose women live in almost as much publicity as men, the proportion of female lepers is uniformly as low as amongst the upper castes. If there were any great concealment it would appear in the earlier age periods, when the existence of such a grave physical defect would be a serious obstacle to marriage. It appears, however, that the proportion of female lepers to male lepers under 15 years of age is as high or higher than at any other period of life. On the other hand, the temptation to concealment amongst old women must be comparatively weak, yet we find the proportion amongst them the lowest for females. That there should be concealment by both sexes, and particularly by women, is natural, still it seems certain that leprosy attacks the male sex more frequently or more severely and manifestly than it does females. If the disorder is less virulent in the female subject as I believe is admittedly the fact, it might more easily escape observation. Mr. Bourdillon also considered that there was a further reason for thinking that lepers were greatly understated. "It is almost certain," he wrote, "that only the confirmed lepers, *i.e.*, those, in whom the disease was fully developed, were entered as lepers by the enumerators," and, arguing from the fact that an enquiry by the Civil Surgeon of Rangpur had established the existence to each confirmed leper of "at least three others with symptoms not so strongly marked, but nevertheless incurably affected with the disease," he came to the conclusion that there were 250,000 lepers in the Lower Provinces. I am not aware of any further medical evidence in the same direction, but it may be assumed that my predecessor's argument is, on the whole, justified by the facts, though it is possible that it puts the case too strongly. Allowance is not made for the probable inclusion of much white leprosy in 1881. The Magistrate of Muzaffarpur states that "there seems to have existed an idea amongst the mass of the people that Government intended to take lepers from their homes and put them in an asylum."

323. The following statement shows the proportion of lepers in 100,000 individuals of the castes, which return more than 100 lepers of both sexes. A few other castes, who deal in articles of food, such as fishermen, sweet-meat sellers, and grain parchers, or who are engaged in personal service, such as barbers and washer-men, are also included, besides a few typical local tribes:—

TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF LEPEBS.		PROPORTION PER 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.		TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF LEPEBS.		PROPORTION PER 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NORTHERN BENGAL.					WESTERN BENGAL				
Hindus.					—concluded.				
Hindus—concluded.					Hindus—concluded.				
Kshatriya	187	57	1,383	599	Bagdi	611	262	170	79
Mechh	31	21	206	195	Dom	208	79	171	68
Baisnab	81	31	323	98	Kaora	84	20	174	44
Kochh	607	167	92	24	Chandal	158	27	185	31
Katbartta	68	22	67	22	Kayastha	213	57	159	39
Musalmans.					Kumhar	78	30	139	53
Shatkh	1,815	571	68	22	Dhopa	78	19	144	38
DARJEELING.					Chamar	124	71	93	55
Hindus.					Santal	135	64	100	46
Kochh	68	32	391	203	Katbartta	617	190	81	25
KUCH BIHAR.					Pod	75	54	49	36
Hindus.					Baniya	29	32	34	37
Kochh	393	97	218	56	Musalmans.				
Musalmans.					Sayyid	181	48	376	137
Shatkh	158	41	179	51	Pathan	173	56	223	99
EASTERN BENGAL.					Shatkh	2,843	678	202	47
Hindus.					NORTH BIHAR.				
Mal	73	23	455	164	Hindus.				
Kochh	60	14	297	62	Kamar	91	22	433	112
Katbartta	131	49	67	28	Kurmi	199	33	104	15
Napit	73	20	64	18	Musahar	94	18	62	10
Jugi	64	37	50	28	Brahman	189	14	61	4
Kayastha	179	59	55	17	Teli	100	20	53	9
Chandal	403	107	56	15	Kandu	79	13	49	7
Musalmans.					Dusadh	168	35	45	10
Shatkh	2,230	879	61	17	Chamar	108	29	48	10
WESTERN BENGAL.					Kotri	129	17	40	5
Hindus.					Goala	233	45	29	5
Bediya	79	35	1,013	732	Musalmans.				
Bauri	1,025	567	783	404	Johala	90	16	50	8
Khatra	131	47	690	238	Shatkh	248	23	41	4
Sunri	240	108	408	214	SOUTH BIHAR.				
Khatri	76	15	511	134	Hindus.				
Baisnab	336	141	324	119	Kandu	70	11	98	15
Tambuli	60	30	293	118	Baniya	71	20	85	23
Bhumali	178	78	279	190	Dusadh	171	23	90	11
Mal	56	43	217	157	Brahman	169	26	87	12
Tanti	288	124	251	111	Teli	95	19	88	10
Napi	174	67	223	83	Chamar	113	26	72	15
Goala	518	133	239	65	Musahar	65	17	58	10
Jatia	34	32	147	140	Kurmi	112	13	66	7
Teli	384	108	210	59	Goala	315	54	58	10
Sadgop	498	164	200	65	Kotri	116	25	53	11
Kamar	137	76	167	92	Musalmans.				
Brahman	552	226	177	70	Shatkh	118	19	60	9

TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF LEPROS.		PROPORTION PER 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.		TRACT AND CASTE.	NUMBER OF LEPROS.		PROPORTION PER 100,000 OF THE CASTE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MONGHYR AND BHAGALPUR.					ORISSA TRIBU- TARY STATES.				
Hindus.					Hindus.				
<i>Kurmi</i>	96	21	303	84	<i>Bhandari</i>	46	21	577	261
<i>Gonrhi</i>	45	17	169	53	<i>Bhumij</i>	59	27	197	89
<i>Ganganta</i>	65	19	175	30	<i>Pan</i>	54	30	73	40
<i>Kotri</i>	78	38	98	43	CHUTIA NAGPUR.				
<i>Musahar</i>	78	43	78	43	Hindus.				
<i>Goala</i>	180	35	60	11	<i>Brahman</i>	317	102	466	164
ORISSA.					<i>Bhuiya</i>	143	204	135	173
Hindus.					<i>Teli</i>	23	85	38	143
<i>Bhandari</i>	121	51	314	130	<i>Santal</i>	79	76	47	46
<i>Teli</i>	150	63	210	82	<i>Kurmi</i>	60	69	38	37
<i>Tanti</i>	106	54	159	80	<i>Oraon</i>	36	23	31	12
<i>Guria</i>	93	36	173	64	CHUTIA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES.				
<i>Kewat</i>	108	34	180	53	Hindus.				
<i>Chasa</i>	400	125	174	54	<i>Bhumij</i>	54	21	775	297
<i>Karan</i>	89	33	160	54	SANTAL PAR- GANAS.				
<i>Pan</i>	112	73	127	79	Hindus.				
<i>Khandatt</i>	436	146	151	47	<i>Mal</i>	103	...	2,706	...
<i>Goala</i>	189	68	142	47	<i>Paharia</i>	64	64	115	114
					<i>Santal</i>	195	84	60	26

It is to be feared that no generalisation beyond that obtainable from the table of local distribution can be derived from these figures. In Western Bengal the proportion is high for all castes, the sweeper and vagrant castes of Bhumalis and Bediyas being most afflicted and closely followed by the aboriginal tribes of Bauris and Khairas. The disease is, however, far from being confined to the lower orders. Indeed, such castes as Doms, Bagdis, Kaoras, and Chandals are more free from it than Brahmans or Sadgops, whilst the three great tribes of Santals, Kaibarttas, and Pods are very slightly affected. Musalmans, including their gentry, supply more victims than in other sub-provinces. The disease seems rather prevalent along the foot of the Himalaya. In Bihar the Kamars north of the Ganges and the Kurmis of Bhagalpur and Monghyr are the only castes returning a high proportion. The figures of Orissa, taken with those of Western Bengal, would suggest a tendency to leprosy in Dravidian blood similar to the prevalence of insanity in the Mongoloid country. The hill tribes of the former descent owe their comparative freedom from it to the healthy environment in which they live. The only exception is met with in the Bhumij clan. I have little doubt but the Kshatriyas in Northern Bengal are really Kochhs, and the Mals in the Santal Parganas almost certainly Malés or Paharias. The proportions against each are, therefore, unreliable.

324. Nearly every cause that imagination or superstition could suggest has been assigned for leprosy. Insufficiency of nutriment and high living; the use of meat and the use of fish; the arid heat of a dry laterite soil and the vaporous malaria of a swampy country; a deficient use of salt and an excessive use of garlic and onions; some grievous sin, such as murdering a Brahman, killing a cow, incest or incendiarism; syphilis and the abuse of mercury in its treatment; the consumption of *arhar* pulse, and the use of *mahua* liquor. From the Chittagong Hill Tracts comes the statement that "the people say the wild deer generally has this disease on both sides of the neck. One is sure to get leprosy if any portion of one's body comes in contact with the affected parts or with a tree against which the animal has rubbed itself." Amidst this medley of ideas there is little to aid the student of etiology.

CHAPTER XV.

Castes, Tribes and Races.

325. Outside the statistics, which may be styled executive and which have been dealt with in the preceding chapters, no group of figures compiled from the census returns possess a stronger interest than those which record the number of persons of each Hindu caste and of each race or tribe which stands apart from the caste system of Hinduism in the Lower Provinces. The census report of 1881 states that "this subject is very briefly treated for several reasons" in that volume. The contrary was the case in 1872, and Mr. Beverley's chapter on Bengal castes, supplemented by Mr. Magrath's Monograph on the Castes of Bihar, remained, until the publication of Mr. Risley's *Castes and Tribes of Bengal*, the most complete guide we had to the ethnical elements, of which the population is made up. The Government Resolution on the Census Report of 1881 remarked:—"The question of caste has been very briefly dealt with in the report, Mr. Bourdillon being rightly of opinion that it did not come within the proper domain of his work to attempt any exhaustive treatment of so large a subject, the interest of which was, moreover, rather ethnological than statistical. In connection with an admirable system proposed by Mr. Ibbetson, who has conducted the Panjab census, the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates the institution of a series of detailed and comprehensive enquiries into this interesting and important subject, which has not yet found any adequate exponent in Bengal." Mr. Bourdillon also suggested the necessity of "something being done before the next census comes round to prepare a dictionary of castes and a proper classification of occupations." His desire has been given effect to in a very thorough manner. Mr. Risley's work is an elaborate record of the customs and subdivisions of nearly every caste, and, as will appear in the next chapter, the classification of occupations by Mr. Baines, the present Census Commissioner, supplies the second want referred to. Mr. Bourdillon probably intended to express the further hope that a workable classification of castes might also be evolved. Unfortunately we are still without one, and it is a disappointment that, after his thorough examination of the subject, Mr. Risley has been unable to arrive at any arrangement more effective than an alphabetical list. Mr. Bourdillon in 1881 made use of a classification founded on Mr. Beverley's grouping in 1872, and states that it "was not decided on without careful consideration." Race forms its basis, the population, excluding Musalmans, being divided into aboriginal tribes, semi-Hinduised aboriginals, and Hindus, the last great section being again subdivided according to occupation into thirteen main groups, viz.,—(1) Superior Hindu castes, (2) Intermediate castes, (3) Trading castes, (4) Pastoral castes, (5) Castes engaged in preparing cooked food, (6) Agricultural castes, (7) Castes engaged in personal service, (8) Artisan castes, (9) Weaver castes, (10) Labouring castes, (11) Costermonger castes, (12) Boating and fishing castes, and (13) Dancer, musician, and vagabond castes. The two first groups, though including nearly one-fourth of the Hindu population, are very indeterminate, and, moreover, unlike those that follow them, are in no way functional in character. They include priests, writers, physicians, soldiers and many other occupations of the more reputable kind.

326. The omission of any attempt to classify castes in Mr. Risley's *Castes and Tribes of Bengal* is, it would seem, principally due to the fact that the author rejects the functional origin of caste and thereby deprives himself of the main guide, which all previous students of the subject have adopted, and with it the only possible basis of classification. The conclusion at which he arrives is that "the motive principle of Indian caste is to be sought in the antipathy of the higher race for the lower, of the fair-skinned Aryan for the

MR. RISLEY'S RACE THEORY OF CASTE.

black Dravidian." He quotes, in order to disprove it, Mr. J. C. Nesfield's statement in his *Brief View of the Caste System of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, of the older and more generally accepted theory—"The bond of sympathy or interest which first drew together the families or tribal fragments, of which a caste is composed, and formed them into a new social unit, was not, as some writers have alleged, community of creed or community of kinship, but community of function. Function, and function only, as I think, was the foundation upon which the whole caste system of India was built up."

327. Before examining the evidence in support of either proposition, it is necessary to state Mr. Nesfield's position a little more fully. In the tenth paragraph of his admirable treatise, a book that deserves to be made a *vade mecum* by every official, who has to deal with the peoples of Upper India, he points out that his theory—

MR. NESFIELD'S FUNCTIONAL THEORY. "Is incompatible with the modern doctrine which divides the population of India into Aryan and aboriginal. It presupposes an unbroken continuity in the national life from one stage of culture to another, analogous to what has taken place in every other country in the world, whose inhabitants have emerged from the savage state. It assumes, therefore, as its necessary basis, *the unity of the Indian race*. While it does not deny that a race of 'white-complexioned foreigners,' who called themselves by the name of Arya, invaded the Indus valley *via* Kabul and Kashmir some four thousand years ago and imposed their language and religion on the indigenous races, by whom they found themselves surrounded, it nevertheless maintains that the blood imported by this foreign race became gradually absorbed into the indigenous, the less yielding to the greater, so that almost all traces of the conquering race eventually disappeared, just as the Lombard became absorbed into the Italian, the Frank into the Gaul, the Roman (of Roumania) into the Slav, the Greek (of Alexandria) into the Egyptian, the Norman into the Frenchman, the Moor (of Spain) into the Spaniard; and as the Norwegians, Germans, etc., are at this day becoming absorbed into Englishmen in North America, or as the Portuguese (of India) have already become absorbed into Indians. I hold that for the last three thousand years at least no real difference of blood between Aryan and aboriginal, except, perhaps, in a few isolated tracts, has existed."

In very remarkable anticipation of the true meaning of Mr. Risley's own anthropometric enquiries, he continues—

"The physiological resemblance observable between the various classes of the population, from the highest to the lowest, is an irrefragable proof that no clearly defined racial distinction has survived. The amalgamation of the two races, the Aryan and the Indian, had been completed in the Panjab, as we may gather from the Institutes of Manu, before the Hindu, who is the result of this amalgamation, began to extend his influence into the Ganges valley, where by slow and sure degrees he disseminated among the indigenous races those social and religious maxims, which have been spreading wider and wider ever since throughout the continent of India, absorbing one after another, and to some extent civilizing every indigenous race, with whom they are brought into contact, raising the choice spirits of the various tribes into the rank of Brahman or Kshatriya and leaving the rest to rise or fall in the social scale according to their capacities and opportunities."

328. It is unnecessary to reproduce in detail the arguments by which this position is defended, and, I believe, established. Probably the strongest evidence of the growth of a caste, and one exemplified at the present day, is afforded by the absorption into the Rajput order of the upper classes, not of any Hindu caste, but of the Dravidian black-skinned aboriginals of Chutia Nagpur. It cannot be an accident that so many of the septs of Rajputs in the most Hinduised portions of the valley of the Ganges, such as the Domwar, Bharwar, Jaiswar, Gadariya, Bahaliya, Ahir-Paik, Kamar, Tiwar, Rajwar, Bhandari, Palki, Dhangar, Bais, Nagbansi, etc., recall the names of tribes or castes far down in the social scale, blacksmiths, shepherds, hunters, fishermen, cowherds, etc. Mr. Carnegie in his *Notes on the Races of Oudh* sees no improbability in the Domwar clan being Doms, who had risen to local power and got themselves enrolled in "the conveniently elastic fraternity of Rajputs." In support of this statement he refers to the case of Ali Bakhsh Dom, who became Governor of Ramlabad, a district of Oudh, and adds that such promotion was not uncommon even in recent times. The gentry of each tribe as it came within the influences of militant Hinduism were recognised as Kshatriyas or landlords (from *kshatra*, a field), and if they could give their daughters ample dowers they soon bought their way into the older families of the territorial nobility, and in a generation or two developed into admitted Rajputs or

THE COMPOSITE CHARACTER OF THE RAJPUT CLANS.

noblemen Sir W. W. Hunter summarises this system of caste extension in the following passage:—

"As the Aryan conquests spread, more aboriginal tribes were reduced to serfdom as Sudras. The warriors, or Kshatriyas, would constantly receive additions from wealthy or enterprising members of the cultivating class. When an expedition or migration went forth to subdue new territory, the whole colonists would for a time lead a military life, and their sons would probably all regard themselves as Kshatriyas. In ancient times entire tribes, and at the present day the mass of the population throughout large tracts, thus claim to be of the warrior or Rajput caste. Moreover, the kings and fighting men of aboriginal races who, without being conquered by the Aryans, entered into alliance with them, would probably assume for themselves the warrior or Kshatriya rank. We see this process going on at the present day among many of the aboriginal peoples. The Bráhmans, in their turn, appear at first to have received into their body distinguished families of Kshatriya descent. In later times, too, we find that sections of aboriginal races were 'manufactured' wholesale into Bráhmans. Unmistakeable cases of such 'manufactures' or ethnical syncretisms are recorded, and besides the upper class agricultural Bráhmans there are throughout India many local castes of Bráhmans, who follow the humble callings of fishermen, blacksmiths, ploughmen, and potato-growers."

329. Next to Rajputs no caste bears more evident and numerous signs of non-Aryan blood than the Bráhman. Dr. Wise, whose ethnological enquiries in Eastern Bengal have laid Mr. Risley under special obligations, which he has gracefully recognised by dedicating his *Ethnographic Glossary* to him, declared the lowly Chamar to be "infinitely fairer, with a more delicate and intellectual cast of features, than many Srotriya Bráhmans." "The connexion of Bráhmans with Naga women is a significant fact," writes Herr Bachofen, "of the intermixture of the best Aryan blood with the Nagbansi aboriginals thirty centuries ago." The same practise is still continued by Bengali Bráhmans, who take wives of Manipuri race on our eastern frontier. It is improbable that the five Bráhmans introduced in the eleventh century by Adisur from Kanauj have grown into the myriads which now form the Kulin or highest sub-castes. "Although the immigrant Bráhmans brought their wives with them, tradition says," writes Mr. Risley, "that they contracted second marriages with the women of Bengal, and that their children by the latter were the ancestors of the Barendra Bráhmans. The Barendra, on the other hand, claim to represent the offspring from the original Hindustani wives, and allege that the Rarhi Bráhmans themselves spring from the *mésalliances* contracted in Bengal."

330. A very interesting portion of Mr. Risley's essay discusses the well-known totemism of the pure Dravidian tribes, and traces its survival amongst sections of castes, such as the Kurmi and Kumhar, which are accepted as Hindus. This unquestionable badge of the non-Aryan is not, however, confined to the lower castes. In Orissa the several divisions of Utkal Bráhmans has each its totem. "Thus," Mr. Risley observes, "the Bráhmans of the Batsasa *gotra* revere the calf as their original ancestor; the Bharadwaja claim descent not from the Vedic Rishi, but from a bird bearing the same name; the Atreya are the offspring of a deer, and will not eat that animal or sit upon its hide; the Kauchhasa trace their lineage to a tortoise; and the Kaundinya commemorate their descent from the tiger by refusing to sit upon a tiger skin." It is admitted that the title of Ojha, which is synonymous with Maithil Bráhman in that great home of indigenous races, North Bihar, is not of Sanscrit origin, and means sorcerer or exorcist. The name is also found as a sub-caste of Bagdis in the Bardwan Division, of Tantis in Orissa, of Tharus in Champaran, and of Parghas in Bhágalpur. The whole Tantric system, of which the Ojha Bráhman is the exponent, is aboriginal magic pure and simple, derived from the same source as the bloody rites of Kali, and the worship of the female principle. "The Ojha Bráhman," says Mr. Nesfield, "is so utterly unlike the Bráhman of Manu's Code in manners and character, and so like the Ojha of the aboriginal tribes, from whom he has borrowed his name, that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the one is descended from the other." The human sacrifices, which Raja Rajendra Lal Mitra suspected to still survive in "nooks and corners of India," is justified on the ground that "slaughter at a sacrifice is no murder" in the *Kalika Purana*, which forms the bible of the Tantric school and the Ojha priesthood. It is a significant fact that one of the most important sections of Bráhmans takes its title from a region east of the Ganges, the name of the

capital of which, Gaur, is now alone remembered, but which survives in the Gonorhi caste of fisherman, and the Gonor or Kandu tribe of agriculturalists and grain-parchers.

331. Not only does the earliest tradition represent the Aryan invaders of the Panjab as divided into four great functional groups, but Professor Kern and Dr. Haug have independently proved that a precisely similar division based on occupation, existed amongst the other and nearly related branch of the same race, who found homes in modern Persia. The sacred books of the Perso-Aryans exhibit them divided into fire priests, charioteers, and two rather indefinite sections, which coincide in function, and partly in name, with the Vaisyas and Sudras of the Hindu system. There seems little doubt but that the two latter groups were the first to come into existence, and broadly divided the whole race into settlers or Vaisyas, from *vish*, to dwell or settle, and helots or Sudras, a word whose root has not been determined. The earliest influence of the functional idea was to discriminate priests and landholders from the general body of the conquering Vaisya immigrants. The three upper classes were in fact parallel to the *patres et populus Romanus* of ancient Latium, one in race and blood, but partially differentiated by rank, founded on occupation. It thus appears that the Indo-Aryans entered the Dravidian peninsula with function or occupation as the sole foundation of their social distinctions.

332. The circumstances under which the functional guild developed into the endogamous group is not difficult to trace. Like their Italian congeners the patricians of Hinduism soon discovered that a rigorous law of exclusive marriage was the most effective means of protecting themselves from plebeian intrusion. The Bráhmaṇ, however, went further than the Roman lords, whose exclusiveness was founded on wealth and noble birth rather than on sacred office. In Rome priest and peer found it necessary to unite against the lower classes. In the Indian republic the first struggle arose between the two higher orders themselves. What the nature of the struggle between the priesthood and the landholding aristocracy really was, it is now impossible to determine. It is more than doubtful, in spite of the belligerent character of the Bráhmaṇic annals, that it amounted to actual warfare. The supernatural pretensions of the sacred class seem to have conquered opposition by the very excess of their demands on human credulity. A body of men who claimed everything on the earth, under the earth, and in the heavens above; who declared that "reputation in this life and happiness in the next, life itself, and the lives of children" depended on adequate honour and gifts being bestowed on them, could hardly continue to mix with the common people and imitate their great prototype, Vasishta, by allying themselves with women "of the lowest birth." The natural outcome was the establishment of the marriage system, which has made a functional group of priests an iron-bound caste of interrelated families. The acceptance of endogamy by the other castes was, no doubt, chiefly due to their adoption of a practice, which their pastors and betters found good for themselves. In nothing is mankind, and especially the half-civilized Asiatic, so imitative as in regard to social custom. Moreover, as the Manava Code seems to show, the Bráhmaṇs recognized that in no sphere of life is sacerdotal influence more powerful than in connection with marriage. The extension of the system, which preserved themselves from any interference or rivalry, also handed over to them the whole population permanently disintegrated into mere family groups, whose most private interests and relations they alone could guide or combine.

333. It is difficult to trace in the introduction to *The Castes and Tribes of Bengal* how far Mr. Risley recognises the influence of intermarriage between Aryans and aboriginals, but he unquestionably denies the functional origin of caste, and seems to define it as "an institution, evolved by the Aryans in the attempt to preserve the purity of their own stock, and afterwards expanded and adapted, by the influence of a series of fictions, to fit an endless variety of social, religious and industrial conditions." With much originality he has sought to find a new guide to the ethnic composition of India in the science of anthropometry.

"Nowhere else," he writes, "in the world do we find the population of a large continent broken up into an infinite number of mutually exclusive aggregates the members of which

are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside of the group to which they themselves belong. Whatever may have been the origin and the earlier developments of the caste system, this absolute prohibition of mixed marriages stands forth at the present day as its essential and most prominent characteristic. In a society thus organised, a society sacrificing everything to pride of blood and the idea of social purity, it seemed that differences of physical type, however produced in past time, might be expected to manifest a high degree of persistence, and that the science which seeks to trace and express such differences would find a peculiarly favourable field for its operations. In Europe anthropometry has to confess itself hindered, if not baffled, by the constant intermixture of races, which tends to obscure and confuse the data arrived at by measurement. In a country where such intermixture is to a large extent eliminated, there were grounds for believing that divergent types would reveal themselves more clearly, and that their characteristics would furnish some clue to their original race affinities."

334. With the aid of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and of the Panjab anthropometric data for "nearly 6,000 persons, representing 89 of the leading castes and tribes in Northern India, from the Bay of Bengal to the frontiers of Afghanistan," were obtained, but unfortunately Mr. Risley finds that "it would be vain to attempt within the compass of this essay to analyse and compare the large mass of figures which has been collected, or to develop at length the inferences which they may be thought to suggest." He has, however, made a few interesting deductions. Three well-known types of feature and physique have long been recognised in the Indian peninsula, the Aryan or Caucasian chiefly in Upper India, the Mongoloid, which is generally believed to be confined to the north-east corner of Bengal, and a Negrito, or, as Mr. Risley calls it, a Dravidian type in Central and Southern India. Excluding the second, which he represents to be so local as to make its elimination a matter of little importance in discussing the ethnology of Indian peoples, Mr. Risley defines the other two as follows:—

"The Aryan type, as we find it in India at the present day, is marked by a relatively long (dolichocephalic) head; a straight, finely cut (lepto-rhine) nose; a long, symmetrically narrow face; a well-developed forehead, regular features, and a high facial angle. In the Dravidian type the form of the head usually inclines to be dolichocephalic, but all other characters present a marked contrast to the Aryan. The nose is thick and broad, and the formula expressing its proportionate dimensions is higher than in any known race, except the Negro. The facial angle is comparatively low; the lips are thick; the face wide and fleshy; the features coarse and irregular."

The following passage gives the most important of Mr. Risley's deductions:—

"Between these extreme types, which may fairly be regarded as representing two distinct races, we find a large number of intermediate groups, each of which forms for matrimonial purposes a sharply defined circle, beyond which none of its members can pass. By applying to the entire series the nasal index or formula of the proportions of the nose, which Professors Flower and Topinard agree in regarding as the best test of race distinctions, some remarkable results are arrived at. The average nasal proportions of the Málé Pahárá tribe are expressed by the figure 94·5, while the pastoral Gujars of the Panjáb have an index of 66·9, the Sikhs of 68·8, and the Bengal Bráhmans and Kayasths of 70·4. In other words, the typical Dravidian, as represented by the Málé Pahárá, has a nose as broad in proportion to its length as the Negro, while this feature in the Aryan group can fairly bear comparison with the noses of 68 Parisians, measured by Topinard, which gave an average of 69·4. Even more striking is the curiously close correspondence between the gradations of racial type indicated by the nasal index and certain of the social data ascertained by independent inquiry. If we take a series of castes in Bengal, Bihar, or the North-Western Provinces, and arrange them in the order of the average nasal index so that the caste with the finest nose shall be at the top, and that with the coarsest at the bottom of the list, it will be found that this order substantially corresponds with the accepted order of social precedence. The casteless tribes, Kols, Korwas, Mundas, and the like, who have not yet entered the Bráhmanical system, occupy the lowest place in both series. Then come the vermin-eating Musahars and the leather-dressing Chamars. The fisher castes of Bauri, Bind and Kewat are a trifle higher in the scale; the pastoral Goala, the cultivating Kurmi, and a group of cognate castes from whose hands a Bráhman may take water, follow in due order, and from them we pass to the trading Khatris, the landholding Babhans, and the upper crust of Hindu society. Thus, it is scarcely a paradox to lay down as a law of the caste organisation in Eastern India that a man's social status varies in inverse ratio to the width of his nose."

335. The figures on which these statements are based are found in the third and fourth volumes of Mr. Risley's instructive work, and if in examining them it appears that they do not bear out his conclusions, I hope not to fail in recognising the great

TWO MAIN TYPES OF INDIAN HEAD.
THE NASAL INDEX. THE BEST TEST OF RACE DISTINCTION.

service he has rendered to ethnographic study by introducing really scientific methods of enquiry.

The following table is an exact reproduction of the averages of the nasal index at the beginning of volume III :—

BENGAL PROPER.		BIHAR.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.		PANJAB.	
Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.
Kayastha ...	70.3	Bráhmaṇ ...	73.2	Bhuihar ...	73.0	Gujar ...	66.9
Bráhmaṇ ...	70.4	Bábhān ...	74.0	Brahman ...	74.6	Pathan ...	68.4
Chandal ...	73.9	Goálá ...	76.7	Kayastha ...	74.8	Sikh ...	68.8
Sadgop ...	73.9	Kurmi ...	78.5	Kshatriya ...	77.7	Awān ...	68.8
Goálá ...	74.2	Kahar ...	79.7	Kanjar ...	78.0	Biloch ...	69.4
Muchi ...	74.9	Bind ...	82.2	Khatri ...	78.1	Machhi ...	70.0
Pod ...	76.1	Maghaiya Dom ...	82.2	Kurmi ...	79.2	Arora ...	71.2
Kaibartta ...	76.2	Dusadh ...	82.4	Tháru ...	79.5	Khatri ...	73.1
Rajbansi ...	76.6	Chamar ...	82.8	Bania ...	79.6	Chuhra ...	75.2
Mahummadan ...	77.5	Musahar ...	88.5	Barhai ...	80.8		
Bágdí ...	80.5			Goálá ...	80.9		
Bauri ...	84.1			Kewat ...	81.4		
Mál ...	84.7			Bhar ...	81.9		
Mál Páhári ...	92.9			Kol ...	82.2		
Málé or Asal Páháriá ...	94.5			Lohar ...	82.4		
				Guria ...	82.6		
				Kachhi ...	82.9		
				Dom ...	83.0		
				Lodha ...	83.4		
				Koiri ...	83.6		
				Pasi ...	85.4		
				Chamar ...	86.0		
				Musahar ...	86.1		

In this table it is a noticeable fact that the Kayastha of Bengal Proper, an undoubtedly Sudra caste, according to Bráhmaṇic theory, has finer features than the Bráhmaṇ, whilst the Chandal outcaste of the Gangetic delta lies midway between the highborn and allied castes of Bráhmans and Babhans in Bihar. Mr. Nesfield is so satisfied that the people of Upper India are a race mixed beyond recognition that he does not hesitate to declare that a “stranger walking through the class-rooms of the Sanskrit College at Benares would never dream of supposing that the students seated before him were distinct in race and blood from the scavengers, who swept the roads.” It is a singular confirmation of this assertion that Mr. Risley’s table shows no appreciable difference in feature between the Bráhmaṇ of the North-Western Provinces and the Chuhra or scavenger of the Panjab, whilst the latter has very much the advantage in nasal refinement over the Kshatriya or Rajput of the North-Western Provinces.

336. The foregoing figures, however, are only averages. When one turns to the individual measurements, the entire absence of any common gradation in the nasal indices of the measured castes is still more apparent. The following figures are taken from the general tables of measurement, the five upper entries showing the smallest indices and the five lower the largest indices recorded. The numbers in the first column under each caste are the serial numbers of the individuals in the original table :—

BENGAL PROPER.

BRÁHMAN.		KAYASTHA.		GOÁLÁ.		CHAMAR.		BAGDÍ.	
Serial No.	Index.	Serial No.	Index.	Serial No.	Index.	Serial No.	Index.	Serial No.	Index.
41	56.1	23	60.0	37	62.0	14	62.9	33	67.3
30	58.0	15	61.5	10	62.7	10	64.1	85	67.3
21	58.3	29	62.2	17	65.3	12	66.6	41	68.0
10	60.3	63	62.7	13	65.9	24	66.6	74	69.2
5	60.7	2	62.9	33	66.0	3	67.9	27	70.0
73	80.4	82	81.2	7	83.3	23	81.3	30	90.2
84	81.2	97	82.0	35	84.4	27	82.2	10	92.8
85	81.2	70	82.9	3	84.7	15	86.0	55	95.4
94	88.6	32	83.3	19	84.7	11	87.2	6	97.4
75	100.0	9	88.8	15	86.6	6	88.0	2	100.0

I have excluded the casteless tribes but have included the Bagdi, a so-called caste, though why so termed, except that it is found in the plains of India and has been largely Hinduised, is not apparent. This confusion between the two terms must continue so long as the functional character of caste is not admitted. The Bagdis, like the Bauris, are a tribe as much as the Kol or the Santal, and, being Dravids by race, stand apart in the foregoing statement with a generally well-marked Dravidian type of face. The other four groups are functional, their occupations being that of priest, writer, cowherd and leather-dresser; and though there is a greater coarseness of feature in the two latter, who are out-of-door labourers, than in the former, who are gentle-born, all four are manifestly of the same race or rather of the same amalgam of races. The first five Bráhmans and Kayasths have distinctly Caucasian features, but the average index of the second five Bráhmans (86·3) shows a much greater approach to the flatnosedness of the Negro than the similar average of Goálás (84·7) or Chamars (84·9). In fact the two last Bráhmans have a more aboriginal type of face than any of the despised leather-dressers. It is probable and natural that there should be a greater admixture of non-Aryan blood in persons pursuing the humbler occupations, and this is the gist of Mr. Nesfield's argument, which seems triumphantly corroborated by the foregoing figures. The race theory of caste, on the other hand, is found to have practically no statistical support. Far from its being a law of caste organisation in Eastern India that a man's social status varies in inverse ratio to the width of his nose, the utmost that can be predicated is that the average nasal index of a large number of the members of any caste indicates, in a very uncertain manner, the amount of aboriginal blood amongst its members, and thereby indirectly the greater or less respectability of the occupation followed.

337. It appears from the nasal statistics that not only an occasional Bráhman, but a very appreciable section of the caste, may be as flat faced as a Chamar. It is also made apparent by Mr. Risley's measurements of the cephalic index and of the facial angle that an equally large number are as round-headed as a Mongoloid Lepcha of the Darjeeling Hills, and as prognathous as any Negritic tribe in Chutia Nagpur. The following table is a reproduction of Mr. Risley's statement of average cephalic indices:—

BENGAL PROPER.		DARJEELING HILLS.		BIHAR.		CHUTIA NAGPUR.		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.	
Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.
Málé or Asal Páháriá.	74·8	Murmi ...	78·5	Bind ...	74·0	Chero ...	72·4	Baniá ...	71·3
Bauri ...	75·0	Mangar ...	79·0	Bráhman ...	74·9	Chik ...	73·8	Barhi ...	71·8
Rajbansi ...	75·2	Lepcha ...	79·9	Musahar ...	75·2	Asur ...	74·0	Khatrí ...	71·9
Mál Páháriá	75·8	Tibetans of	80·5	Kurmi ...	75·7	Korwa ...	74·4	Kachhi ...	72·1
Bagdi ...	76·3	Tibet.		Chamar ...	76·0	Kharia ...	74·5	Kori ...	72·1
Mál ...	77·2	Tibetans of	80·2	Kahar ...	76·1	Munda ...	74·5	Gauria ...	72·4
Goálá ...	77·3	Bhutan.		Magháiya	76·2	Bhumij ...	75·0	Kol ...	72·4
Kaibartta ...	77·3	Khambu ...	81·0	Dom.		Binjhia ...	76·1	Lodha ...	72·6
Muchi ...	77·6	Newar ...	81·5	Goálá ...	76·2	Lohar ...	75·8	Kayastha ...	72·6
Sadgop ...	77·6	Gurung ...	81·6	Babhan ...	76·7	Oraon ...	75·4	Pasi ...	72·6
Pod ...	77·7	Tibetans of	82·7	Dusadh ...	76·7	Kharwar ...	75·5	Kewat ...	72·7
Muhammadan	78·0	Sikkim.				Kurmi ...	75·7	Lohar ...	72·8
Chandal ...	78·1	Limbu ...	84·3			Bhuiya ...	76·0	Chamar ...	72·8
Kayastha ...	78·2					Dom ...	76·0	Kshatriya ...	73·0
Bráhman ...	78·7					Santal ...	76·1	Goálá ...	73·1
						Tanti ...	76·2	Bráhman ...	73·0
						Birhor ...	76·6	Bhuinhar ...	73·3
								Kurmi ...	73·3
								Bhar ...	73·5
								Tharu ...	73·9
								Musahar ...	74·1
								Kanjar ...	74·7
								Dom ...	74·8

In the above table the great cephalic similarity between the Kayastha and the Chandal in Bengal, between the Bráhman and the Bind in Bihar, and

between the Babhan and the Bhar in the North-Western Provinces, seem to prove beyond question how very similar must have been the racial origin of all. In fact the medium or mesaticephalic head is the most common in the plains of Bengal and Bihar, being the result of interbreeding between the round-headed Mongol and the long-headed Dravir, the Aryan having little to do with the physiognomy of their offspring, except in Upper India.

Mr. Risley's comment on these statistics is as follows:—

"All along the Eastern and Northern frontier of Bengal we meet with a fringe of compact tribes of the short-headed or brachycephalic type, who are beyond question Mongolian. Starting from this area, and travelling up the plains of India north-westward towards the frontier of the Panjab, we observe a gradual but steady increase of the dolichocephalic type of head, which Herr Penka claims as one of the chief characteristics of the original Aryans. Bengal itself is mostly mesaticephalic, and dolichocephaly only appears in some of the Dravidian tribes. In Bihar dolichocephalic averages are more numerous; in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces this type is universal, and it reaches its maximum in the Panjab. Assuming that Herr Penka has correctly determined the original Aryan type to be dolichocephalic, and that the theory of caste propounded above is the true one, these are just the results which might be looked for. According to the French anthropologists, the shape of the head is the most persistent of race characters, and the one which offers the greatest resistance to the levelling influence of crossing.

"A possible objection may be disposed of here. It may be argued that if the Dravidians are dolichocephalic, the prevalence of this character in North-Western India may be accounted for by the assumption of an intermixture of Dravidian blood. But if this were so, the proportion and degree of dolichocephaly would increase as we approach the Dravidian area, instead of diminishing, as is actually the case. Moreover, it is impossible to suppose that the races of the North-West, if originally brachycephalic, could have acquired their dolichocephalic form of head from the Dravidians, without at the same time acquiring the characteristic Dravidian nose and the distinctive Dravidian colour."

338. The last paragraph may, I presume, be taken as denying the admixture of Dravidian blood. I have shown that a Dravidian nose is far from uncommon in the highest castes. As regards colour there is a mass of evidence hostile to Mr. Risley's latter argument. Professor Max Müller, in his

THE NEGROID COLOUR AMONGST
BRÁHMANS.

Chips from a German Workshop, states "there are at present Bráhmans, particularly in the south of India, as black as Pariahs." Mr. Nesfield, the most careful student of castes in Upper India, states "the great majority of Bráhmans are not of lighter complexion or of finer and better bred features than any other caste." Even Kanaujia Bráhmans, who are the priests of the upper classes in Bengal, are admitted by Mr. Risley to be "wanting in the peculiar fineness of feature and intellectual cast of countenance which distinguishes the higher grades of Bráhmans in other parts of India." On the other hand, Mr. Sherring in his "Hindu Castes and Tribes" comments on the high caste appearance of the Chamar caste. "Similar testimony to the good looks of the Chamars in certain parts of India comes to us from the Central Provinces, where they are said to be lighter in colour than the members of other cultivating castes, while some of the men and many of the women are remarkably handsome. In Eastern Bengal, again, Dr. Wise describes the caste as less swarthy than the average Chandai, and infinitely fairer, with a more delicate and intellectual cast of features than many Srotiya Bráhmans." The foregoing quotation comes from Mr. Risley's excellent article on the Chamar caste.

One of the first great crimes which, as a Magistrate, I had to investigate in Bengal, was a murder committed by a Jessor Chamar, who had spent years in the villages to the south of Calcutta in the character of a Bráhman. He at last seduced a young widow from her home and murdered her for the sake of her jewellery a few miles before reaching his house in Jessor. He was tall and handsome with a clear olive complexion, and I afterwards noticed that some other members of his caste were equally fair. "Young men of the Dusadh caste are often rather good looking, and many of them have a yellowish-brown complexion."

339. The facial angle of Cuvier, though somewhat discredited by later

THE FACIAL ANGLE. A SINGLE
TYPE, A MIXED ONE, UNIVERSAL.

anthropologists on account of its failure to define minor distinctions of feature, is still a race test that has many advantages. It measures, as is known, the angle made by the plane of the face with the plane of the base of the skull. It is acute in the Negritic peoples and about a right angle in the

Caucasian. Mr. Risley, adopting the notation of Retz, gives the following figures :—

BENGAL PROPER.		BIHAR.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		PANJAB.	
Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.	Name of caste.	Average index.
Bráhmán ...	67.1	Bind ...	69.2	Kshatriya ...	69.6	Gujar ...	70.7
Sadgop ...	67.0	Bráhmán ...	68.7	Goálá ...	69.4	Sikh ...	70.4
Pauri ...	66.4	Dusadh ...	68.7	Pasi ...	69.4	Biloch ...	70.3
Málé or Asal Páháriá ...	66.1	Babhan ...	68.6	Bráhmán ...	68.7	Arora ...	69.3
Mál Páháriá ...	66.1	Goálá ...	68.3	Bhar ...	67.9	Awan ...	69.0
Muchi ...	66.1	Kurmi ...	67.8	Kurmi ...	67.9	Khatri ...	68.8
Mal ...	65.8	Musahar ...	67.2	Kachhi ...	67.7	Chuhra ...	68.8
Chandal ...	65.8	Chamar ...	67.1	Musahar ...	67.7	Machi ...	68.7
Kaibartta ...	65.4	Kahar ...	66.6	Lodha ...	67.6	Pathan ...	67.1
Rajbansi ...	65.1	Maghaiya Dom ...	65.7	Barhi ...	67.1		
Goálá ...	65.1			Koeri ...	66.9		
Pod ...	65.0			Chamar ...	66.9		
Bagdi ...	64.9			Kayastha ...	66.7		
Kayastha ...	64.2			Babhan ...	66.6		
Muhammadan ...	63.7			Kewat ...	66.6		
				Guria ...	66.4		
				Bania ...	66.3		
				Kanjar ...	66.3		
				Lohar ...	66.2		
				Kol ...	66.1		
				Tharu ...	65.9		
				Dom ...	65.7		
				Khatri ...	65.5		

It thus appears that in Bengal the Bráhmán is at one end of the scale and the cultivated Kayasth at the other, whilst at the top of the Bihar list the fisherman, priest, farm labourer, landlord and cowherd are in close proximity. In the North-Western Provinces the Kshatriya, the Rajput soldier and the Khatri, the Rajput trader, stand at opposite extremes, rat-catchers, carpenters, dancing women, cultivators, toddy-drawers and priests coming in between. No evidence could be more convincing, if anthropometry has any meaning. The Indian races and tribes in the valley of the Ganges from the Afghan frontier to the Bay of Bengal are so absolutely intermingled in blood, that it is impossible to discriminate between the skull characteristics of the castes or functional guilds which have grown up under later Bráhmanical usage.

340. The obligations which ethnologic science owes to the anthropometric data collected by Mr. Risley do not end with the establishment of the fact that the races of Upper India, however broken up now, formed a real people, compounded no doubt of many elements, but with all its composite parts intermingled and weld together by intermarriage, before it was subjected to the disintegrating influence of caste. The measurements recorded in the third and fourth volumes of Mr. Risley's work also enable us to lay down ethnical subdivisions in Bengal of the greatest interest and importance, and to give to them geographical boundaries, which coincide with our previous knowledge of tribal movements and settlements.

Serial number.	Name of Tribe and Caste.	Average index.
1	Kayastha ...	70.3
2	Bráhmán ...	70.4
3	Chandal ...	73.9
4	Sadgop ...	73.9
5	Goálá ...	74.2
6	Muchi ...	74.9
7	Pod ...	76.1
8	Kaibartta ...	76.2
9	Rajbansi ...	76.7
10	Muhammadan ...	77.5
11	Bagdi ...	80.5
12	Bauri ...	84.1
13	Mál ...	84.7
14	Mál Páháriá ...	92.9
15	Málé or Asal Páháriá ...	94.5

these areas they have probably intermixed with Chandals and Pods. In the districts of Midnapur, Bankura, Bardwan, and Birbhum, where they are

Turning to the most reliable guide to racial distinction based on measurements of the nose, which for simplicity of reference are reproduced on the margin, we observe in Bengal Proper a large hiatus between the tenth and twelfth groups, between the Muhammadan and the Bauri. I overlook the Bagdi because of the 99 individuals brought under measurement, 71 were derived from the metropolitan districts of the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hugli, and from the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad, east of the Bhagirathi. In all

removed from such influences, nearly every individual Bagdi measured had a higher nasal index than the average, 80·5. This break in the continuity of the average indices from the Kayasth downwards will be found to mark the old frontier between Eastern and Western Bengal, when the Bhagirathi carried the waters of the mighty Ganges and was a river of the first magnitude. It is true that the Sadgop and Kaibartta castes are found for the most part to the west of this boundary, but the former is the most Aryanised and the least aboriginal of the pure Sudra castes. The Kaibartta is a widely extended tribe and probably of very composite origin. The name means "those who are busy on the water," and, although its members are now almost entirely agricultural, in early days they took the place of the modern Jaliyas, who are an agglomerate of many castes, and included all and every fisherman, whatever his caste. In considering the Kaibartta caste it is, therefore, necessary to turn to Mr. Risley's detailed tables and not to judge by average measurements. It then becomes evident that the Kaibartta of Western Bengal is a broad-nosed

Kaibartta caste.

WESTERN BENGAL.			EASTERN BENGAL.		
Serial num-ber.	District.	Nasal index.	Serial num-ber.	District.	Nasal index.
13	Midnapur ...	102·7	20	Khulna ...	63·6
87	24-Parganas ...	80·9	46	Murshidabad ...	64·1
64	Hugli ...	89·3	48	Jessor ...	67·3
94	Do. ...	88·6	39	Chittagong ...	70·0
51	24-Parganas ...	88·3	89	Faridpur ...	70·2
59	Ditto ...	87·7	47	Jessor ...	72·9
14	Calcutta ...	86·9	71	Maimansingh ...	73·4
19	Bardwan ...	85·4	72	Ditto ...	74·5
9	Midnapur ...	85·1	82	Rajshahi ...	74·5
2	Hugli ...	84·7	80	Bogra ...	75·0

man like the Bauri, whilst his caste-fellow in the Dacca Division is as leptorrhine as a Chandal. Although low measurements are found to the west of the old Bhagirathi, it is a noticeable fact that of the hundred individuals of this caste brought under examination, all the high indices are returned from Western Bengal, and that every index from Eastern Bengal is low, as shown in the margin. This is another instance of the misleading results of arguing

from averages obtained over enormous areas.

341. It is difficult to argue with regard to the Bráhmaṇ, who is now-a-

THE BRÁHMAN OF WESTERN BENGAL FLAT-FACED AND OF EASTERN BENGAL FINE FEATURED.

days a veritable nomad; still the same striking fact is nearly as apparent in regard to the Western and Eastern members of this high caste as of the

Bráhmaṇ Caste.

WESTERN BENGAL.			EASTERN BENGAL.		
Serial num-ber.	District.	Nasal index.	Serial num-ber.	District.	Nasal index.
75	Midnapur ...	100·0	21	Chittagong ...	58·3
94	Bardwan ...	88·6	31	Pabna ...	59·6
72	Calcutta ...	85·0	10	Maimansingh ...	60·3
85	Ditto ...	81·2	46	Chittagong ...	62·5
84	Bardwan ...	81·2	34	Barisal ...	64·2
27	Bankura ...	79·0	22	Jessor ...	64·7
49	Hugli ...	78·7	4	Dacca ...	65·9
62	24-Parganas ...	78·0	42	Rajshahi ...	66·2
56	Ditto ...	77·3	16	Khulna ...	66·6
43	Birbhum ...	74·0	2	Dacca ...	66·6

similarly distributed Kaibarttas. It is true that the greater quantity of Aryan blood in the Bráhmaṇs west of the Bhagirathi has done much to refine his features, still the flat-nosed individuals of the priestly order are found almost exclusively in the same tract, whilst the thin-nosed Bráhmaṇs prevail in Eastern Bengal. The marginal statement bears incontrovertible evidence to the fact.

342. Another interesting tribe is the Rajbansi or Kochh of North-Eastern Bengal, the localization of whose racial position has

THE MONGOLOID ORIGIN OF THE RAJBANSI KOCHH.

long been a subject of dispute in ethnologic circles.

Mr. Risley in his *Ethnographic Glossary* classes it as Dravidian, whilst Mr. Gait in his recent report on the census of Assam arrives at the conclusion that, although far from a homogenous tribe, it must have derived most of its blood from a Mongoloid source. Skull measurement seems to have decided the question in favour of the latter view. The average nasal index of the undoubtedly Dravidian tribes of Chutia Nagpur is 87·4, whilst that of the Mongoloid races of the Darjeeling Hills is 74·7, the

index for the two tribes of Khambus and Mangars being precisely the same as that of the Kochh, 76·6. The cephalic index throws no light on the ethnic connections of the Rajbansi, but it is admitted to be an untrustworthy guide. The Celtic head has been declared by different observers to be long and short. The round head of the German is counterbalanced within the Teutonic group by the dolichocephalic Scandinavian. This physical characteristic is also believed to be largely affected by climate, and the American of the United States, from whatever race derived, is said in a few generations to develop a skull hardly distinguishable from that of the long-headed Red Indian. Still in Bengal it is observed that the Eastern tribes or so-called castes are rather round-headed, and consequently more nearly Mongoloid in this characteristic, whilst those of the West are long-headed, and in this respect also congeners of the Dravidians, as shown below :—

BRACHYCEPHALIC.			DOLICHOCEPHALIC.		
Tribe or Caste.		Index.	Caste or Tribe.		Index.
<i>Darjeeling.</i>			<i>Western Bengal.</i>		
Khambu	...	81·0	Bagdi...	...	76·3
Mangar	...	79·0	Mal ...	...	75·8
Murmi	...	78·5	Bauri	...	75·0
<i>Eastern Bengal.</i>			<i>Chutta Nagpur.</i>		
Chandal	...	78·1	Bhumij	...	75·0
Muhammadan	...	78·0	Munda	...	74·5
Pod ...	...	77·7	Chik ...	...	73·8

The facial angle, though valuable as a rough guide to the larger divisions of race, gives little aid in discriminating the minor distinctions of tribes. Thus in Bengal it is practically the same for the Goálá of the Western districts, the Murmi of Darjeeling, the Munda of Lohardaga, and the Rajbansi of Kuch Bihar. Perhaps more careful measurements, particularly if made from the dry skull instead of from the living head, may hereafter yield more valuable results. In the case of the Rajbansi it would be well if they were taken with special care for the Pani Kochh, the purest section of the tribe, which alone at the present day speaks the old Kochh language and in religious observances lies largely outside Bráhmānic influence, which is now the life-breath of the Hinduised Kochh.

343. Working from the nasal indices, which are admittedly the most reliable, it is impossible to come to any conclusion but that the people of Eastern Bengal are largely Mongoloid in descent and entirely distinct from the Dravidians on the west of the Bhagirathi. The cephalic data give strong support to the same opinion. This geographical delimitation of these ethnic entities throws a very clear light on the early subdivisions of caste. It appears that the distinction between Rarhi and Barendra Bráhmans is a very real one indeed, and fully explains the great social gulf between two communities, which, although both following the same sacred profession, still refuse to intermarry. The Rarhi Bráhmaṇ is a near relative of the Santal and Bauri, and finds his closest connections in the Dravidian priesthood of Madras, whilst the Barendra Bráhmaṇ's blood connections lie amongst the Chandals and Dacca Musalmans, a Lama from Sikkim being more nearly related to him than the hierophants of Jagannath at Puri. Both sections of the sacred order in Bengal are, as has been already seen, less Aryan in blood than the humblest castes in Hindustan.

344. Another result of Mr. Risley's measurements is that the Kolarian as an ethnical group has died a sudden but long-foretold death: this term, derived from the Dravidian word *kol*, meaning 'man,' and in different tribes represented by the synonymous words *khar* and *ko*, may have, and probably has, some linguistic significance, but in racial classification the Kolarian is a Dravidian pure and simple. The Santal is merely a Kharwar, as till a very recent period he called himself, with a very mutilated Hindu name, his modern title being a contraction of Sámantawálá, the equivalent of Sámanta, a chief,

THE EASTERN BRÁHMAN IS MON-
GOLIAN AND THE WESTERN
NEGROID.

THE KOLARIAN CEASES TO BE AN
ETHNIC ENTITY.

colloquially pronounced Sáont. At the present day he is not satisfied with this title, which certainly in its clipped form is not very identifiable, and calls himself invariably Mánjhi or headman, just as the Oraon, Mahili, and Kharia frequently masquerades as a Munda, a purely Sanscrit word, also meaning the head of a village. It is true that a large endogamous Dravidian tribe has appropriated the name of Munda as its own, its original designation having disappeared, but this does not prevent members of other clans from poaching on this honorific title. Mr. Risley suggests that such names as Mahili-Munda are used to particularize the offspring of Munda fathers with women of other tribes, but the evidence is not sufficient. The whole Mahili clan trace their descent to the union of a Munda with a Santal woman, and the Munda sept is seemingly a small group that arrogates to itself superiority over the Bansphor Mahili, who degrades himself by basket-making, and the Tanti Mahili, who follows the humble occupation of weaving.

345. The unity of the Dravidian tribes in Chutia Nagpur is well brought

**THE DRAVIDIAN TRIBES AND THE
RACES OF BIHAR.**

out in Mr. Risley's tables, as may be seen from the resultant averages tabulated on the margin. The Santals, Kharias, Mundas, and Korwas have hitherto

Name of tribe of Chutia Nagpur.	Nasal index.	Cephalic index.	Facial angle.
Birhor	85.2	76.5	67.5
Chik	85.9	73.8	66.7
Oraon	86.1	75.4	64.5
Bhumij	86.5	75.0	64.3
Chero	87.3	72.4	63.0
Santal	88.8	76.1	66.2
Binjhiá	88.2	...	66.6
Kharia	88.5	74.5	66.8
Bhuiya	88.7	76.0	66.0
Kharwar	89.7	75.5	66.7
Munda	89.9	74.5	66.5
Korwa	92.5	74.4	66.2
Asur	95.9	74.0	68.5

Serial number.	Name of tribe or caste of Bihar.	Nasal index.
1	Bráhmán	73.2
2	Babhan	74.0
3	Goálá	76.7
4	Kurmi	78.5
5	Kahar	79.7
6	Bind	82.2
7	Maghaiya Dom	82.2
8	Dusadh	82.4
9	Chamar	82.8
10	Musahar	83.5

been classed as Kolarian races, but the great similarity of their nasal, cephalic, and facial indices seems to establish beyond question the homogeneity of their origin and the unity of the physical characteristics of all. It is less easy to predicate with confidence in regard to the tribes and castes of Bihar. As in the case of Bengal Proper, the cephalic index and the facial angle lead up to no decisive conclusions, but better results may be obtained from the nasal measurements quoted on the margin. The Musahar, who is found chiefly to the south of the Ganges, is a Dravidian by the width of his nose and by the shape of his head (index 75.2), which is the same in length as that of the Oraon (75.4). The Chamar, Dusadh, Bind, and Dom belong to the same race, but being mostly found north of the Ganges,

have received an appreciable admixture of Mongoloid blood from Northern Bengal and from the Himalayan tribes, whom our most recent immigration statistics show to be still seeking homes in the submontane plains in large numbers. The high indices, that is, the comparative coarseness of feature of the Bráhmans (73.2) and of the Babhaus (74.0) of Bihar, as compared with the Bráhmans (70.3) and the Kayasths (70.4) of Bengal, is due to the absence of the Mongoloid element, which plays so large a part in the eastern branches of these castes in Bengal. The Goálás are believed to be the most Turanian tribe in India, and, whilst the Musahars, Dusadhs, Binds, and Doms peopled Bihar, pushing northward from their Dravidian homes on the south of the Ganges, they came in from the north-west in search of the abundant pasturage, which that region afforded. The Kahars and Kurmis are menial servant castes, having none of the tribal formation of the foregoing clans, and as the result of concubinage with their Aryan or semi-Aryan masters, received in part the physical characteristics of the older Hindu castes. In connection with the Goálás it would be interesting, if it were possible, to establish the Scythic, and consequently Mongoloid, origin of the related tribes of Upper India, the Gujars

and Jats, whom so many distinguished students of race, from General Cunningham to Mr. Ibbetson, declare to be Tartars, who invaded India from Afghanistan. The Great Buddha was a prince of a race, which ruled in North Bihar and the country lying along the Himalayas as far west as Oudh, and is spoken of as a Scythian. He was probably a Bhar, a once great people of Mongol affinities, which has seemingly been for the most part absorbed in the Goálá and Dusadh communities. Anthropometric measurements have not been extended to Orissa, but there is little reason to doubt that the inhabitants of that province are Dravidians. Besides that its geographical position lends probability to the fact, it has been established that totemism, which is the great characteristic of tribal subdivision amongst the Dravidian peoples, exists in Orissa and is found as a discriminator of subcaste even amongst Uriya or Utkul Brahmans.

346. To summarise the preceding paragraphs, it would seem proved that the peoples of the Lower Provinces of Bengal may be racially divided into two great stocks, the Negritic or Dravidian, with its nucleus in Chutia Nagpur, extending over the whole of South Bihar, Western Bengal, Orissa, and a large part of North Bihar, and the Mongoloid or Lohitic, which includes Eastern and Northern Bengal, with offshoots into North Bihar, and which was divided probably by the great river Karatoya into two groups, of which the southern was conterminous with Banga or the Barendla Desh and was peopled by Chandals; whilst the northern, known as the Matsya Desh, the Land of the Fish, was the home of the Kochh. The Karatoya flowed east of Pabna but south of Dacca, and the Kochh-Mandai, still found in the latter district, are probably the remnant of its earliest inhabitants. It is a singular fact that Tibetan traditions place one of the capitals of the Sakyas or Scythians on the banks of the Baghithi, a fact that would probably point to a Turanian sovereign resident at Gaur before that ancient capital had become a Hindu metropolis. Its Hindu conquerors changed its name to Lakhnaute, probably in memory of one of their great cities in the plains of Oudh. As remarked in a preceding paragraph, the numerous castes seemingly called after this city, such as the Gonrhi and Gonr, are found in the Mongoloid territory. The term, Lohitic, for these Eastern tribes is scientifically the more accurate. Derived as it is from Lohita, the Red One, a title of the Brahmaputra, believed by Lassen to have reference to its Eastern source near the rising sun, the name has been applied to the present races of the Assam Valley. They are, however, only the third wave of Mongols, who have advanced through the eastern passes, the first being the Chandal, the second the Kochh, and the last the Ahm, whilst the Scythian peoples of Northern India, the Jats or Gujars, probably entered by the western passes before the Aryans of the Euphrates Valley were forced by another Turanian incursion to seek homes in Hindustan.

347. Besides these two main races a small stream of Aryan soldiery, calling themselves Senas or warriors, flowed down from Upper India and clinging, as all other invaders of Bengal have since done, to the right or south bank of the Ganges to the point, where it bends southwards at Rajmahal, spread out and founded three kingdoms, the first at Nabadwip, the capital of the modern districts of Nadia and Bardwan, the second at Gaur, whose vast ruins still remain in the Malda district, and the third in the neighbourhood of Dacca. The first realm they wrested from the ancestors of the Pods and Bagdis, the second from the Sakya rulers of the Gaur peoples, and the third from the Buddhist sovereigns of the Chandals, known as the Pal dynasty. The Senas seem to have been unaccompanied by priests, who would probably be out of place in the camp-life they led, but, although their kings were not unwilling to form matrimonial alliances with Doms or Patnis, they imposed the Hindu system on their new subjects, raising the local priesthood to the rank of Bráhmans, the sacred order in Nadia and Bardwan forming the Rarhi division of that caste, whilst those of Gaur and Dacca became the progenitors of the Gaur and Barendra sub-castes. As time went on, the need of more authoritative exponents of Hindu theology began to be felt, and at last Balal Sen imported from Kanauj in Oudh a body of Aryan Bráhmans, who, no doubt, intermarried with the indigenous priesthood.

THE TWO GREAT ETHNIC STOCKS
OF BENGAL.

THE ARYAN CONTINGENT.

348. The established identity of the Dravidian and so-called Kolarian races disproves a widely accepted theory of the peopling of Southern India, which originated with Dr. Caldwell and is graphically epitomized by Sir W. W. Hunter in the following passage from his *Indian Empire*:—

THE PEOPLING OF SOUTHERN INDIA. DR. CALDWELL'S THEORY.

"The Kolarians, the second of the three non-Aryan stocks (the first being the Tibeto-Burmans), appear also to have entered Bengal by the north-eastern passes. They dwell chiefly in the north and along the north-eastern edge of the three-sided tableland which covers the southern half of India. The Dravidians or third stock seem, generally speaking, on the other hand, to have found their way into the Panjab by the north-western passes. They now inhabit the southern part of the three-sided tableland as far down as Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of India. It appears as if the two streams, namely, the Kolarian tribes from the north-east and the Dravidians from the north-west, had converged and crossed each other in Central India. The Dravidians proved the stronger, broke up the Kolarians, and thrust aside their fragments to east and west. The Dravidians then rushed forward in a mighty body to the south. It thus came to pass that while the Dravidians formed a vast mass in Southern India, the Kolarians survived only as isolated tribes, so scattered as to soon forget their common origin."

349. It would be difficult to instance a theory with a smaller foundation in fact. There is absolutely nothing in common between the black Negritic tribes of Southern India and the yellow-skinned Mongolian races, which peopled not only the great plains to the north of the Himalayas, but even the valleys of that great mountain range. It would be conceivable that the Negros of Africa might have worked their way by the Isthmus of Suez and the high lands of Western Asia to the plains of the Panjab, but their way was barred by the greatest empires of the old world, the Semitic monarchies of Egypt and Coelo Syria, and later by the Turanian kingdoms of the Hittites, the precursors of Nineveh and Babylon, and of the Elamites, whose power afterwards culminated under the great King Cyrus, the so-called Persian. The rise of the Hittite Empire, four thousand years ago, by breaking up the Aryan peoples of the valley of the Euphrates, driving one section southward into Persia and the other eastward into India, and cutting off both from their Caucasian relatives in Europe, probably explains one of the great invasions of Hindustan through the north-western passes of the Himalaya; but even putting aside its utter improbability, all we have learned of the history of the lands known to the prophets of the Old Testament absolutely disproves the possibility of a Negritic migration through them.

ITS IMPOSSIBILITY.

350. Dr. Caldwell's learned dissertation on the Dravidian languages supplies a clue to a much more probable origin. He describes some important points of similarity between the vocabularies of Madras and those of the aboriginal peoples of Southern and Western Australia, and even suggests that the national weapon of the latter, the boomerang, is still in use by the hill tribes round Utakamand. More recent research has added further evidence. The connection of Malaya with Madagascar by way of the south of India has been practically established. The languages, to which Dr. Caldwell refers, belong to the Tagala group, the most widely extended of the Austral forms of speech, and one whose name strikingly recalls the Telugu of Madras. In Mr. Wallace's well-known work on the *Malay Archipelago* there is a list of one hundred and seventeen words common to thirty-three languages, spoken in the islands of that region. Mr. Sibree has shown in his "*Great African Island*" that over eighty, or five-sevenths of the whole number, are Malagasy pure and simple. The explanation of these facts is not far to seek. A chain of islands is known to still feebly connect Madagascar and Southern India, but they are only the remnants or relics of lands of much greater magnitude. Many of them are *atolls* or are surrounded by encircling coral reefs, which Darwin and Huxley have proved to be the most certain sign of sinking land. Deep sea soundings have also proved the existence of a vast shoal or submerged island, nearly as large as Madagascar, extending from a point only two hundred and fifty miles north-east of Madagascar to the Amirante and Seychelles groups of islands. Midway between the latter and India, a similar expanse of shoal, which lifts itself above the water as the Chagos Islands, marks the third great halting-place between Africa and Southern Asia, of which Madagascar is the first. The

Laccadive and Maldive Islands, the summits of a long narrow island on the south-west coast of India, form the last link in the chain. It is unnecessary here to trace further its extension through the Andamans and the Mergui group to the Malay Archipelago. Ancient Aztec writings, recently brought to light in Mexico, relate how the islands of Oceania formed a vast continuous continent, the mythical Atlantis, which was engulfed eighty centuries ago with its millions of inhabitants, during the greatest earthquake mentioned in history or tradition. It is sufficient for the present purpose to indicate the route, along which a Negrito race could arrive in Southern India, and even push its way eastwards to South-Eastern Asia and Australia. It is not pretended in these pages that the great submerged islands of the Indian Ocean were high land when this migration took place, but it is almost certain that the island groups mentioned above were larger, and that most probably many islands, which have since sunk below the sea, formed five thousand years ago extra links in the connecting chain. Even if this theory should not be accepted, it is much more likely that an African race should find its way directly across the sea, as the Moplahs of Calicut have done in recent centuries, borne along by the summer monsoon, than that it invaded India from either the north-west or the north-east. In connection with the Negrito-Austral origin of the Dravidian tribes, it is interesting to observe that the katamaran or surf boat of Madras is found both in the Malay Archipelago and in Madagascar. The inhabitants of the latter island build it and their other boats of very large size, and have always been known as adventurous seamen and often pirates, who carried their expeditions far along the African coast.

351. Amongst the chief Dravidian tribes of Chutia Nagpur, nearly all have lost their identity under names, like Munda, Santal, Bhumij and Bhuiya, of strictly Hindu origin. The three tribes of the Mals or Málés, Oraons and Hos seem alone to have preserved aboriginal designations. It is difficult not to connect the former with Malay, and the second with the word *orang*, meaning men, which forms part of the terms, which discriminate the Malay peoples into three clans, the Orang-Malaya, the Orang-Laut, and the Orang-Benuwa, meaning the men of Malaya, the men of the sea, and the men of the soil. Ho, or more properly Hor, is the same word with the nazalization at its beginning instead of at its end, and, by an interchange of liquids, very common in India, in the last letter, is also equivalent to Hol, Kol and Khar, the roots of other non-Sanscrit tribe titles.

352. Totemism is found in India only amongst the Negritic races of the south, and is unknown amongst Turanian stocks. Its presence has been ascertained amongst many African tribes, and most recently in the south of that continent amongst the Bechuanas. The ancient Egyptians seem to have adopted it from their Negro slaves and neighbours, and the Bull clan of Memphis, the Crocodile clan of the Fayúm, and the Ibis clan of Hermopolis held the animals and birds, from which they took their names, as taboo, and were forbidden to eat or even to kill them. The word *taboo* or *tapu* is itself derived from the races of Australia, who also are grouped by totemism into exogamous septs. A similar system of marriage limitation and tribal distinction existed amongst the Red Indians of America, and may have been derived from the same source, when a now submerged mainland jutted far out into the Pacific and afforded a highway to the wandering peoples of primitive mankind.

353. It is now possible to group the races and castes of Bengal. We have, first, the Hindu castes, made up of individuals derived from many tribes and divided into occupational groups according to traditional employment, and the two great aboriginal stocks above mentioned, which are being day by day more and more broken up into what we call sub-castes, but which really true castes, by the action of the same influence which divided the original Hindu society into castes. The Chandal clan at the present time is divided into a number of functional sections, which never eat together and rarely intermarry; the Haliyas, who are cultivators; the Karels, who vend fish; the Beruas, who catch fish; the Baris, who are carpenters; the Bakels, who are petty traders; the Chirkutas, who parch grain, and so on. The Santal and Oraon

THE ORAON OF CHUTIA NAGPUR AND THE ORANG OF MALAYA.

THE NEGRO-INDIC ORIGIN OF TOTEMISM.

THE DISINTEGRATING INFLUENCE OF FUNCTION AT THE PRESENT DAY.

have not yet recognised occupation as a principle of subdivision, and cling to totemism in forming their septs. Being hill peoples, mostly agricultural and pastoral, they have not yet advanced to the stage in which special occupations are the sole means of livelihood of particular families. Every man is his own carpenter and washerman. The fisherman is unknown, and domestic servants very few. In the Bagdi we find a marked advance towards functional discrimination, although totems are still in force as giving titles to exogamous groups. One large sub-caste, the Tentulias, is called after the tamarind tree, but the Dulias are palanquin bearers and the Matias earth-workers. Even amongst well-marked functional castes new employments are still causing new sub-castes to be thrown off. Thus the few Goálás, who are educated enough to be village accountants, have formed a separate class, the Sepári, which, however, is looked down on by their caste fellows. They have sunk in the social scale, because, having abandoned their hereditary occupation, a very pure one in Hindu eyes, the village barber and village washerman have refused to perform their necessary offices for Separi women after childbirth, and they have been compelled to undertake these menial duties themselves. Again, the Kamars or blacksmiths form seven groups which refuse to intermarry, and are discriminated from one another according to the metal in which they work or the articles they produce,—iron, brass, bell-metal, gold, brass mirrors, or iron figures.

354. The following statement presents the orders and classes of Hindu society and the principal subject tribes, which the Aryans invaders of Northern India have conquered, more by the influence of religion than by the force of arms, with their numbers, as ascertained at the three censuses, which up to now have been carried out in the Lower Provinces of Bengal:—

CASTES.	1891.	1881.	1872.	REMARKS.
A.—THE VAISYAS OR ARYAN SETTLERS.				
(I) THE PATRICIAN CLANS.				
<i>Brahman</i>	2,801,118	2,754,100	2,486,338	
(i) <i>Babhan</i>	1,222,674	1,031,501	1,013,594	
(ii) <i>Bhat</i>	54,499	30,039	53,449	
<i>Rajput</i>	1,509,354	1,409,354	1,943,455	
(II) THE VAISYAS PROPER OR PLEBEIAN MIDDLE CLASS.				
<i>Baidya</i>	80,273	41,568	72,769	
<i>Baniya</i>	826,992	904,536	759,436	
<i>Kayastha</i>	1,466,748	1,460,943	1,497,866	
(i) <i>Karan</i>	180,220	106,333	113,434	
(III) THE SUDRAS OR LOWER CLASSES.				
(a) The Nabasakh or pure functional groups.				
<i>Bachhi</i>	466,582	464,424	426,143	Includes Sutradhar.
<i>Barui</i>	255,368	327,453	362,994	Includes Tambuli.
<i>Chasa</i>	670,757	534,061	483,493	
<i>Gareri</i>	106,424	112,400	88,098	
<i>Goala</i>	4,266,075	3,992,949	3,490,571	
<i>Kahar</i>	621,176	604,898	607,300	
<i>Kamar</i>	739,728	673,947	609,084	Includes Lohar.
<i>Kandu</i>	520,409	608,919	593,289	
<i>Kansari</i>	86,113	76,846	83,131	Includes Kasora and Thathera.
<i>Kumhar</i>	746,084	606,247	626,254	
<i>Maira</i>	419,800	308,821	212,429	Includes Halwai and Guria.
<i>Mali</i>	151,962	216,106	192,795	
<i>Napti</i>	956,156	941,053	829,463	Includes Hajjam, Bhandari, and Madhu Napti.
<i>Sadgop</i>	571,335	557,947	659,077	
<i>Sonar</i>	273,293	241,323	263,934	
<i>Tanti</i>	801,576	919,247	880,461	Includes Taton.
<i>Teli</i>	1,523,132	1,469,704	1,393,636	Includes Kalu.

CASTES.	1891.	1881.	1872.	REMARKS.
(b) The Unclean Castes.				
<i>Chamar</i>	1,487,267	1,408,037	1,181,594	<i>Includes Muchi.</i>
<i>Dhopa</i>	573,463	533,453	509,713	
<i>Hari</i>	465,294	386,109	321,890	<i>Includes Bhutmal.</i>
<i>Jaitiya</i>	398,559	381,540	364,698	
<i>Jugi</i>	408,473	340,343	473,030	
<i>Kapali</i>	134,002	127,058	132,149	
<i>Kewat</i>	358,435	354,873	392,370	
<i>Malla</i>	382,315	470,676	485,609	
<i>Nuntiya</i>	318,441	279,861	230,745	
<i>Pasi</i>	147,651	164,595	134,068	
<i>Sudra</i>	234,659	186,467	106,951	<i>Includes Sudha.</i>
<i>Sunri</i>	825,264	779,069	790,814	<i>Includes Kalwar.</i>
B.—THE SUBJECT TRIBES.				
(I) DRAVIDIAN.				
(a) Hinduized.				
<i>Bagdi</i>	804,378	758,870	696,069	
<i>Bauri</i>	550,897	481,463	407,001	
<i>Dhanuk</i>	578,168	541,928	422,016	
<i>Dem</i>	453,359	343,246	366,821	
<i>Dusadh</i>	1,193,878	1,134,368	953,005	
<i>Gangauta</i>	131,933	88,123	70,385	
<i>Katbaria</i>	2,231,500	2,100,379	2,125,036	
<i>Kandra</i>	140,960	120,906	102,449	
<i>Khandait</i>	671,272	725,243	495,737	
<i>Kotri</i>	1,195,188	1,304,634	1,092,727	
<i>Kurmi</i>	1,312,628	1,213,423	960,047	
<i>Mal</i>	97,774	125,238	115,704	
<i>Musahar</i>	563,532	645,673	426,908	
(b) Aboriginal.				
<i>Bhuiya</i>	500,516	463,656	447,593	
<i>Bhumij</i>	306,473	228,167	201,147	
<i>Gond</i>	149,498	160,723	32,023	
<i>Kharwar</i>	218,054	247,495	150,839	<i>Includes Kharla and</i>
<i>Kol</i>	393,000	671,666	346,772	<i>Khatra.</i>
<i>Kandh</i>	103,893	36,911	77,907	<i>Includes Ho.</i>
<i>Munda</i>	362,687	109,897	100,095	
<i>Oraon</i>	482,153	66,753	240,972	
<i>Pan</i>	341,740	241,478	229,090	
<i>Rajwar</i>	131,840	130,448	79,364	
<i>Santal</i>	1,470,825	1,067,202	923,532	
<i>Savar</i>	99,243	82,952	67,772	
(II) MONGOLOID OR LOHITIC.				
(a) Hinduized.				
<i>Bhar</i>	45,427	20,870	21,151	
<i>Bind</i>	128,338	126,612	121,277	
<i>Chain</i>	116,068	95,315	108,986	
<i>Chandal</i>	1,768,119	1,576,076	1,625,109	
<i>Gonrhi</i>	201,460	66,217	101,056	
<i>Kochh</i>	1,083,177	1,648,423	2,351,977	
<i>Pod</i>	418,567	325,755	223,121	
<i>Tiyar</i>	193,531	349,117	386,214	
(b) Aboriginal.				
<i>Chakma</i>	42,558	226	23,097	
<i>Garo</i>	30,473	27,648	12,145	
<i>Magh</i>	96,518	151	56,617	
<i>Mandai</i>	3,381	12,618	6,210	
<i>Tharu</i>	28,340	17,109	21,963	

355. There is a very marked agreement between the figures of the three enumerations, particularly between those of 1872 and 1891, allowance being made for the growth of nearly twenty years, as exemplified in the castes of Bhat, Baidya, Baniya and Kandh. The figures for Brahmans in 1881 were unquestionably good, and the very small increase since then accords with the evidence produced in Chapter X in regard to their low fecundity. The same fact is true of the Kayasth class, who in every sub-province marry late and have few children. Their numbers have in fact decreased since 1872, and there would have been a still further decline but for a practice growing up in Eastern Bengal "amongst some Sudra castes, such as Baniyas, Kahars, and Baruis, of calling themselves Kayasths." This statement of the Magistrate of Chittagong is borne out by the Magistrate of Dacca, who similarly attributes an increase of 78,665 in the number of Kayasths in his district to the habit of the Sudras, specifically so called, now always describing themselves as members of the writer caste. Excluding Eastern Bengal, Kayasths have generally decreased considerably. The Babhans of Bihar seem to have increased 20 per cent. since 1881, but they appear to have been under-estimated in that year. Although there had been a general advance of 13 per cent. in that province between 1872 and 1881, they showed hardly any progress. They form a prosperous yeomanry, and probably half the increase since 1872 took place before 1881. The Rajput clans have increased only 7·1 per cent., although this "elastic" caste is always receiving large accessions from the aboriginal tribes and other pretenders to Kshatriya descent. The Baniya class has increased only 8·8 per cent. since 1872, and, in fact, like so many castes which forbid widow-marriage, has actually declined in Bengal Proper by 2 per cent. since 1881. The increase has been confined to Bihar and Orissa, where no restriction is placed on this practice by the majority of the trading guilds. It has been observed in Chapter IX that the entire Hindu population of Bengal Proper increased by less than one per cent. between 1872 and 1881, the advance being confined to the lowest castes, whilst the more reputable of purely Bengali castes, such as Sadgops, Sunris, and Kaibarttas, generally declined markedly. The Sadgops inhabit the Bardwan Division, which was so stricken by fever before 1881. The same is true to a great extent of the great Kaibartta tribe. The decrease of Baruis is attributable in part to the same cause and to a large section of them having returned themselves as Kayasths in 1891. The decadence of the weaving caste of Tantis is very great and also of the Jugis, if comparison be made with the figures of 1872. The Bengali section of Napits has decreased by 0·3 per cent. since 1881. There has evidently been a different system of grouping under Maira and Kandhu in 1881 and 1891. They are nearly related in occupation, and some of the subdivisions of Maira seem to have been added to Kandhu in 1881. The two united castes numbered 917,740 in the latter year and 940,209 in 1891, the increase being only 2·4 per cent. in ten years. The increase amongst oilmen or Telis is similarly small, being 3·6 per cent. in the decade, amongst barbers or Napits only 1·6 per cent., amongst Kahars 2·7 per cent., and so on with nearly every caste, which is largely represented in Bengal Proper, and does not practise widow-marriage in that sub-province. On the other hand, the Bengali tribes of Chamars, Bagdis, and Bauris, who marry widows freely, have increased 6·3, 6·3, and 14·7 per cent. respectively, although the two latter are found principally in the unhealthy Bardwan Division. In Bihar, where the country north of the Ganges has been fairly healthy and widow-marriage is universal, every local tribe, such as Musahars, Dusadhs, and Kurmis, have greatly increased. The Dravidian peoples of Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, who also place no restraint on widow-marriage, are highly progressive, as evidenced by such tribes as Kandrahs, Khandaits, Bhumijis, Pans, and Savars.

356. The number of Khandaits in 1881 was evidently exaggerated by the inclusion amongst them of many thousands of Kandhs. A larger error in that year was made in the case of Gonds, a hill tribe almost entirely confined to the Tributary States of Orissa and Chutia Nagpur. Persons to the number of 11,428 were returned as Gonds in the district of Saran, 11,055 in Champaran, 7,089 in Shahabad, and

CASTES THAT FORBID WIDOW-MARRIAGE ARE UNPROGRESSIVE.

OTHER VARIATIONS EXPLAINED.

large contingents in other districts where they do not exist. The compilers evidently confused them with Gonrs, a synonym for the Bihar caste of Kandus, grain-parchers, or with Gonrhis, a fishing caste, whose number was much understated in the 1881 tables. The caste of Malos was not returned in 1881, and seems to have been added to Malla. It is, however, a true separate caste, whilst Malla is merely a functional title, meaning boatman, and adopted by members of all the boating and fishing castes, such as Tiyars, Kewats, Gonrhis, Binds, Chains, etc. Judged by the figures of 1872, the caste population of Sonars, Jugis, Kewats, Doms, Chains, and Kochhs was understated in 1881. Jugis, however, are a decaying caste. Their hereditary occupation, cotton-weaving, is a failing one. In Eastern Bengal there is reason to think that they are adopting Musalmanism. Their degraded position in Hindu society would naturally induce them to seek the more benevolent social regime of Islam. The returns of the Dravidian tribes of Chutia Nagpur in 1881 were rendered indefinite by the grouping of some hundreds of thousands of Mundas and Oraons under the generic title of Kol. It is very probable that Chandals actually decreased between 1872 and 1881. Next to the Kochhs they are the largest Hinduized tribe of Bengal Proper. They have abandoned widow-marriage, and, like all castes which have done, they can barely maintain their numbers and tend to decline in an unhealthy period like the decade before 1881. I am unable to suggest an explanation of the large reduction in the number of Tiyars in 1891, but there must always be great uncertainty in regard to the fishing and boating castes, as they constantly return their actual occupation in place of their true caste title. Thus a Tiya, a Kewat or a Gonrhi might return himself at four successive enumerations as a Jaliya or fisherman, a Malla or boatman, a Manjhi or helmsman, and a Patni or ferryman. There is also grave doubt in regard to Malis, Mallas, Mals, and Málés from the danger of confusion between names so similar during compilation. In regard to these castes it is impossible to determine whether the figures of 1872, 1881, or 1891 are the most accurate. The great growth of the Santal tribe is partly real, as they are singularly prolific, but the advance is principally due to improved enumeration. Both in 1872 and 1881 they offered a determined opposition to the census operations, and their numbers in both years were admittedly much understated.

357. The great variation in the number of Kochhs at the three censuses is explicable only on the assumption that there was some large error in 1881. The decrease between 1872 and 1891 amounts to 15·6 per cent., and, though a very serious decline, is a very possible one. This Mongoloid race inhabits the most unhealthy region in the Lower Provinces, an area that, as described in the sections of Chapter VII, which analyse the increase or decrease of population in the districts of Rangpur, Dinajpur, and Eastern Purnea, and the State of Kuch Bihar, has been swept year after year by epidemics of fever and cholera. Their largest subdivision—the Rajbansis of Kuch Bihar and Rangpur—forbid widow-marriage and practise infant-marriage of girls to a great extent, the latter custom in an unhealthy climate always resulting in an excess of widows, who are withdrawn from the reproductive class amongst adult women. This tribe is also at the present time dominated by an extreme desire to raise themselves in the social scale of Hinduism. A comparatively small number were satisfied to describe themselves as Kochhs. Even the once honorific title of Rajbansi has fallen into disfavour. They now pretend to be Rajputs, and generally returned themselves as Bratya Kshatriyas or members of the soldier caste who had temporarily fallen from their high estate. They frequently gave their caste as Surajbansi, Sombansi, or even simply Kshatriyas, and in the last case were necessarily grouped with true Rajputs.

358. Much the most interesting division of Musalmans is that by sect, but this information, thought returned in the census schedules, was not abstracted. In the caste column, however, 21,686 Muhammadans recorded their sect, but the figures have no value. The great majority made use of this column to return their titles or occupation, the totals of which are tabulated in the statement on the following page.

GROUP.	TOTAL BRITISH TERRITORY			BENGAL PROPER.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
(I) MUSALMANS RETURNED BY TITLE	21,648,049	10,906,335	10,741,714	18,148,990	9,088,784	9,100,906
1. <i>Gaut</i>	68,341	34,579	33,762	68,341	34,579	33,762
2. <i>Khan</i>	38,981	20,945	18,036	38,981	20,945	18,036
3. <i>Mir</i>	8,831	4,401	4,430	6,567	3,335	3,232
4. <i>Moghul</i>	28,917	14,922	13,995	19,048	10,240	8,808
5. <i>Pathan</i>	525,883	273,824	251,859	310,185	160,303	149,882
6. <i>Sardar</i>	53,856	27,432	26,424	53,637	27,321	26,316
7. <i>Sayyid</i>	256,239	128,735	127,504	152,135	77,853	74,282
8. <i>Shaikh</i>	20,644,294	10,389,876	10,254,418	18,478,743	9,334,386	9,144,357
(II) MUSALMANS RETURNED BY ACTUAL OCCUPATION	1,406,963	721,851	775,112	295,778	149,336	146,392
1. <i>Darsi</i>	32,490	15,708	16,782	704	364	340
2. <i>Dhops</i>	46,752	21,710	25,042	959	490	469
3. <i>Dhuniya</i>	183,320	87,408	95,912	507	313	194
4. <i>Fakir</i>	51,085	24,848	26,237	6,082	3,137	2,945
5. <i>Hajjam</i>	34,703	16,404	18,299	3,735	1,860	1,875
6. <i>Jolaha</i>	723,711	348,080	375,631	116,605	59,115	57,490
7. <i>Kalu</i>	31,314	15,181	16,133	26,414	12,751	13,663
8. <i>Karigar</i>	30,391	15,447	14,944	30,391	15,447	14,944
9. <i>Kumra</i>	128,599	60,036	68,563	...	...	...
10. <i>Lahori</i>	10,948	5,307	5,641	...	...	...

GROUP.	BIHAR.			ORISSA.			CHUTIA NAGPUR.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
(I) MUSALMANS RETURNED BY TITLE	2,208,363	1,071,734	1,136,629	80,861	39,264	41,597	209,835	106,553	103,282
1. <i>Gaut</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. <i>Khan</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. <i>Mir</i>	2,173	1,037	1,136	70	28	42	1	1	...
4. <i>Moghul</i>	7,152	3,334	3,818	1,953	933	1,000	764	395	369
5. <i>Pathan</i>	157,423	76,718	81,705	40,468	19,737	20,731	17,627	9,088	8,539
6. <i>Sardar</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	111	108
7. <i>Sayyid</i>	92,302	45,026	47,276	5,422	2,658	2,764	6,380	3,196	3,184
8. <i>Shaikh</i>	1,947,876	945,383	1,001,993	32,948	15,688	17,260	184,727	93,719	91,008
(II) MUSALMANS RETURNED BY ACTUAL OCCUPATION	1,155,325	550,464	604,861	2,145	977	1,168	43,715	21,004	22,711
1. <i>Darsi</i>	31,319	15,103	16,216	...	...	...	467	221	246
2. <i>Dhops</i>	45,628	21,126	24,502	...	...	...	167	92	75
3. <i>Dhuniya</i>	182,479	86,229	96,250	...	...	...	334	166	168
4. <i>Fakir</i>	48,857	20,680	28,177	1,109	540	569	1,047	511	536
5. <i>Hajjam</i>	30,739	14,470	16,269	...	...	...	229	84	145
6. <i>Jolaha</i>	572,596	272,416	300,180	...	...	...	34,510	16,529	17,981
7. <i>Kalu</i>	4,851	2,363	2,488	...	...	...	49	18	31
8. <i>Karigar</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. <i>Dunja</i>	128,006	59,709	68,297	...	...	...	693	327	366
10. <i>Lahori</i>	10,786	5,233	5,553	...	...	...	162	75	87

In the Lower Provinces of Bengal the titles assumed by Musalmans have less import than in Upper India, and cannot be accepted as indicating descent. It is quite certain that there are not a quarter of a million of true Sayyids,

or half a million of real Pathans. These titles are adopted by families of the higher rank of Muhammadan society, particularly by those whose ancestors came from Hindustan. Functional groups, which are more or less endogamous are found mostly in Bihar. The most largely represented are the Jolahas or weavers. Their number was, it is believed, formerly much larger than that now returned, their industry being a far less common one than before the introduction of English cotton fabrics. They are everywhere beginning to call themselves Shaikhs and becoming absorbed in the mass of agricultural Musalmans. In Bengal Proper they frequently returned themselves as karigars, a general term for artizans. The connected group of Dhuniyas or cotton cleaners is also thought to be a diminishing one. They intermarry with Jolahas, but it is said have no difficulty in finding wives amongst the poorer Shaikhs. Kunjras or vegetable sellers and growers are in no sense endogamous, and are merely distinguished from other Musalmans by their temporary employment. Muhammadan Dhopas or washermen are, on the other hand, practically a caste that rarely marries outside its own limits. Their occupation is, under the influence of Hindu ideas, regarded as an unclean one, and other Musalmans decline to give them their daughters in marriage. The Hajjams or barbers are also, though to a less degree, an endogamous guild. Darzis or tailors, Kalus or oil-pressers, and Laheris or bracelet-makers are almost free from marriage restriction, and find wives amongst Shaikhs, though the strong influence of functional tradition in India tends to marriage between persons of the same employment. Fakirs are beggars rather than religious mendicants, and marry as best their lowly birth allows them to.

CHAPTER XVI.

Occupations.

359. The record of the occupations of a population so vast as that of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, must always be a task of extreme difficulty, and the experience of three censuses has proved that it is more than doubtful whether the resultant statistics are worth the great labour and expense of compiling them. The Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Census Report of 1881 remarked—

“The poverty of the results of the attempt to collect information concerning the occupations of the people is one of the least satisfactory features of the recent census. The importance of the subject in all its bearings on the social condition and physical and moral progress of the people can hardly be overrated; yet it would scarcely be too much to say that the statistics compiled in 1881 have not made any addition to the knowledge obtained in 1872. No expenditure of time and trouble was spared by the Bengal Census Officers, and Mr. Bourdillon considers that at least one-third of the total cost of preparing the census tables must be debited to this single subject; and it is therefore the more disappointing to find so inadequate a result. The returns, in fact, so far as their details are concerned, appear to be of little or no value.”

The Provincial Superintendent at that period declared—

“The compilation of the statistics (of occupation) was the most tedious, complicated and delicate task in the whole of the operations of the census. It demanded the most careful attention of the most experienced clerks; while its details were so bewildering, and the mass of figures involved was so enormous, that it was found necessary to interpolate many intermediate processes of examination between the first returns and the final tables, and to subject the figures to reiterated and exhaustive checking. It is not too much to say that to the single subject of occupations must be debited at least one-third of all the labour, time and money expended upon the preparation of the census tables. No regret would be felt for all the labour and money lavished on these tables, could it be believed that they furnished an adequate return; but unhappily this is not the case.”

360. With this evidence before us it is perhaps unfortunate that in 1891 the demands of the occupation census were not considerably simplified, but the reverse has been the fact. In 1881, only the occupations of actual workers were recorded and compiled in combination with sex and religion. It was suggested that ages should also be introduced, but the proposal was negatived “on the ground that it would hopelessly complicate the tables.” In 1891, age was introduced in three periods, 0 to 4 years, 5 to 14 years, and 15 years and over, the resultant complication being undoubtedly considerable. As a partial set off, however, religion was omitted in compilation, a change of questionable advantage, as there is no doubt but certain occupations are pursued in India by members of certain religions, and the distinctive occupations of each religion would form an interesting record. Moreover, as explained in paragraph 386 of this Chapter, Hindu statistics of employment are rendered to a great extent unreliable by the influence of hereditary caste function. There is nothing in the Bengal Census Office to show why the above-mentioned age periods were adopted. They may have some connection with child labour in factories, a question recently raised in Bombay, but they have no meaning in Bengal, outside the metropolis. If age is again to be introduced, the most useful for the population at large would be 0 to 14 years, 15 to 44 years, and 45 years and upwards, thus delimiting the periods of youth, vigorous manhood, and declining years. It is very doubtful whether much valuable information would be obtained in this

AGE COMBINED WITH OCCUPATION.

manner, but it would at least show whether the pursuers of any given occupation were prolific in children or the reverse, and whether they reached a mature age or died young. The introduction of a fourth age period, 15 to 34 years, would make the latter fact more evident.

361. The main change, however, in the procedure of recording occupations in 1891, and one which added threefold to the population dealt with and classified, was due to the following seemingly simple instruction to enumerators: "In the case of children and women, who do not work, enter the occupation of the head of their family or of the person who supports them, but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant." In 1881 the occupation column of the census schedule opposite such persons, who numbered 42,113,717 in that year, was left blank. The object in view in this instruction was no doubt an excellent one, viz., to ascertain the number of persons dependent on, or the number of mouths fed by, each industry, but the price paid for this information has been a heavy one.

362. The immediate result of the above-quoted order was to absolutely obliterate all female occupations. It may be assumed that practically all males over 15 years of age, entered as subsisting by a profession or trade, actually work at it, but no such presumption exists in the case of women, and it is consequently impossible to discriminate between workers and dependents, say, between a lady doctor and a doctor's wife, a female landholder in her own right and a landlord's daughter, and so on. Had this uncertainty extended only to the professional or even to the commercial classes, the loss would not have been great, as we know that their women folk are generally dependent. It is when we come to consider the great agricultural and industrial orders that the extent of the information thrown away is really felt. It is a known fact that a very large section of women of the peasant class in Bihar work in the fields in a manner that the wife of the Bengali agriculturist rarely does. The occupation returns of 1881 showed as many as 1,154,101 working agriculturists of the female sex in Bihar, against 413,972 in a population twice as numerous in Bengal Proper. Few facts would be more interesting than to determine whether these numbers have relatively changed in the past decade. There is reason to believe that poverty and an excessive population are forcing the male population of Bihar to seek the means of livelihood elsewhere, whilst their women folk are left to till the fields at home. On the other hand, the growth of wealth in Eastern Bengal and the extension of caste ideas amongst the aboriginal races of the Western districts are causing the women of Bengal Proper to withdraw more and more from an active share in the employments of peasant life. The class of ordinary day labourers receives from women a considerable contingent, which numbered as many as 1,101,216 in Bihar in 1881, and only 172,113 in Bengal Proper in that year. How many of the 4,169,959 female day labourers, returned in the whole Province in 1891, are actual workers, and how these workers are distributed in the different provinces and districts does not appear in the tables appended to this report. The number of female mill-hands employed in the jute and cotton factories of Calcutta and Howrah was a matter worth ascertaining, but the actual workers are necessarily confused with the housewives, who have no connection with these industries, except through their fathers or husbands. There is a large body of women-barbers in Bengal, but they have disappeared amidst the crowds of barbers' wives, daughters, and mothers, most of whom do not follow that occupation. In Nadia, some hundreds of women used to make the earthenware figures the district is famous for. It would be interesting to determine whether this trade is passing further into female hands or the reverse. It is believed that the number of Hindu priestesses is smaller than it formerly was. The number of schoolmistresses is undoubtedly increased, but they are indistinguishable from the possibly illiterate women folk of schoolmasters, and so the degree of advance in this important guide to the development of female education is unknown. Whether the number of female medical practitioners and vaccinators is appreciably increasing is a matter of doubt, yet these and a dozen other similar questions, which the old method of enumerating occupations would fairly accurately answer, have been left in utter uncertainty, when every girl and every woman is entered under the occupation of the man, who supports her.

363. The effect of the above-quoted instruction on the occupation of men was less detrimental, but it has led to grave uncertainty. In asking for reconsideration of its terms, I addressed the Government of Bengal in May 1890, and observed—

WANT OF ACCURACY IN MALE
STATISTICS OF OCCUPATION.

“The loss in accuracy involved in the adoption of the above instruction can hardly be exaggerated. We will never be able to work back and estimate the number of persons actually following a profession. To begin at the top of the social scale, it would be interesting to learn the number of landlords, the number of men who are actual lords of the soil. This can be ascertained with fair accuracy by the old and ordinary method, but if all the women and children dependent on these wealthy persons are included, we can hardly make a haphazard guess at the truth. The number of compositors, engaged at vernacular presses throughout Bengal, is a thing we ought to know. How many inoculators still ply their dangerous trade is a question the doctors would like to see answered. Under the new system, all these things will be left in vagueness. The growth of the legal class is one of undoubted interest; but if, besides a host of women and boys, a deaf-mute girl be included, we arrive at strange results. Female actresses are almost unknown, except in Calcutta, but under the new system the wives and daughters of the 9,460 actors in Bengal (in 1881) must appear as such or as actors, which is hardly an improvement. If the dependents of the village chaukidar are to be numbered amongst the rural police, that force will attain very formidable dimensions. The children of a midwife, though of the male sex and under age, will be classed in the occupation of their mother.”

The matter was referred to the Government of India and a very important modification of the instruction was obtained. It was directed that non-workers should be discriminated by the addition of the word “dependent” after the occupation entry in the census schedule. This simple but radical change of the rule seemed to promise the best results, and it was hoped that all the uncertainty and inaccuracy anticipated would be overcome by the segregation of non-workers under the head of dependency. The Census Commissioner, however, directed the omission of this distinction in compilation, and the tables remain absolutely indefinite in regard to the employed or working section of the population.

364. In Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation had the entries of dependency separately abstracted. The results show how difficult it now is to estimate in the province at large how many persons in any given occupation, even amongst males of more than 15 years of age, are really workers. The following are a few examples from the Calcutta occupation table:—

DEPENDENTS SEGREGATED IN
CALCUTTA.

		Total male workers.	Total male dependents.	Male dependents over 15 years of age.	Percentage of workers.
Government officers	...	70	229	88	23·4
Ditto clerks	...	6,379	4,223	1,810	60·2
Land-owners	...	4,025	3,768	1,785	51·6
Cow-keepers	...	2,511	846	335	74·8
Fishermen	...	1,421	622	168	69·5
Grocers	...	6,664	3,347	1,770	66·5
Printers	...	6,084	1,952	820	75·7
Tailors	...	6,020	2,701	649	69·0
Shop clerks	...	7,857	5,774	2,730	57·6
Copyists	...	3,442	3,958	1,711	46·5
Medical practitioners	...	1,081	1,236	536	46·6
Civil Engineers	...	128	151	63	45·9
Pensioners	...	972	943	374	50·7

Amongst occupations, in which women often find employment, the following Calcutta figures are interesting :—

	Total males.	Total females.	Female workers.	Percentage of female workers to total females.
Land-owners	7,893	5,008	423	8·4
Cooks	7,498	3,267	1,212	37·0
Scavengers	6,885	3,489	1,332	38·2
Grain sellers	1,992	1,608	860	53·5
Fruit do.	1,262	662	111	17·0
Confectioners	3,966	968	129	13·5
Firewood sellers	1,582	348	121	34·8
Masons	6,990	2,771	141	5·0
Money-lenders	1,915	778	185	23·8
Teachers	3,552	2,033	214	10·5
Actors	665	293	92	31·4

But that the facts have been statistically ascertained it would be impossible to predicate that the percentages of workers in these employments are those set out in the last column of the above two statements. Unfortunately, the conditions of Calcutta life are so exceptional that it is useless to attempt to draw any general conclusion from these figures as to the degree of dependency covered by the statistics of Table XVII.

365. The occupation census of 1891 had, however, one very great advantage over the similar enquiry of 1881. The Census Commissioner, Mr. Baines, drew up for it a classification, which has been found admirably adapted to Indian industries, and in that respect differs *toto coelo* from the exotic system, under which my predecessor had to group the figures of 1881. In declaring that it had "greatly impaired the value of the returns" the Government of Bengal did not exaggerate the injury done to the occupation census of that year by enforcing a purely English classification of employments, "in many cases very unsuitable to those of Bengal." Now that it should be my duty to intercompare the statistics of the two years, I find that except in the very broadest manner it is impossible to do so. Thus in 1881, agriculturists were divided into agriculturists, arboriculturists and horticulturists, the two latter classes being practically unknown in India, whilst the number of employés in the two great Bengal industries of jute and tea growing was entirely omitted. Silk being known in England only in its manufactured form, there was no group or sub-group for the large population living by cocoon rearing and silk factory labour. The great barber class was relegated to "Workers in hair," and the still larger fishing community to "Workers in animal food," whilst the important sugar growing industry, whether from the date palm or cane, was treated under "Workers in vegetable food." All these distinctively Indian occupations have been severally grouped in the tables of 1891, and convey a good idea of the chief employments of the population.

366. If the classification of 1891 is open to any objection it is that it is too elaborate. There is reason to fear that cattle dealers (occupation No 25) have not been discriminated from herdsmen (No. 26) and milk sellers (No. 76). The distinctions between betel growers (No. 46) and betel sellers (No. 111), and between vegetable growers (No. 51), vegetable sellers (No. 89), fruit growers (No. 50), and fruit sellers (No. 90), has no existence in native life. The tool maker (No. 204) and the nail maker (No. 292) are precisely the same person in Bengal as the blacksmith

(No. 290). The eight-fold division of employments connected with brass, copper and bell-metal into (No. 276) brass workers and sellers, (No. 277) brass pot-makers and sellers, (No. 278) brass image casters and sellers, (No. 279) copper workers and sellers, (No. 280) brass and copper wire drawers and sellers, (No. 281) bell-metal workers and sellers, (No. 282) general workers in brass, copper and bell-metal, and (No. 283) brass and copper dealers, covers a refinement of definition totally foreign to the mind of even the best educated enumerator. The five-fold division of bangle makers, Nos. 185—189, according to the material employed—lac, stone, glass, &c.—was a complete failure in practice, and a sixth heading had to be introduced (No. 198—A) for simple “bangle makers.” Another subdivision inapplicable to Bengal is the separate grouping, in occupations Nos. 306 to 308, of the large class of cane and bamboo workers into splitters, baskets weavers, and mat makers.

367. As in 1881, this portion of the census administration has received much consideration and examination. It seems therefore advisable to put on record at some length the conclusions in regard to future censuses, which have been arrived at. In the first place, the instruction to enumerators should on no account be changed. The idea of dependency was so drilled into the heads of the great army of census officers that it is familiar to the people, and, if only workers were ordered to be enumerated in 1901, it is certain that there would be confusion. Moreover, it is undoubtedly valuable to obtain the total numbers of the agricultural, labouring, artizan, mercantile, professional and governmental classes; that is, the number of males and females deriving subsistence from each. It is not less important to obtain the number of true workers who really maintain each class; therefore, they and dependents should be separately abstracted. In the second place a radical distinction should be made between urban and rural areas in the matter of compilation. In towns it is not only interesting, but possibly important in view of municipal administration, to obtain highly accurate and particularized information in regard to employments. The Census Commissioner's classification of 1891, in Table XVII, should be maintained. In villages and in regard to country population, however, such elaboration is both unnecessary and objectlessly costly. If some thirty to fifty main occupations were recorded we would obtain all that can serve any purpose. Whether age periods are of any value in urban occupations is a matter that Government can alone decide on the eve of a census, but in rural areas they are absolutely useless, besides being confusing to the compiler. A simple abstraction sheet of four columns, each sex being divided into workers and dependents, is all that is needed. In occupations it has been observed that the abstractor is very liable to omit an occupation, if he has already entered in his sheet a somewhat similar one, and ticks down to it the persons following both occupations. The same is true of birthplace, and unless closely watched, an abstractor working on Hugli district will tick down all the immigrants from Eastern Bengal to the first district in that region he meets with in the enumeration book, say Dacca or Tippera, omitting every other district. This form of lazy dishonesty is easy enough to check in the case of birthplaces, but is very difficult to deal with in occupations. It would be best, therefore, in the case of rural blocks to avoid the temptation and have the thirty to fifty occupations decided on, for extra municipal tracts, all printed down the left side of the abstraction sheet, thus:—

	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Workers.	Total.	Dependents.	Total.	Workers.	Total.	Dependents.	Total.
Barbers ...								
Carpenters ...								
Cowherds, &c.								

The most responsible clerks, that is, those who are well placed on some appointment list, should be employed on this sheet and should be paid Rs. 20 a month. Taking the country population of Bengal in 1,901 at 75 millions, and the daily task at 2,000 entries or persons a day, the abstraction should not cost over Rs. 30,000. Tabulation and final compilation, though always necessarily very expensive in the case of occupations, could not raise the total above Rs. 50,000, or one-half of the cost in 1891.

368. The following table gives the results arrived at, occupations being arranged in the twenty-four classified orders, those of urban areas being discriminated from rural, and those of the feudatory states, which are mostly rural, from the two preceding:—

OCCUPATIONS.	BRITISH TERRITORY.				FEUDATORY STATES.	
	URBAN.		RURAL.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
CLASS A.—Government.						
Order I.—Administration	65,606	36,480	316,368	290,741	21,413	17,613
„ II.—Defence	8,040	1,193	2,746	429	215	163
„ III.—Foreign and Feudatory State service	11	4	130	106	18	10
CLASS B.—Pasture and Agriculture.						
Order IV.—Provision and care of cattle ...	8,820	5,274	223,582	120,004	35,251	26,293
„ V.—Agriculture	319,196	250,091	22,084,575	22,426,361	1,096,898	1,068,351
CLASS C.—Personal Services.						
Order VI.—Personal, Household and Sanitary services	238,752	134,306	1,070,878	1,007,815	35,095	31,707
CLASS D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.						
Order VII.—Food and drink	194,099	197,910	1,525,925	1,617,370	40,614	44,080
„ VIII.—Light, firing and forage	26,387	27,437	332,368	373,155	8,779	9,216
„ IX.—Buildings	35,187	25,140	75,160	68,751	2,026	1,765
„ X.—Vehicles and vessels	1,791	1,302	21,676	17,289	343	218
„ XI.—Supplementary requirements...	44,115	30,674	113,086	109,790	2,240	1,951
„ XII.—Textile fabrics and dress ...	112,386	92,650	786,325	804,664	40,554	48,294
„ XIII.—Metals and precious stones ...	57,556	46,594	357,543	343,889	23,485	21,858
„ XIV.—Glass, pottery and stoneware ...	14,903	12,823	222,423	227,196	11,246	10,965
„ XV.—Wood, cane and leaves	48,504	36,637	360,711	326,018	18,778	20,505
„ XVI.—Drugs, dyes, gums	5,634	5,059	53,438	55,812	1,679	1,584
„ XVII.—Leather	20,133	17,108	151,987	146,548	2,023	2,093
CLASS E.—Commerce, transport and storage.						
Order XVIII.—Commerce	106,924	84,027	472,509	459,551	12,086	9,380
„ XIX.—Transport and storage ...	116,107	55,727	426,048	305,297	7,293	5,417
CLASS F.—Professions.						
Order XX.—Learned and artistic professions	125,619	25,679	572,080	578,400	20,913	17,419
„ XXI.—Sport and amusements ...	1,491	1,275	8,564	6,532	398	332
CLASS G.—Indefinite and independent.						
Order XXIII.—Indefinite	206,120	284,451	4,043,385	4,464,441	202,783	200,415
„ XXIV.—Independent of work	50,843	46,981	336,575	374,904	17,321	17,698
TOTAL ...	1,905,224	1,538,852	33,658,075	34,245,036	1,601,590	1,556,347

369. In order to facilitate the examination and intercomparison of these figures, the following statement reduces them to the proportion, which the persons deriving a livelihood from each main group of industries, bears to a population of ten thousand :—

OCCUPATIONS.	BRITISH TERRITORY.				FEUDATORY STATES.	
	URBAN.		RURAL.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
CLASS A.—Government.						
Order I.—Administration	344	237	93	82	134	113
„ II.—Defence	42	8	1	1	1	1
„ III.—Foreign and Feudatory State service	05	02	04	03	1	06
CLASS B.—Pasture and Agriculture.						
Order IV.—Provision and care of cattle ...	46	35	97	35	220	168
„ V.—Agriculture	1,677	1,625	6,561	6,548	6,785	6,806
CLASS C.—Personal services.						
Order VI.—Personal, Household and Sanitary services	1,254	1,198	318	295	219	203
CLASS D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.						
Order VII.—Food and drink	1,019	1,286	454	473	254	283
„ VIII.—Light, firing and forage	138	179	99	110	55	59
„ IX.—Buildings	184	164	22	20	13	11
„ X.—Vehicles and vessels	9	8	6	5	2	1
„ XI.—Supplementary requirements ...	231	190	34	32	14	12
„ XII.—Textile fabrics and dress	589	609	234	253	300	310
„ XIII.—Metals and precious stones ...	303	303	106	100	147	140
„ XIV.—Glass, pottery and stoneware ...	78	83	66	66	70	70
„ XV.—Wood, cane and leaves	283	238	108	116	118	132
„ XVI.—Drugs, dyes, gums	29	33	16	16	11	10
„ XVII.—Leather	158	111	45	42	16	13
CLASS E.—Commerce, transport and storage.						
Order XVIII.—Commerce	572	546	140	135	79	60
„ XIX.—Transport and storage	610	362	127	89	46	34
CLASS F.—Professions.						
Order XX.—Learned and artistic professions	660	622	170	169	131	111
„ XXI.—Sport and amusements	7	8	2	2	2	2
CLASS G.—Indefinite and independent.						
Order XXIII.—Indefinite	1,556	1,843	1,201	1,303	1,266	1,288
„ XXIV.—Independent of work	266	305	100	100	108	113
TOTAL ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
CLASS D.—Excluding orders VII and VIII—The Artizan Class	1,809	1,741	637	650	700	699

370. It is a remarkable fact that even in towns the largest section of the inhabitants is derived from persons interested in land, and the circumstance is, no doubt, partly attributable to the considerable fringe of really rural hamlets, that forms the suburbs of nearly every municipality in Bengal, outside the metropolis. The habitual residence of many landlords in towns also aids to produce this result. In urban areas the indefinite order, mostly day labourers, supplemented amongst females by women of disreputable pursuits, takes the second place, being followed at some distance by the servant class. Although no section of the fourth class, which, excluding orders seven and eight (food and drink and light, firing and forage), may be called the artizan class, supplies six per cent. of the population, its total is the largest of all, weavers and others employed on the preparation of articles of dress being its most numerous group. The excess of females amongst persons engaged in the preparation and supply of food and drink points to the well-known fact that elderly women of the poorer classes are the chief purveyors of such articles and keep the petty shops, at which they are sold. The comparatively large bodies in towns, dependent on civil governmental employment and on professional pursuits, together form one-tenth of the whole urban population. A slightly larger percentage is derived from the commercial class, merchants and shop-keepers and their necessary assistants, cartmen, boatmen, porters, railway employes and others engaged in the transport and storage of merchandize. Persons independent of work, viz., those who live by house-rent, invested money and mendicancy or as pensioners or prisoners, are only 2·6 per cent. of the males and 3·0 of the females in towns.

371. Amongst rural occupations the first place is naturally taken by agriculture, which supplies subsistence to nearly 45 millions of people, or rather more than 65 per cent. of the extra-municipal population of British territory. Far the greater part of the indefinite order is also made up of agricultural labourers, who have been described in the census schedules under the general designation of labourers. The majority of persons employed in the care of cattle are, as the age table of occupation, XVII—A, shows, boys under the age of fifteen, the sons of agriculturalists and really supported by agriculture. Personal servants are only one-fourth as numerous in the country as in towns. The commercial order stands in precisely the same comparative position, whilst the artizan class forms only 6·3 per cent. of the rural population, against 18 per cent. in urban areas. The peasantry build their own houses, drive their own carts, trouble the lawyer and the doctor very little, and have few "supplementary" requirements; and consequently the proportion of persons subsisting in villages on the occupations grouped under orders nine, eleven, nineteen and twenty is comparatively small. The priest and the musician, with an occasional schoolmaster, are the principal professional men. Being poorer, the demands of the peasantry on the dealer in metals, particularly the precious metals, are only one-third of those made by town folk. Although their fields supply the greater part of their food, still 4·5 per cent. of the village population is engaged in supplying fish, milk, condiments, tobacco, betel leaf and fermented liquors. In towns 10 per cent. of the males and nearly 13 per cent. of the females are similarly employed. The one per cent. subsisting by the supply of light, &c., are oil pressers and sellers, which commodity, however, is in India much more an article of food than a means of illumination. Much as the weaving industry has suffered from the competition of Lancashire, textile occupations, supplemented by the tailoring guild, make up nearly 2·5 per cent. of the rural population. The unemployed, mostly beggars, form one per cent. of the inhabitants of villages.

372. The population of the Feudatory States, divided according to means of subsistence, shows a still greater preponderance of agriculturists than even the rural tracts of British territory. The same is true in a very marked degree of persons engaged in the care of cattle, the hilly country of the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur and Orissa being peculiarly fitted for pastoral pursuits. The people are also farther removed from the influence of English trade, and wear clothes of native weaving. Amongst them landless day labourers, who form the mass of those pursuing indefinite employments, are 12·7 of the population. Commerce is at a low ebb, only 79 per cent. of the men being traders.

URBAN OCCUPATIONS.

RURAL OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS IN THE FEUDATORY STATES.

Carts are few and railways almost unknown, and persons employed in transport and storage only 46 per cent. of the inhabitants. Amongst these aboriginal tribes few have any prejudice to contact with hides, and where each peasant skins his own cattle, a special leather-dealing class is very sparsely represented. Petty grocers and oil sellers (2·5 and 5 per cent.) are only half as numerous as in British villages, but the beggar is about equally well represented. The priesthood is the principal profession, but the aboriginal performs a large part of his religious ceremonies without the aid of the clerical order, which is consequently proportionately less numerous.

373. The following statement gives all occupations, which supply the means of livelihood to more than 100,000 persons and several others, which, although followed by a smaller number of persons, are interesting for other reasons. It is rather long, but forms a synopsis of all that is most important in the returns of employment, obtained at the census of 1891 :—

OCCUPATIONS.	BRITISH TERRITORY.				FEUDATORY STATES.	
	URBAN.		RURAL.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
CLASS A.—ORDER I.						
Occupation No. 2.—Officers	1,812	1,776	650	1,285	91	84
No. 3.—Office superintendents and clerical establishments	23,472	13,509	10,598	11,035	3,467	2,657
" 4.—Messengers, constables, &c.	30,243	14,543	43,978	38,283	5,656	3,975
" 9.—Village accountants	1,170	1,249	27,402	24,839	226	227
" 11.—Watchmen	3,227	3,241	232,257	203,355	11,764	10,491
CLASS B.—ORDER IV.						
No. 25.—Cattle breeders and dealers	1,200	755	82,579	27,575	9,223	6,915
" 26.—Herdsmen	4,923	2,700	215,268	74,052	22,118	16,004
" 31.—Sheep and goat breeders and dealers	102	71	5,765	3,316	2,617	1,733
" 32.—Pig breeders and dealers	623	294	6,276	5,037	379	251
" 33.—Pig breeders and dealers	228	131	7,799	6,692	360	337
ORDER V.						
No. 37.—Land occupants, not cultivating	41,556	34,539	412,819	412,817	8,639	9,907
" 38.—Land occupants, cultivating	8,429	4,705	339,928	349,265	68,453	66,026
" 39.—Lessees of villages	1,260	1,256	9,427	10,345	1,390	1,200
" 40.—Tenants, not cultivating	12,787	15,339	201,790	274,215	15,625	16,419
" 41.—Tenants and sharers, cultivating	200,908	125,328	19,231,488	19,585,528	956,068	942,420
" 43.—Field labourers and crop watchers	10,206	7,125	825,007	733,508	34,746	28,645
" 44.—Tea, coffee, and cinchona planters and cultivators	356	269	26,404	23,610	...	...
" 46.—Betel-vine and areca-nut growers	418	329	24,463	22,528	54	60
No. 50 & 51.—Fruit and vegetable growers	12,755	14,331	52,898	79,343	916	1,263
No. 52.—Agents and managers of landed estates	2,579	6,201	74,152	79,640	586	402
" 53.—A.—Land managers' clerks and servants	12,208	7,223	154,165	126,150	2,083	1,718
CLASS C.—ORDER VI.						
No. 59.—Barbers	19,422	13,281	227,455	249,167	7,674	6,598
" 61.—Tattooers	44	205	720	2,007	3	33
" 63.—Washermen	20,220	16,400	168,241	172,135	8,130	7,653
" 64.—Water carriers	2,619	2,266	14,656	20,424	361	328
" 65.—Cooks	14,275	8,488	12,672	12,260	387	277
" 66.—Indoor servants	55,430	59,839	83,212	121,354	2,353	5,026
" 67.—Grooms, coachmen, &c.	20,326	6,214	12,516	8,712	891	736
" 68.—Door-keepers	2,206	1,227	16,107	9,626	758	620
" 68.—A.—Service (unspecified)	89,475	72,094	487,310	320,525	12,821	9,704
" 74.—Sweepers and scavengers	12,513	9,225	22,879	19,323	707	654

OCCUPATIONS.	BRITISH TERRITORY.				PRUDATORY STATES.	
	URBAN.		RURAL.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
CLASS D.—ORDER VII.						
No. 76.—Cow-keepers and milk sellers	19,056	39,189	159,545	300,102	2,976	4,056
„ 79.—Butchers	5,031	4,041	3,221	3,180	39	36
„ 81.—Fishermen and fish dealers	31,591	27,926	571,796	557,134	12,419	12,870
„ 83.—Grain dealers	21,096	17,998	145,384	154,125	2,353	1,977
„ 84.—Grain parchers	6,084	7,796	79,595	125,374	10,582	11,094
„ 87.—Bakers	2,813	1,893	641	556	28	33
„ 92.—Confectioners and sweetmeat makers	18,434	16,305	47,948	44,649	583	1,120
„ 97.—Country spirits distillers and sellers	2,452	2,944	17,454	15,137	2,841	2,727
„ 98.—Toddy drawers and sellers	7,543	6,691	43,439	45,993	670	606
Nos. 103 & 104.—Sugar and Molasses makers and sellers	2,640	2,417	29,330	22,908	277	188
No. 105.—Salt preparers and sellers	1,079	1,196	36,296	36,518	2,555	2,341
„ 109.—Grocers and condiment dealers ...	44,213	37,841	173,406	174,403	1,283	1,443
„ 111.—Betel leaf and areca-nut sellers ...	8,199	8,069	114,008	117,534	1,229	2,135
„ 112.—Tobacco and snuff manufacturers and sellers	8,444	7,034	44,436	45,936	1,789	2,196
Nos. 114 & 115.—Opium, bhang, ganja, &c. preparers and sellers	1,433	1,167	3,455	3,132	91	78
ORDER VIII.						
Nos. 116 & 117.—Oil pressers and sellers ...	14,316	16,016	276,978	287,416	7,767	7,933
„ 125 & 126.—Fire-wood and grass gatherers, contractors and dealers ...	5,796	5,113	19,054	39,941	759	1,036
No. 127.—Coal miners, &c.	6	1	19,966	11,024	...	...
„ 130.—Cow-dung-fuel preparers and sellers	1,385	2,450	8,642	34,336	17	40
ORDER IX.						
No. 132.—Brick and tile burners and sellers...	1,966	1,469	6,066	3,656	199	69
„ 133.—Lime and shell burners and sellers..	2,196	2,132	11,806	12,473	448	374
„ 135.—Thatch dealers and thatchers	4,436	3,020	22,365	23,930	281	398
„ 138.—Masons	22,231	16,508	27,934	23,650	375	311
ORDER X.						
No. 142.—Shipwrights, boat builders, &c. ...	405	591	16,647	13,693	40	18
ORDER XI.						
No. 154.—Stationers	7,504	6,429	19,827	19,073	367	206
„ 157.—Press proprietors, lithographers, and printers	9,061	3,651	596	653	51	29
„ 158.—Book-binders	2,678	1,911	1,459	1,717	135	102
„ 159.—Book-sellers and publishers	1,074	755	571	570	16	18
„ 163.—Watch and clock makers and sellers	1,259	1,038	299	204	7	5
„ 184.—Conch-dealers, drum and horn makers, &c.	876	822	5,817	5,370	303	242
Nos. 185 to 189.—A.—Bangle makers and sellers, &c.	2,519	3,566	27,649	27,557	323	368
„ 192 to 194.—Bead, rosary, necklace, and flower garland makers and sellers	3,367	3,072	22,416	23,915	386	443
No. 204.—Knife and tool makers and sellers ...	127	114	7,996	6,632	271	171
„ 204—A.—Plough makers and sellers ...	101	53	12,470	10,229	127	136
„ 207.—Mechanics (not railway)	5,624	3,920	2,427	2,481	13	11
Nos. 209 to 211.—Gun, ammunition, gunpowder, &c., makers and sellers ...	714	541	243	276	17	5

OCCUPATIONS.	BRITISH TERRITORY.				FEUDATORY STATES.	
	URBAN.		RURAL.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
ORDER XII.						
Nos. 220 & 221.—Blanket and woollen cloth manufacturers and sellers	6,773	3,817	16,516	16,376	8	5
No. 226.—Silkworm rearers and cocoon gatherers	141	117	39,101	40,826	6	53
Nos. 227 & 228.—Silk carders, weavers, spinners and dealers	2,716	2,988	18,031	20,227	904	969
„ 231 & 231-A.—Cotton cleaners and raw cotton dealers	2,611	1,961	18,069	21,425	209	459
No. 233.—Cotton spinners, sievers, yarn and beaters	20,757	3,755	10,702	77,464	1,684	3,130
„ 234.—Cotton weavers, mill owners and managers	24,774	24,006	438,201	437,005	41,476	38,523
„ 237.—Cotton dyers	2,759	2,135	7,523	8,369	8	18
„ 242.—Jute manufacturers, managers and agents,	14,466	6,099	9,815	7,531	195	138
„ 242-A.—Raw jute dealers	758	549	10,594	11,706	701	501
„ 243.—Sacking makers and sellers	2,742	1,696	9,400	15,075	292	945
„ 244.—Net makers and sellers	228	287	5,029	9,384	117	159
„ 247.—Tailors and darners	22,565	24,854	62,760	68,958	1,247	1,025
„ 257.—Piece-goods dealers	16,399	15,050	125,050	106,230	2,016	1,521
ORDER XIII.						
Nos. 258 to 260.—Gold and silver dealers and workers	25,242	20,652	147,553	150,975	3,624	3,367
„ 276 to 283.—Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	11,861	10,938	49,090	47,125	4,106	3,247
„ 284 to 288.—Workers in tin, zinc, mercury and lead	4,561	3,456	2,547	2,379	122	111
„ 290 to 293.—Workers in iron and steel	15,121	10,821	155,908	141,159	15,346	14,177
ORDER XIV.						
No. 298.—Potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers and sellers	12,726	11,112	216,688	221,951	11,116	10,821
ORDER XV.						
No. 302.—Timber and bamboo agents and dealers	7,729	7,471	44,459	57,701	4,998	5,231
Nos. 303 to 305.—Wood-cutters, carpenters, &c.	27,085	19,263	169,753	164,589	2,005	2,826
„ 306 to 308.—Workers in cane and bamboo	7,042	8,059	135,738	157,518	9,224	10,022
No. 310.—Leaf-plate makers and sellers	499	639	4,485	9,115	1,233	2,167
ORDER XVI.						
No. 324.—Chemists and druggists	975	1,017	3,640	3,311	73	69
„ 326.—Saltpetre workers and sellers	1,865	1,246	33,119	40,206	...	...
ORDER XVII.						
No. 332.—Tanners, curriers and hide sellers	2,614	1,451	12,198	12,721	229	102
„ 339.—Shoe, sandals, boot makers and sellers	24,223	12,797	91,919	89,424	1,620	1,329
„ 342.—Hide, horns and bone dealers	3,226	2,830	47,821	44,207	774	609
CLASS E.—ORDER XVIII.						
Nos. 346 & 347.—Bankers, money-lenders and pawn-brokers, &c.	5,142	3,425	45,877	45,813	570	426
No. 350.—Money-changers and testers	1,688	1,616	3,665	3,300	102	37

OCCUPATIONS.	BRITISH TERRITORY.				FEUDATORY STATES.	
	URBAN.		RURAL.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
CLASS E.—ORDER XVIII.—conold.						
No. 359.—General merchants	22,700	18,800	150,630	153,201	5,664	3,673
„ 363.—Merchants, managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, &c.	15,975	9,443	16,147	14,799	202	199
„ 364.—Shopkeepers' clerks, salesmen, &c. ...	1,951	949	4,708	4,106	105	84
„ 366.—Shopkeepers and otherwise unspecified	41,108	37,635	208,678	203,466	1,026	969
„ 367.—Pedlars, hawkers, &c.	6,132	4,557	14,288	13,789	2,500	2,113
„ 368.—Brokers, agents, dubash	8,258	2,176	6,887	6,290	1,158	1,036
Nos. 360 to 364.—Contractors and farmers ...	2,267	2,564	13,555	8,188	1,084	782
ORDER XIX.						
No. 375.—Cart owners and drivers, carting agents, &c.	19,941	13,453	42,878	31,238	1,215	703
„ 378.—Palki owners, bearers, &c.	8,540	5,889	95,723	67,750	1,072	634
„ 379.—Pack-bullock owners, drivers, &c. ...	2,615	2,102	20,602	34,591	807	643
„ 383.—Boat and barge owners, &c.	544	269	11,730	7,735	56	24
„ 384.—Ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	6,009	2,632	8,635	9,635	...	...
„ 385.—Boat and bargemen	35,809	6,085	140,990	90,075	1,407	454
„ 390.—Postal directors, postmasters, and clerks	1,293	1,018	2,715	2,345	60	30
„ 391.—Postal messengers, runners, &c. ...	1,698	825	7,509	5,863	243	249
„ 392.—Messengers (unspecified)	11,755	8,621	20,687	33,404	1,864	2,130
„ 398.—Porters	3,014	1,969	4,874	4,729	300	160
„ 399.—Weighmen and measurers	4,891	4,015	9,904	9,431	45	44
CLASS F.—ORDER XX.						
No. 401.—Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, &c.	22,325	27,544	290,525	300,887	11,061	9,645
„ 404.—Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, &c.	554	388	2,064	2,319	151	51
„ 405.—Church, temple, masjid, pagoda, ghat, burial or burning ground services, &c.	3,145	3,231	4,066	4,383	348	190
„ 407.—Principals, professors and teachers in colleges, &c., in schools, &c. ...	13,608	9,327	50,200	52,659	2,146	1,164
Nos. 411 & 412.—Private secretaries, clerks, public scribes, and copyists ...	30,583	16,274	22,043	26,505	225	249
No. 414.—Barristers, advocates, and pleaders	6,818	4,962	4,846	5,823	160	84
Nos. 415 & 416.—Solicitors, attorneys, law agents, mukhtars, &c.	9,237	6,073	7,828	7,683	263	205
No. 417.—Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks	1,967	1,059	2,023	2,745	143	95
„ 421.—Practitioners by diploma	2,586	2,167	872	326	30	36
„ 422.—Practitioners without diploma (baid, hakim, kobiraj, &c.)	10,040	8,519	60,487	59,239	1,256	973
„ 425.—Vaccinators	360	345	2,044	1,694	97	43
„ 426.—Midwifery	571	1,246	9,472	22,045	542	973
„ 437.—Astrologers, genealogists, horoscope casters	207	146	4,680	4,643	306	295
„ 444.—Bandmasters and players (not military)	4,526	3,713	62,826	60,427	2,720	2,634
„ 446.—Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists	4,140	3,573	16,372	13,296	222	154
ORDER XXI.						
No. 448.—Shikaris, falconers, bird-catchers ...	701	649	3,671	2,269	120	112
„ 450.—Exhibitors of trained animals (bulls, bears, snakes, monkeys, &c.)	72	77	1,501	1,125	101	95
„ 456.—Conjurors and fortune-tellers	224	132	910	802	97	96
„ 457.—Tumblers, acrobats, &c.	145	243	1,700	1,108	61	36

OCCUPATIONS.	BRITISH TERRITORY.				FEUDATORY STATES.	
	URBAN.		RURAL.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
CLASS G.—ORDER XXIII.						
No. 469.— <i>Tank diggers and excavators</i>	3,018	2,691	40,432	25,489	2,430	1,459
„ 466.— <i>Rice pounders and huskers</i>	12,533	23,459	88,999	405,968	3,957	11,321
„ 467.— <i>General labour</i>	245,339	174,581	3,803,903	3,905,378	198,150	196,079
„ 468.— <i>B.—Disreputable means of livelihood</i>	2,183	41,077	2,920	28,759	...	...
ORDER XXIV.						
No. 469.— <i>House, rent-shares and other property not being land</i>	5,265	8,516	2,159	3,334	233	271
„ 470.— <i>Allowances from patrons or relatives</i>	2,163	2,497	9,653	10,918	619	609
„ 472.— <i>Mendicancy (not being affiliated to a religious order)</i>	27,754	30,373	316,496	357,769	16,248	16,714
Nos. 473 to 474.— <i>A.—Pension</i>	5,688	5,078	2,578	2,648	116	104

374. It appears from the foregoing figures that in British territory the higher grades of Government employ support 5,723 persons, whilst subordinate establishments, mostly of the clerical kind, supply subsistence to 58,614 persons. As many as 126,047 live by the wages paid by the State to its humbler servants. The rural police and their families number nearly half a million of people.

375. The large section of the population, returned as breeding, dealing in, and herding cattle (occupations Nos. 25 and 26) must be supplemented by cow and buffalo keepers (No. 76), in order to arrive at the true number of persons, 827,134, who live by pastoral pursuits.

376. The statistics of occupations connected with interest in land are less detailed than is desirable, but it was found in practice, that the terms used in describing them were so various and varied in meaning in different areas so widely, that anything more than a very wide grouping was impossible. Land occupants have been taken in Bengal to include, not only landlords in the English sense, but all persons who possess land on a permanent tenure and free of rent. The cultivating section of this group are generally holders of service tenures, and persons, who hold direct from the State without the intervention of a landlord. The term "tenant" is practically equivalent to payer of rent to a land occupant, the two-fold division into cultivating and non-cultivating, roughly discriminating the larger from the smaller farmer, the man, who employs labourers to till his lands or sublets a part of it, from the peasant, who himself follows the plough. In round numbers the former constitute one-twentieth part, and the latter nineteen-twentieths of the tenantry. A natural result of this great preponderance of labouring farmers is that the landless field labourers form a comparatively small body, being equal to less than four per cent. of the tenant class. If, however, we include unspecified labourers in rural areas (No. 467), whose occupations must necessarily be for the most part agricultural, the proportion rises to 23 per cent. The management of landed estates supports 169,872 persons, whilst clerks and servants, engaged in connection with it, number, including their dependants, 300,351. Speculation in rent, a favourite employment of the literate classes in Bihar, is represented by 22,278 lessees of villages. Any comments on the followers of special agricultural employments, such as the cultivation of tea, betel, etc., must be deferred till the distribution of occupations by locality is considered.

377. Amongst persons engaged in personal service, the indispensable barber (numbering 539,331 persons) holds the most prominent place, followed by the washerman (371,096) and the general in-door servant (312,835). The most serious blot on the occupation statistics occurs in this group, as many as 1,039,394 persons being returned

as deriving their livelihood from unspecified service. Later on the indefinite occupation of shop-keeper diminishes the true totals of the more specialized commercial pursuits, but the error does not extend beyond the mercantile class. Service, on the other hand, is common to every class and nearly every order. A person, who returns himself as living by unspecified service, may be an employé of the State or of a railway, a clerk or a cook, a field labourer or a door-keeper.

378. Class D, persons employed in the preparation and supply of material substances, includes in the first place the large order, who are engaged in purveying articles of food and

FOOD AND DRINK.

drink. Of these far the most numerous body are fishermen and fish-dealers, who amount to more than a million and-a-quarter of people. Petty grocers and condiment sellers (429,863; form the second most important section, being closely followed by cow-keepers and milk sellers (417,892). Betel leaf and areca-nut sellers, 248,380 in number, come next, with grain parchers (218,779) in the fifth place. The second order grouped under class D, persons engaged in the supply of light, firing and forage, is almost entirely made up of oil pressers and sellers (540,857), who really are members of the food-supplying class.

379. The remainder of class D may be regarded as conterminous with what in Europe is called the Artizan class. Its distribution is very uneven in various parts of the Province, and

ARTIZANS.

its consideration had better be postponed till the occupations of the different sub-provinces are examined. It is sufficient to notice here the great prominence of cotton weaving, which, although in a state of decline, gives employment to a larger number of persons, 1,092,577, than any other industrial occupation does. It is followed at a long distance by the makers of earthen pottery, 462,483 persons; carpenters, 333,503; workers in gold and silver, 322,708; workers in iron, 325,723; workers in cane, bamboo and matting, 308,358 persons, and 345,776 shoe-makers and dealers in hides. These five groups supply nearly everything that an agricultural population, almost primitive in its wants, is likely to need,—cooking utensils of earthenware, ploughs and boxes, baskets to hold and winnow grain, the ornaments of the women folk, and the rare pair of shoes the peasant allows himself. Tailors (185,137) and brass workers (119,084) are also fairly numerous.

380. Class E is made up of two main sections, commerce and transport, the first being chiefly represented by the general

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORT.

shop-keeper (490,887) and the general merchant (345,340). The piece-goods dealer (262,679), though included in class D, properly belongs to this group. He is, as the distributor of machine-made cotton cloth, rather a member of the commercial than of the textile class. Bankers and money-lenders (113,206) take a prominent place and are found in nearly every village of any size, combining the business of a pawn-broker with their loan operations. The small number of merchants' and shop-keepers' clerks (74,622) show how few mercantile firms and shops are large enough to give employment to more than their actual owners. Amongst persons employed in transport and storage, the five largest groups are formed by boatmen (282,019), palanquin bearers (177,911), cartmen (107,510), pack-bullock drivers (79,000), and general messengers (93,437).

381. The professional class E derives almost exactly half its members (647,291) from the priesthood of the different religions, but chiefly from the sacred order amongst Hindus. It is followed at a great interval by the

THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS. THE PRIESTHOOD.

three nearly equal occupations of musicians and singers (169,566), practitioners of native medical science (138,987), and school teachers (134,794). The general clerical body amounts to 182,843 individuals, and persons connected with the law and legal practice to 66,930.

382. The indefinite and independent class F is the largest in the whole classification of occupations after agriculture, and is almost entirely made up of one great group, general

GENERAL LABOUR.

labourers, who number eight and-a-quarter millions of persons, very evenly divided between the two sexes. It also includes three considerable groups, which, how-

BEGGARS.

ever, are completely overshadowed by that of labour —beggars, 732,392 in number, rice pounders and huskers, 530,259, and 80,623 tank diggers. Pensioners number 15,992 persons, and our jails are peopled by 14,928 prisoners.

383. As stated before, it is a matter of regret that the omission to abstract

FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER—		
	In 1881.	In 1891.	
	Females.	Males.	Females.
51. Vegetable growers ...	32,891	53,192	76,700
64. Water carriers ...	11,419	17,275	23,449
66. In-door servants ...	170,608	138,642	174,19
76. Cow-keepers and milk sellers.	73,934	178,601	239,291
83. Grain dealers ...	41,524	166,480	172,123
84. Grain parchers ...	45,510	85,679	183,100
125. Firewood gatherers and dealers	...	18,922	29,207
130. Cowdung-fuel preparers and sellers	48,904	10,027	36,786
233. Cotton spinners ...	100,211	12,759	81,219
241. Rope makers ...	7,317	8,239	15,566
243. Sacking makers ...	21,931	12,142	16,771
244. Net makers ...	3,908	5,257	9,671
302. Timber and bamboo dealers	21,129	52,188	65,172
306 } Workers in cane and to } bamboo.	49,897	142,781	165,577
308 }			
310. Leaf-plate makers ...	7,153	4,984	9,754
426. Midwives ...	20,069	10,043	23,991
468. Rice pounders and huskers	478,854	101,532	428,727
468—B. Disreputable means of livelihood.	...	24,103	69,829

dependency in occupations, as advocated by the Government of Bengal, has resulted in a total obliteration of female employments. One can only presume from the excess of females in any occupation that they include not only the women and girls, dependent on the males, who follow it and actually work at it, but an appreciable number of female workers. Arguing on these lines the occupations on the margin may be regarded as those actually followed by women and in which they are active workers. The figures for 1881, which represent workers, are introduced as far as the different systems of classifications employed

in compilation in the two years will allow. In 1891, however, it is impossible to say how many of the females returned should come under this category. It can only be roughly stated that in all the occupations instanced, except in-door servants, cowdung-fuel preparers, cotton spinners, sacking makers, midwives, rice pounders and women of disreputable life, the great majority of the women are dependents. No stronger evidence could be given of the disadvantage of recording employments by any method except the simple and straightforward one of returning workers as such, and, if need be, their dependents as dependents. The excess of women in the occupation of water carrier is due to their employment in that capacity in Bihar. In the case of cow-keepers and milk sellers it is counterbalanced by the excess of males under cattle dealers. The men naturally show themselves as selling and buying cattle, whilst the women, who stay at home, look after them and sometimes sell their products.

384. On the other hand, there are a number of occupations, the principal

OCCUPATIONS SHOWING AN EXCESS OF MALES.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
4. Messengers, constables, &c.	73,221	52,826
25. Cattle breeders and dealers	83,879	28,330
26. Herdsmen ...	220,281	76,752
67. Grooms, coachmen, etc. ...	32,854	14,926
68. Door-keepers ...	18,913	10,973
68—A. Service (unspecified) ...	576,785	462,609
360 to 364. Contractors ...	15,952	10,752
373. Pointsmen and other minor railway employés.	9,646	5,826
375. Cartmen ...	62,819	44,691
378. Palanquin bearers ...	104,272	73,639
385. Boatmen ...	185,869	96,160
462. Tank diggers ...	52,450	28,173

of which are shewn in the margin, in which in 1891 the number of males greatly exceeded the females. These are chiefly employments followed by men, whom their vocations take far from their homes. In that case the males have been entered under some specialized occupation, whilst the women appear under some other heading, such as agriculture, which also forms part of their means of subsistence, or under the occupation of the senior male relative residing in the same household. The only case, in fact, in which this is not true is that of herdsmen, mostly

boys, who are really the dependents of agriculturists or other small village folk.

385. The table on pages 286 and 287 presents the employments, which afford the means of livelihood to more than 10,000 persons in any one of the nine Revenue Divisions of the Lower Provinces excluding Feudatories. It

THE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS.

would have been more interesting to examine this question in the seven

OCCUPATION.	BARDWAN DIVISION.		PRESIDENCY DIVISION.		RAJSHAH DIVISION.		DACCA DIVISION.		CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		PATNA DIVISION.		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		ORISSA DIVISION.		CHUTTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	
	Total.	Proportion in 100,000 of the total popula- tion.	Total.	Proportion in 100,000 of the total popula- tion.	Total.	Proportion in 100,000 of the total popula- tion.	Total.	Proportion in 100,000 of the total popula- tion.	Total.	Proportion in 100,000 of the total popula- tion.	Total.	Proportion in 100,000 of the total popula- tion.	Total.	Proportion in 100,000 of the total popula- tion.	Total.	Proportion in 100,000 of the total popula- tion.	Total.	Proportion in 100,000 of the total popula- tion.
Village watchmen	96,937	1,360	46,731	547	46,945	576	50,960	515	23,835	593	70,975	448	44,814	523	32,493	392	30,130	650
Herdsmen	59,663	684	25,336	296	8,169	101	3,697	37	5,605	131	33,092	209	72,401	844	15,953	394	80,137	1,731
Land occupants not cultivating	64,983	845	96,537	1,131	27,266	340	136,723	1,613	94,941	2,399	234,396	1,481	61,893	720	139,779	3,453	30,336	655
Land occupants cultivating	60,192	783	5,915	69	400	4	8,096	83	174,693	4,168	279,801	1,769	9,607	110	60,857	1,503	102,831	2,321
Tenants not cultivating	176,454	2,394	241,517	2,839	197,565	2,463	340,709	3,461	49,695	1,155	603,828	3,819	74,121	863	113,840	3,776	68,461	1,479
Tenants cultivating	3,651,791	47,684	3,851,365	45,133	5,557,836	69,306	6,968,318	63,574	3,463,318	59,248	8,033,275	50,808	4,947,339	57,643	1,965,055	48,551	2,416,110	52,197
Field labourers	301,947	3,927	140,344	1,644	199,144	2,463	66,396	680	71,895	1,715	198,610	1,256	240,893	2,806	18,806	464	338,354	7,309
Tree-planters and cultivators	...	...	199	2	47,175	588	198	2	2,897	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	3
Fruit, vegetable growers and sellers	25,315	339	41,618	487	6,759	83	14,327	144	11,213	267	65,659	415	27,533	330	10,767	266	7,599	164
Land managers and clerks	45,609	593	60,680	713	34,371	427	83,707	850	20,713	494	161,075	1,018	29,951	346	21,641	532	12,478	269
Barbers	51,833	674	73,001	843	41,339	515	75,245	764	36,063	860	124,501	8,506	46,890	546	51,053	1,261	30,431	667
Washermen	42,703	555	84,192	400	6,233	66	42,463	430	37,881	904	114,709	725	29,094	338	46,603	1,198	16,397	353
In-door servants	59,746	777	92,698	1,063	17,917	223	94,783	373	7,331	174	96,924	613	18,253	212	21,018	590	17,865	385
Servants (unspecified)	123,377	1,691	133,610	1,553	89,873	1,130	93,927	964	24,515	585	245,443	1,305	183,077	2,249	46,708	1,154	50,868	1,098
Cattle-breeders, cow-keepers, and milk-sellers	62,393	810	135,654	1,539	32,469	404	63,375	534	15,554	371	97,044	613	50,363	585	66,946	1,654	17,275	373
Fishermen and fish-dealers	198,943	2,532	280,669	3,388	165,738	2,098	303,164	3,051	125,363	3,006	66,116	430	75,003	873	53,738	1,461	15,794	341
Grain dealers	41,067	534	49,725	583	33,715	407	67,681	687	20,245	463	64,304	409	44,019	513	10,770	266	7,577	163
Toddy drawers and sellers	1,915	24	2,337	69	98	1	595	9	216	5	79,096	500	8,233	95	6,110	150	1,245	24
Grocers	70,899	933	95,439	1,113	29,067	366	36,669	391	21,753	519	117,088	740	37,755	439	13,971	330	18,203	393
Betel-leaf growers and sellers	30,130	393	41,458	485	21,226	264	80,250	815	49,400	1,178	24,918	290	11,513	134	24,308	600	9,949	61
Oil-pressers and sellers	57,373	746	61,183	716	66,060	833	46,810	495	10,680	254	156,628	991	68,836	802	31,705	783	39,530	863
Coal-miners	16,171	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	1	...	...	14,713	317
Masons, thatchers, and builders	37,191	463	36,479	428	8,073	106	25,359	256	7,383	176	16,378	102	8,494	98	1,590	39	3,679	55
Silk-worm rearsers and silk-weavers	16,656	216	55,313	646	14,263	177	56	05	63	1	45	03	37,053	431	637	16	813	17

Cotton-spinners and weavers	...	145,135	1,827	97,047	1,137	59,978	744	146,410	1,467	100,901	2,408	164,498	1,040	84,291	961	113,297	2,797	104,531	3,802
Jute dealers and gummy-makers	...	20,144	261	20,833	244	13,410	167	20,657	209	2,929	69	2,901	18	1,818	21	6,519	161	214	4
Tailors	...	19,651	245	44,038	519	10,811	134	17,004	178	9,470	226	58,139	397	16,313	190	3,574	88	6,148	132
Piece-good dealers	...	55,368	720	47,833	560	21,713	270	23,083	284	10,685	265	51,916	336	24,347	283	16,294	408	6,480	139
Gold and silver workers and dealers	...	42,192	546	57,239	671	26,554	465	51,506	523	21,060	563	74,839	473	27,278	317	25,719	635	7,935	173
Brass workers and dealers	...	25,454	331	13,335	166	5,346	68	11,167	113	1,908	45	22,945	144	10,511	133	20,776	513	7,650	165
Blacksmiths and dealers in iron	...	39,863	519	46,937	550	18,577	231	15,548	186	10,456	249	96,428	632	42,465	465	24,037	594	110,316	2,353
Potters	...	53,918	688	53,250	633	31,125	388	56,469	538	25,006	596	123,239	779	46,869	546	37,946	938	39,692	866
Carpenters and timber dealers	...	65,345	849	87,494	1,025	45,135	563	100,339	1,019	23,647	564	72,815	46	37,374	435	34,863	561	30,983	689
Mat and basket weavers and sellers	...	61,318	797	33,458	392	19,537	248	26,746	271	12,455	297	63,362	40	43,361	510	26,364	651	26,546	785
Saltpetre workers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoe-makers and dealers in leather	...	23,506	423	57,989	679	24,841	309	44,894	455	7,355	175	94,418	597	53,444	623	3,925	97	26,399	530
Money-dealers and lenders	...	14,033	183	10,797	196	17,346	216	48,437	439	8,311	210	10,345	65	5,075	89	3,046	50	2,327	50
General merchants and their clerks	...	67,118	873	93,579	1,131	26,176	326	50,996	510	23,303	538	70,573	446	34,759	404	29,175	498	13,183	236
Shopkeepers, pedlars, and their servants	...	50,656	653	76,613	897	37,776	720	132,148	1,348	13,806	448	111,666	706	95,539	1,113	7,323	139	9,894	213
Cart-owners and drivers	...	15,279	198	21,963	297	11,568	144	3,519	38	2,573	61	23,567	143	13,859	219	5,943	146	5,233	113
Palki-owners and bearers	...	24,141	313	47,346	554	27,095	337	26,297	266	8,337	197	30,747	194	8,337	103	3,514	89	1,577	34
Boat and bargemen	...	27,188	353	70,091	833	15,228	189	100,160	1,017	25,441	607	15,978	101	20,738	241	6,837	169	408	8
Priests	...	95,300	1,239	96,363	1,012	23,071	350	98,431	999	63,306	1,508	163,890	1,030	26,939	313	70,536	1,748	15,545	335
Professors and teachers	...	25,950	337	28,460	363	7,336	91	17,635	173	10,254	244	16,683	105	6,766	76	17,885	484	4,130	89
Clerks and copyists	...	36,770	478	32,275	378	4,037	50	11,456	116	3,928	95	3,314	21	4,348	50	3,879	95	2,384	50
Medical practitioners without diplomas	...	29,042	377	32,565	381	12,617	156	31,806	323	10,739	256	10,633	67	5,129	89	4,196	101	2,369	50
Rice-pounders and hunkers	...	169,516	2,304	122,823	1,439	55,010	685	47,303	479	31,476	751	26,773	169	27,169	316	37,951	937	13,368	297
General labourers	...	835,285	10,733	1,000,696	11,723	539,134	6,723	517,109	5,253	283,689	6,770	2,552,300	16,148	1,525,300	17,773	468,660	11,537	699,900	12,120
Mendicancy	...	99,051	1,237	104,913	1,239	120,306	1,500	94,311	968	64,472	1,538	130,373	761	44,799	531	49,637	1,265	34,538	746

natural divisions, but the difficulty of grouping, and the delay consequent on it, necessitate my accepting the divisional totals ready to my hand in Imperial Table XVII—B. Under each division the second column gives the proportion of the persons, subsisting by each employment, amongst 100,000 persons.

386. The most striking feature in the above statistics is the extreme predominance of cultivating-tenants in the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, especially in the former, and their comparative fewness in Orissa, where more than half the population have been returned as non-agriculturalists. There is no reason to think that this distinction is a real one. Indeed it is a known fact that perhaps no part of India is more strictly agricultural than Orissa. The explanation is based on the difference of religion. The inhabitants of Northern and Eastern Bengal are mostly Musalmans, who return the actual occupation they pursue. Orissa, on the other hand, is practically a Hindu province, and it is difficult to induce a Hindu to ascribe his livelihood to any other employment than the hereditary function of his caste. A Muhammadan, who describes himself as a dhobi or washerman, may be accepted as actually engaged in that occupation. A Hindu dhobi, however, may be, and often is, exclusively an agriculturist. The great majority of Brahmans never perform any priestly function, but, unless they are landlords or follow some equally reputable pursuit, they almost invariably return their profession as the priesthood. Many as are the stumbling blocks in the way of a census of occupations in Bengal, none tends more to falsify its statistics than the persistent influence of caste function. In Orissa it probably brings above the reduction of the peasant class by 20 per cent., who are ascribed to the hereditary employment of the castes, to which they belong. This fact is a strong argument in favour of a return to the system of compilation in 1881, when occupations were discriminated by religions. The whole of the Hindu figures are subject to the distorting action of traditional occupation, whilst those of other communities approximate to the actual fact. This misleading influence partly accounts also for the large proportion of non-agriculturalists in the Bardwan and Patna Divisions.

387. Making allowance for this disturbing element and including both field and general labourers, who are usually agricultural, the great predominance of livelihoods derived from some interest in land is well established. In fact, the only area in which they do not actually support more than half the total population is the Presidency Division, the circumstances of which are rendered exceptional by the inclusion within it of Calcutta and its suburbs. The same urban influence affects the Bardwan Division in a similar manner. The great number of persons returning themselves as field labourers in Chutia Nagpur is as noticeable as their paucity in Orissa. They are also numerous in the Bhagalpur Division; particularly in Malda district, where they form 10 per cent. of the whole population and 16 per cent. of the agricultural class. In Manbhum district farm-labourers are one-third of the whole agricultural body and 22 per cent. of the entire population. This interesting question is, however, greatly obscured by the return of field hands under the general designation of labourers (occupation No. 467). Thus, in the Gaya district, out of a population of 2,138,331, as many as 487,561 persons are returned as general labourers and only 17,736 as farm-labourers. The true numbers would most probably be the exact reverse of these figures. The highest proportion of non-cultivating land occupants, or landlords in the English sense, is found in the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions, and especially in Chittagong district, where 6,244 out of 100,000 of the agricultural population are landlords, that is, hold directly from Government, without the intervention of a rent-receiver. In the Patna Division non-cultivating tenants or intermediate tenure-holders are most numerous, and consist of the yeoman class, formed by the Brahman, Babhan, and Rajput castes.

388. Although tea-cultivators amount to only 588 persons in 100,000 of the population of the Rajshahi Division, they number 34,352, or 15·4 per cent. of the population (223,314) of Darjeeling district. But even this percentage is far under the truth. The great mass of the general labourers, 60,250 in number, and of the 9,999 farm-labourers are really tea-garden coolies. In fact, they form at least one-third of the total population of the district. Only 12,822 persons out of a population of

THE INFLUENCE OF CASTE FUNCTION ON THE RETURNS OF EMPLOYMENT.

THE LANDED INTEREST.

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

681,352 in Jalpaiguri district have been returned as tea-cultivators, but they must be supplemented by very many amongst the 57,623 general labourers and 5,504 farm hands. Indeed even the grand total of these three occupations most probably falls short of the reality. Judging by the statistics of birth-place and the increase of population in the Dam-Dim *tháná*, as set out in Chapter VII of this report, it seems almost certain that tea-cultivation in Jalpaiguri supplies the means of livelihood to quite 150,000 persons. There are no statistics of indigo cultivation. The growers of the shrub that yields that dye are ordinary farmers, who devote a small portion, rarely more than one-fourth part, of their holdings to its production. They, consequently, do not exist as a class, capable of discrimination from general cultivators. Although mulberry cultivation is carried on extensively in Central and Western Bengal, only 12,004 persons are returned in the whole province as subsisting on this employment. It is necessary to seek for such persons amongst silk-worm rearers and silk-weavers, who number 55,132 persons in Murshidabad, 36,132 in Malda, 14,142 in Rajshahi, 6,924 in Birbhum, and 4,528 in Midnapur. They form 9·4 per cent. of the agricultural class in Murshidabad, and 7·8 in Malda. Vegetable growers are most numerous in the Presidency and Patna Divisions, where the presence of large urban populations naturally afford a demand for their products. Betel and areca growers are found principally in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, the littoral districts being the principal seat of the areca-palm cultivation.

389. In regard to other employments the foregoing statement speaks for itself. It is impossible within the limits of this report to describe the occupations of the people in

OTHER EMPLOYMENTS.

any but the most general and summary way. The excess of village watchmen in the Bardwan Division is due to the establishment, probably last century, of a frontier force to resist the incursion of the Chutia Nagpur and Santali hill men. They were maintained by the grant of numerous petty rent-free holdings, and being of prolific Dravidian blood, they have grown into a numerous population. Now-a-days they are Ghatwals or guardians of the passes only in name and are, in fact, mostly agriculturists pure and simple. Herdsmen vary in number according to the pastoral capabilities of the areas, in which they are found. They are numerous in Chutia Nagpur and in the Bhagalpur Division, which includes the Santal Parganas and the great grazing ground of Western Purnea. Even when augmented by cow-keepers and milk-sellers, they are very few in the river districts of Eastern Bengal. The great majority of cattle-owners in this region are Musalmans, who describe themselves as cultivators. In Hindu divisions their number is increased by even purely agricultural Goalas returning their hereditary employment. Barbers are fairly evenly distributed, but are most numerous amongst the thoroughly Hindu society of Orissa. The influence of caste function similarly exaggerates the number returned as deriving a livelihood from all Hindu employments in Orissa, such as Dhopas or washermen, Kansaris or brass-workers, Kumhars or potters, and especially Brahmans or priests. Fishermen are a numerous body in every Division of Bengal Proper and in Orissa, being very few in Bihar and Chutia Nagpur. Their number is increased in Bhagalpur by the inclusion in that area of the district of Malda and the Bengáli *thánás* of Eastern Purnea, both of which are intersected or bounded by large streams. Grain dealers are about half per cent. of the population in Bengal and Bihar, quarter in Orissa, and one-sixth in Chutia Nagpur. Toddy-drawers are numerous only in the Patna Division, particularly to the south of the Ganges, in Gaya and Patna districts. Grocers bear an appreciable proportion to population only in the Divisions which have many towns, the Presidency, Bardwan, and Patna. Oilpressers are very evenly distributed, except in Eastern Bengal, where their fewness, especially in Chittagong Division, must be connected with the comparative absence of Hindu Telis. Coal-miners are found only in the three districts of Bardwan, Manbhum and Hazaribagh, in all of which their number is probably reduced by their return under the group of general labourers. The special class of builders, masons and thatchers is a small one, except in Calcutta and its suburbs, to west and east of the Hugli. Except in the same neighbourhood, cotton spinning is now-a-days to a large extent a women's employment, carried on in their own houses. Such is particularly the case in the Chittagong Division, where the wives of the peasantry spin the cotton grown in the Eastern hills. Male cotton-weavers are comparatively numerous in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, where there is still a large demand for home-spun cloth. The Tanti caste, however, is numerous in both areas and in parts of the Bardwan Division, and we

should probably make allowance for hereditary function. Gunny-makers are found principally in the mills round Calcutta and Howrah, and in parts of the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions. The number of tailors varies in proportion to urban population. Gold and silver-workers are evenly distributed, except in Chutia Nagpur and the Bhagalpur Division, where the Santal Parganas reduce the average. The number of blacksmiths in Chutia Nagpur is explained by the fact that their occupation is regarded as a respectable one by the aboriginal tribes. The production and preparation of iron is of old date in their hills, and, though now less extensive than before the introduction of European manufacture, the hereditary smith-class is a comparatively large one. Carpenters, like potters, are most numerous where Hindus predominate. Similarly mat and basket-making is principally found where the Dom caste forms an appreciable section of the people. Like toddy-drawing, saltpetre-making is practically confined to the Patna Division, but is a distinctive occupation in the districts north of the Ganges, particularly Saran and Muzaffarpur. Workers and dealers in leather are evenly distributed, except in the Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions. In the last Division low-castes, who have no hesitation in adopting an employment abhorrent to most Hindus, are so numerous, that a special group of leather-dressers hardly exists. The proportionate excess of money-lenders in Dacca Division is due to the large number of ordinary traders, who returned themselves as *Mahájans*, which, though the technical vernacular term for money-lenders, is used in Eastern Bengal for a largish merchant. Far from indicating that this area is a favourite field for the lender of money, the high proportion only marks the existence of a comparative large body of commercial men with more than petty dealings. General merchants and their clerks are most numerous in the metropolitan area, both in the Presidency and Bardwan Divisions. The large number of shopkeepers in the Dacca Division is consonant with its prosperity, but I am unable to explain the high proportion in Bhagalpur. The very small number of cartmen in Eastern Bengal is very marked. Palki-bearers are most numerous in Western Bengal, particularly in the vicinity of Calcutta. Boatmen are very numerous in the Dacca, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions, as their extensive river systems would suggest, but in Chutia Nagpur are less than one individual in ten thousand of the population. The large proportion of persons returned as priests in the Muhammadan country of Eastern Bengal and their paucity in Rajshahi Division, where that religion also predominates, is not at first easily explicable. The religious revival amongst Musalmans in both the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions adds greatly to the number of persons, whose chief employment is the propagation of the doctrines of Islam. Eastern Bengal also contains a disproportionately high percentage of true Hindu priests or Barna Brahmans, ministering to the great tribes of Chandals and Pods, who form the mass of the Hindu population. The number of teachers of education in Orissa is large, for in no part of the province is the petty indigenous school-master more common. The Bardwan and Presidency Divisions and the Dacca district are the homes of the clerkly order and the physician caste, and the occupation statistics illustrate the fact. Rice-pounding, being an employment that needs no training, is simply a branch of day-labour, and the number of persons deriving a livelihood from it have been as often as not returned as general labourers. Landless day-labourers are threefold as numerous in Bihar and Chutia Nagpur as in Bengal Proper. The higher proportions in the Presidency and Bardwan Divisions is entirely due to the immigration into them of persons of this class from the other sub-provinces. There is less mendicancy in the Dacca Division than in any other part of Bengal Proper, and most in Chittagong, the latter fact being unexplained. The low proportions of beggars in Bihar and especially in Bhagalpur Division, like the high average of money-lenders in Dacca Division, indicate facts, the reverse of those they at first sight seem to suggest. Bihar is far the least wealthy part of the Lower Provinces, and because of its very poverty offers little inducement to the poor to seek a subsistence from the charity of fellow-villagers, who can barely and scantily feed themselves.

390. It thus appears that, although the statistics of occupation obtained at

THE VALUE OF THE STATISTICS
OF OCCUPATION.

the last census are of a very general character, and subject to many drawbacks, they portray the means of subsistence of the people with more than approximate truth. A census of employments has never, even under the most favourable circumstances, yielded in Europe anything more definite than a broad view of their distribution and the round numbers of those, who either actually

follow or are maintained by them. I am informed that, in connection with his policy of State Socialism, Prince Bismarck attempted an elaborate industrial census of the German Empire, which cost nearly a million of marks or about one hundred thousand pounds sterling, with the result that only approximate statistics were obtained. We have done much the same in Bengal. Our figures may be less accurate, but the foregoing paragraphs prove that, looked at in the light of local experience and knowledge, they afford as reliable a guide to the means of livelihood of the people as with our rude agency we have any right to expect. For most governmental purposes they may be regarded as trustworthy. This is the first time that so much can be said in their favour.

391. There is one topic connected with occupations, in regard to which it at first seems difficult to pretend to anything but defeat. Such, as will afterwards appear, is not, however, entirely the case. It was hoped that it might be possible to ascertain the total number of persons subsisting by each occupation, who supplement their principal means of livelihood by profits derived from some interest in land. I believe that the facts were fairly well returned in the schedules, but the compiling clerks and even those, who supervised them, shied at the very great addition to their work necessitated by the distinction of those, who subsisted by an occupation, from those, who derived a portion of their means of livelihood from rent or the produce of a farm. They were already uselessly handicapped by having to divide the former into three age groups for each sex, and they indirectly declined in many districts to practically double their already arduous task. After a careful examination of the statistics sent up from district offices, it was found that for the majority of them the return of persons, who subvented other occupations by some agricultural vocation, was manifestly far too small. For instance, in the Jessor district only some 20,000 such persons were returned. Still it was possible to accept the figures of twenty-one districts, which fortunately were so well distributed over the province, as to render the averages derived from them fairly typical of the whole. In other words, though we have failed to obtain the actual totals, the statistics arrived at are reliably proportionate. These districts are Bardwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapur, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dacca, Bakarganj, Noakhali, Tippera, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Santal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Manbhum. The only area not well represented is South Bihar. The results form Imperial Table XVII—C, in which the following points deserve notice. It appears that of village watchmen one-third are also tenants. The same proportion of betel and areca-nut growers and sellers also hold this position. Nearly half the *thikadars* or lessees of villages in Bihar are tenants. Such is the case also with fruit-growers. One-fifth of the managers of landed estates are also landlords themselves or tenants, and a larger proportion of their clerks and servants are similarly circumstanced. More than a third of the oil-pressers, blacksmiths, barbers, potters, washermen and leather-dressers are tenants, and probably this proportion represents the number of persons, who are Telis, Kamars, Napits, Kumhars, Dhopas or Chamars by caste, but cultivators by actual employment. Similarly one-fifth part of the cowherds and one-sixth of the carpenters, fishermen, and boatmen are really the agricultural sections of the Goala, Barhi and fishing or boating castes. As suggested in a preceding paragraph, silkworm-rearers are really cultivators, their special product being the mulberry. It appears from Table XVII—C that of 48,143 persons of this employment in the districts above named, 24,694 are tenants. Only one-seventh part of the basket and mat makers are tenants, the great majority of the Dom caste, which is thus employed, being landless. Half the merchants and one-third of the shop-keepers have some interest in land, generally as intermediate tenants. Amongst the professions the landed interest is most largely represented by priests. Out of 348,665 persons returned as claiming maintenance from sacerdotal functions, as many as 112,262 combine them with an agricultural pursuit, 10,005 being either landlords or holders of rent-free tenures. Only 10 per cent. of school-teachers, pleaders, and other lawyers have any connection with the land, one-sixth of the clerical class, but one-fourth part of medical practitioners. Of $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions of persons who returned labour as their means of subsistence, over six hundred thousand are also petty tenants. Had the figures of all districts been successfully compiled, it is very doubtful that anything more valuable or trustworthy could be deduced from them. From all we know of the circumstances of native society, it may be said that the foregoing averages very nearly represent the truth.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF BRITISH-
BORN EUROPEANS.

392. The marginal table gives details of the occupations, which maintain more than ten Euro-

peans, born in the United Kingdom. The small number of male dependants is due to the fact that the great majority of the children of British parents have been born in this country, whilst the number of female dependants is comparatively large, because British-born women are rarely actively engaged in any employment and subsist on the earnings of their male relatives. They are for the most part women of over fifteen years of age. The age distribution of both sexes is as follows:—

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.
A.—Administration—				
<i>Civil officers</i>	217	13	...	101
<i>Educational officials</i>	47	4	36	22
<i>Clerical establishments</i>	79	5	...	33
<i>Constables, messengers, etc.</i>	34	1	...	5
<i>Telegraph officials</i>	26	1	...	6
<i>Municipal officials, etc.</i>	16	...	...	10
<i>Postal officials</i>	11	...	...	8
B.—Military service—				
<i>Non-commissioned officers and Privates</i>	2,208	40	...	150
<i>Army officers</i>	123	11	...	53
C.—Commerce—				
<i>General merchants</i>	233	13	3	78
<i>Merchants' clerks</i>	115	2	1	25
<i>Brokers</i>	78	1	...	28
<i>Bankers</i>	24	1	...	4
<i>Contractors (unspecified)</i>	19	...	...	6
<i>Bank clerks, &c.</i>	16	2	...	9
<i>Contractors for labour</i>	9	3	...	6
D.—Manufacture and construction—				
<i>Tea-planters, &c.</i>	211	4	...	37
<i>Indigo-planters, &c.</i>	109	8	1	59
<i>Jute manufacturers, &c.</i>	81	...	...	13
<i>Mechanics</i>	50	2	...	19
<i>Paper-makers, &c.</i>	17	...	...	3
<i>Shipwrights</i>	12	...	...	8
<i>Carriage makers</i>	10	...	...	6
<i>Carpenters, &c.</i>	14	...	...	3
<i>Book-binders, &c.</i>	10	...	...	4
<i>Gun-makers, &c.</i>	9	...	...	1
<i>Sail-makers</i>	11	...	...	3
<i>Cotton manufacturers</i>	10	...	...	1
<i>Silk manufacturers</i>	7	...	...	3
E.—Trade—				
<i>Tailors and milliners, etc.</i>	42	2	19	13
<i>Coal dealers, &c.</i>	27	2	...	11
<i>Jute dealers, &c.</i>	8	...	...	7
F.—Railway service—				
<i>Guards</i>	181	6	...	45
<i>Plate-layers</i>	50	7	...	28
<i>Railway mechanics</i>	58	2	...	19
<i>Station-masters</i>	34	1	...	16
<i>Engineers</i>	20	2	...	10
<i>Clerks, &c.</i>	30	...	...	10
<i>Managers, &c.</i>	15	...	...	2
<i>Auditors, &c.</i>	11	...	...	4
G.—Marine service—				
<i>Ships' officers and sailors</i>	471	5	...	35
<i>Dock and harbour</i>	51	1	...	10
<i>Pilots</i>	17	2	...	10
<i>Ship owners, &c.</i>	10	1	...	2
H.—Religion—				
<i>Clergymen and priests</i>	106	4	61	70
<i>Inmates of monasteries and convents</i>	4	6	41	25
<i>Catechists</i>	2	1	6	10
I.—Law—				
<i>Barristers</i>	26	2	...	22
<i>Solicitors</i>	21	...	...	13
K.—Medicine—				
<i>Medical practitioners</i>	74	1	...	46
<i>Compounders and nurses</i>	22	...	3	4
<i>Midwives</i>	...	1	10	1
<i>Chemists</i>	11	...	...	1
L.—Engineering—				
<i>Engineers</i>	287	15	...	100
<i>Draughtsmen</i>	22	1	...	6
M.—Property—				
<i>Invested capital</i>	20	1	19	20
<i>Land owners</i>	14	...	1	13
<i>Managers of landed estates</i>	13	...	...	5
Miscellaneous—				
<i>Pensioners</i>	67	1	7	41
<i>In-door servants</i>	8	...	56	3
<i>General clerks</i>	46	...	...	11
<i>Hotel-keepers</i>	20	1	9	11
<i>Press proprietors</i>	18	2	...	7
<i>Meteorologists, botanists, etc.</i>	11	...	...	5
<i>Photographers</i>	10	...	...	5
<i>Authors</i>	10	1	...	3
<i>Band-masters</i>	4	2	...	7
<i>Mentocracy</i>	...	6	...	7
<i>Undefined</i>	58	7	3	36
<i>Unspecified</i>	22	16	7	70

MALES.		Workers.	Dependants.
0—4 years	...	...	86
5—14 „	...	2	90
15 years and over	...	7,159	42
Total		7,161	218

FEMALES.		Workers.	Dependants.
0—4 years	...	...	66
5—14 „	...	...	121
15 years and over	...	276	1,357
Total		276	1,543

Next to the military class ships' officers and sailors form the largest group and have proportionately the smallest number of dependants. Engineers, mostly mechanical, take the third place in numbers, but the first in the proportion of dependants. General merchants, civil officers, tea-planters, railway guards, indigo-planters, and clergymen follow in this order, and all exceed one hundred working males. In connection with religion females, working and dependant, including nuns and *zanána* teachers, are markedly more numerous than males, similarly employed. It is unfortunate that so many persons failed to specify their occupations, or gave indefinite descriptions of them. The difficulty is the reverse of that met with in vernacular schedules, viz., the diffuseness of detail in this respect. It was common to find a petty native trader returning himself as dealer in a dozen utterly heterogenous things.

Statement of Expenditure on account of the Census of 1891 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

MAIN HEAD.	SUB-HEAD.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
PART A.—ENUMERATION.	I.—DISTRICT CHARGES.				
	1 District Office establishments	1,464 2 8	183 5 11	33 1 0	1,680 9 7
	2 Contingent charges of establishment ...	4,877 4 7	448 2 3	.....	5,390 6 10
	3 House-numbering	442 15 4	.....	.....	442 15 4
	4 Lights, ink, &c.	108 4 6	.....	.....	108 4 6
	5 Remuneration of Census officers	2,700 3 5	808 4 4	.....	3,508 7 9
	6 Special travelling allowances	1,097 2 6	1,480 10 4	.....	2,557 12 10
	7 Freight of schedules, &c., from stations and landing places	2,756 2 4	412 9 6	.....	3,168 11 10
	TOTAL, I.—DISTRICT CHARGES ...	13,466 3 4	3,258 0 4	33 1 0	16,757 4 8
	II.—ENUMERATION PRINTING.				
	8 Paper for schedules, &c., at Press	35,049 12 0	.....	.....	35,049 12 0
	9 Printing and binding	14,594 5 11	.....	.....	14,594 5 11
	10 Despatching from Press	5,946 14 1	.....	.....	5,946 14 1
	TOTAL, II.—PAPER AND PRINTING, A ...	55,593 0 0	.....	.....	55,593 0 0
	Total Enumeration ...	69,059 3 4	3,258 0 4	33 1 0	72,350 4 8
PART B.—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.	III.—TABULATION OFFICE.				
	11 Office rent	733 10 4	5,018 4 3	1,350 0 0	7,091 14 7
	12 Office furniture and repairs, &c.	5,490 14 0	2,308 15 4	.....	8,799 13 4
	13 Record establishment	45 0 0	21,983 13 8	134 0 0	22,162 13 8
	14 Correspondence and Accounts establishment ... ..	.....	8,230 0 0	.....	8,230 0 0
	15 Mental establishment ... ..	.....	8,112 2 11	161 14 6	8,274 1 5
	16 Working staff, including superintendence ... ..	.....	4,71,811 3 5	18,508 12 10	4,90,390 0 3
	17 Working staff, clerks specially entertained ... ..	.....	2,515 5 3	1,326 12 10	3,849 3 1
	18 Travelling allowances	748 13 0	3,758 14 6	338 7 6	4,841 3 0
	19 Freight of schedules, &c., to office ... ..	.....	1,088 5 3	9 4 3	1,097 9 5
	20 Petty stationery and contingencies	2,391 9 9	7,078 1 0	27 15 6	9,397 10 3
	TOTAL, III.—TABULATION OFFICE ...	9,304 15 1	5,32,065 1 6	21,757 4 5	5,63,727 5 0
	IV.—TABULATION PRINTING.				
	21 Paper for sheets, registers, and tables, at Press	19,875 2 5	7,907 6 8	15,000 0 0*	27,782 9 1
	22 Printing of forms, tables and reports	1,263 13 8	1,263 6 8		2,526 10 4
	23 Freight of sheets, &c., to office	627 3 3	5,715 12 11		6,342 5 4
	TOTAL, IV.—PAPER AND PRINTING, B ...	21,775 3 4	14,875 10 3	15,000 0 0	51,651 13 7
	Total Compilation ...	31,081 2 8	5,47,540 11 9	36,757 4 5	6,15,379 2 7

* This amount is approximate.

Statement of Expenditure on account of the Census of 1891 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal—concluded.

MAIN HEAD.	SUB-HEAD.	1890-01.	1891-02.	1892-03.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
IPART O.—SUPERINTENDENCE.	V.—SUPERINTENDENT.				
	24 Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance ... ..	.....	2,900 0 0	2,112 0 0	4,512 0 0
	24A Deputation allowance of Deputy Superintendent ... ..	.....	660 13 9	.....	660 13 9
	25 Pay of substitute of Superintendent ...	4,400 0 0	4,900 0 0	4,348 6 2	13,548 6 2
	26 Travelling allowance of Superintendent...	1,948 6 0	2,819 8 6	403 0 0	5,990 14 6
	TOTAL, V.—SUPERINTENDENT'S PERSONAL CHARGES	6,348 6 0	10,480 8 3	6,863 6 2	23,782 2 5
	VI.—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.				
	27 Superintendent's office establishment ...	766 4 5	2,443 6 8	1,485 11 2	4,695 6 3
	28 Travelling allowances for Superintendent's office establishment	618 4 11	.....	37 8 0	655 19 11
	29 Contingencies for Superintendent's office establishment	1,078 8 5	2,570 13 10	859 8 11	4,508 15 9
	30 Rent of Superintendent's office ... ..	.....	4,027 15 1	.....	4,027 15 1
	TOTAL, VI.—SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTABLISHMENT	2,463 1 9	8,042 3 7	2,382 12 1	13,888 1 5
	Total Superintendence ...	8,811 7 9	19,522 9 10	9,336 9 3	37,670 3 10
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,08,951 13 6	5,70,321 5 11	46,126 7 8	7,25,999 11 1

Statement showing recoveries to the credit of the Census Department.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
A.—Postage and Telegram charges	2,774 11 3	E.—Cash recovery of amounts undistributed or refunded	685 5 9
B.—Provincial share of the pay of permanent officers of Government	7,304 10 5	F.—Stationery articles refunded to the Superintendent of Stationery by District Officers, the total charge having already been included in accounts	436 6 9
C.—Sale of furniture, temporary buildings, and waste paper	3,463 5 9		
D.—Municipal contribution	9,896 14 3	TOTAL ...	24,551 6 2

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1897
15

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